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A

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

SOUTHERN GERMANY:

BEING A GUIDE TO

WÜRTEMBERG, BAVARIA, AUSTRIA, TYROL, SALZBURG, STYRIA, &c., THE AUSTRIAN AND BAVARIAN ALPS, AND THE DANUBE FROM ULM TO THE BLACK SEA.

WITH MAP AND PLANS.

EIGHTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
PARIS: A. & W. GALIGNANI AND CO.; STASSIN AND XAVIER.
1858.

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DOUAI . JACQUART.—LEMÂLE.
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ST. MALO . HUE.
ST. QUENTIN . DOLOY.
STRASBOURG . TREUTTEL ET WURTGRUCKER.
TOULON . MONGE ET VILLAMUS
TOULOUSE . H. LEBON.—GIMET.
TOURS . COUSTURIER.
TROYES . LALOY.

Spain.

MADRID . MONIER.
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PREFACE.

THE plan and origin of the *Handbook* have been sufficiently explained in the Preface to the volume on *Northern Germany*.

The countries described in the following pages have been much less trodden by English travellers, and more rarely described by English authors; many of the routes, indeed, are scarcely alluded to in any work in our language. For this reason the writer has bestowed even more labour upon this than on the preceding volume, with the desire of rendering it as accurate a guide as possible. The work might, indeed, have appeared much sooner but for the additional care which he thought advisable to bestow upon it.

The Author is sensible that he can scarcely have attained perfect accuracy, in spite of his endeavours; and he has therefore only to rely on the indulgence of his readers to excuse, as far as possible, the mistakes which must necessarily creep into such a work, and to repeat his request, that all who use the work will do him the favour to transmit to him (through his publisher) *notices of any errors which they may detect*, subjoining, if possible, *their names* to such communications, in order to authenticate them. The very useful and obliging hints and corrections already forwarded to him by many persons who have made notes on the *Handbook for Northern Germany*, will enable him to improve the new edition of that volume most materially; but, in many instances, it would have added to their value had they been accompanied by the name of the person communicating them.—1837.

The German translation, *with improvements*, of the Handbook, by Baedeker, Coblenz, has furnished the Editor with many corrections.

The present edition has been much altered and enlarged. The buildings, pictures, and sculptures, ancient, mediæval, and modern, at Munich, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Ulm, and other principal cities of Bavaria and Würtemberg, have been more fully described. To enable the traveller

to judge more correctly of the works of the modern artists of Bavaria explanations of the subjects, and of the principles and objects of the de sign, and of the intended allusions of these compositions, have been given more in detail than in previous editions. Many additional notices of the works of the early German schools to be found in this part of Germany have also been inserted. New routes have been written, and old ones altered, so as to furnish complete information respecting the railroads which are open up to the present time in this part of Germany.—July 1851 and 1855.

*** For Latest Intelligence look to end of Index.

PLAN OF THE HANDBOOK.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

The points of the Compass are often marked simply by the letters N. S. E. W

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left, — applied to the banks of a river. The right bank that which lies on the right hand of a person whose back is turned towards th source, or the quarter from which the current descends.

Miles. — Distances are always expressed in English miles, except whe foreign miles are expressly mentioned.

The names of Inns precede the description of every place, because the firs information needed by a traveller is where to lodge.

Instead of designating a town by the vague words "large" or "small," the amount of the population, according to the latest census, is almost invariably stated, as presenting a more exact scale of the importance and size of the place.

In order to avoid repetition, the Routes through the larger states of Europe are preceded by a chapter of preliminary information; and, to facilitate reference to it, each division or paragraph is separately numbered with Arabic figures.

Each Route is numbered with Arabic figures, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Map, which thus serves as an Index to the Book; at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great high roads of Europe, and of the course of public conveyances.

The Map is to be placed at the end, and the plans of the cities opposite to the commencement of their description.

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TABLE A.

English Money reduced to an equivalent Value in

English Money. £.	s.	d.	Hamburg.[1] Mar.	Sch.	United States. Dols.	Cts.	Germany. Prussia.[2] Th.	S. Gr.	
0	0	1	0	1 1/7	0	02	0	0 5/6	
0	0	2	0	2 2/7	0	04	0	1 4/6	
0	0	3	0	3 3/7	0	06	0	2 3/6	
0	0	4	0	4 4/7	0	08	0	3 2/6	
0	0	5	0	5 5/7	0	10	0	4 1/6	5
0	0	6	0	6 6/7	0	12	0	5	
0	0	7	0	8	0	14	0	5 5/6	
0	0	8	0	9 1/7	0	16	0	6 4/6	
0	0	9	0	10 2/7	0	18	0	7 3/6	
0	0	10	0	11 3/7	0	20	0	8 2/6	10
0	0	11	0	12 4/7	0	22	0	9 1/6	
0	1	0	0	13 5/7	0	24	0	10	
0	2	0	1	11 3/7	0	49	0	20	
0	3	0	2	9 1/7	0	73	1	0	
0	4	0	3	6 6/7	0	97	1	10	15
0	5	0	4	4 4/7	1	21	1	20	
0	6	0	5	2 2/7	1	46	2	0	
0	7	0	6	0	1	70	2	10	
0	8	0	6	13 5/7	1	94	2	20	
0	9	0	7	11 3/7	2	18	3	0	20
0	10	0	8	9 1/7	2	43	3	10	
0	11	0	9	6 6/7	2	67	3	20	
0	12	0	10	4 4/7	2	91	4	0	
0	13	0	11	2 2/7	3	16	4	10	
0	14	0	12	0	3	40	4	20	25
0	15	0	12	13 5/7	3	64	5	0	
0	16	0	13	11 3/7	3	88	5	10	
0	17	0	14	9 1/7	4	13	5	20	
0	18	0	15	6 6/7	4	37	6	0	
0	19	0	16	4 4/7	4	61	6	10	30
1	0	0	17	2 2/7	4	86	6	20	
2	0	0	34	4 4/7	9	71	13	10	
3	0	0	51	6 6/7	14	57	20	0	
4	0	0	68	9 1/7	19	42	26	20	
5	0	0	85	11 3/7	24	28	33	10	35
6	0	0	102	13 5/7	29	13	40	0	
7	0	0	120	0	33	99	46	20	
8	0	0	137	2 2/7	38	84	53	10	
9	0	0	154	4 4/7	43	70	60	0	
10	0	0	171	6 6/7	48	56	66	20	40
20	0	0	342	13 5/7	97	11	133	10	
30	0	0	514	4 3/7	145	67	200	0	
40	0	0	685	11 3/7	194	22	266	20	
50	0	0	857	2 2/7	242	78	333	10	

1 16 Hamburg Shillings = to 1 Marc.
2 30 Silver Groschen . = to 1 Thaler.
3 60 Kreutzers . . . = to 1 Florin.
4 20 Stivers . . . . = to 1 Guilder.
5 100 Venetian Centi. . = to 1 Lira.

Table A.

ney of various States on the Continent of Europe.

Austria.[3]		Frankfurt.[3] Bavaria.		Holland.[4]		Venetian Lombardy.[5]		France.[6] Belgium. Switzerland.		
Fl.	Kr.	Fl.	Kr.	Gui.	Stiv.	Lira.	Cts.	Fr.	Cts.	
0	2½	0	3	0	1	0	12½	0	10 5/12	
0	5	0	6	0	2	0	25	0	23 10/12	
0	7½	0	9	0	3	0	37½	0	31 3/12	
0	10	0	12	0	4	0	50	0	41 8/12	
0	12½	0	15	0	5	0	62½	0	52 1/12	5
0	15	0	18	0	6	0	75	0	62 6/12	
0	17½	0	21	0	7	0	87½	0	72 11/12	
0	20	0	24	0	8	1	0	0	83 4/12	
0	22½	0	27	0	9	1	12½	0	93 9/12	
0	25	0	30	0	10	1	25	1	4 2/12	10
0	27½	0	33	0	11	1	37½	1	14 7/12	
0	30	0	36	0	12	1	50	1	25	
1	0	1	12	1	4	3	0	2	50	
1	30	1	48	1	16	4	50	3	75	
2	0	2	24	2	8	6	0	5	0	15
2	30	3	0	3	0	7	50	6	25	
3	0	3	36	3	12	9	0	7	50	
3	30	4	12	4	4	10	50	8	75	
4	0	4	48	4	16	12	0	10	0	
4	30	5	24	5	8	13	50	11	25	20
5	0	6	0	6	0	15	0	12	50	
5	30	6	36	6	12	16	50	13	75	
6	0	7	12	7	4	18	0	15	0	
6	30	7	48	7	16	19	50	16	25	
7	0	8	24	8	8	21	0	17	50	25
7	30	9	0	9	0	22	50	18	75	
8	0	9	36	9	12	24	0	20	0	
8	30	10	12	10	4	25	50	21	25	
9	0	10	48	10	16	27	0	22	50	
9	30	11	24	11	8	28	50	23	75	30
10	0	12	0	12	0	30	0	25	0	
20	0	24	0	24	0	60	0	50	0	
30	0	36	0	36	0	90	0	75	0	
40	0	48	0	48	0	120	0	100	0	
50	0	60	0	60	0	150	0	125	0	35
60	0	72	0	72	0	180	0	150	0	
70	0	84	0	84	0	210	0	175	0	
80	0	96	0	96	0	240	0	200	0	
90	0	108	0	108	0	270	0	225	0	
100	0	120	0	120	0	300	0	250	0	40
200	0	240	0	240	0	600	0	500	0	
300	0	360	0	360	0	900	0	750	0	
400	0	480	0	480	0	1200	0	1000	0	
500	0	600	0	600	0	1500	0	1250	0	

[6] 100 French Centimes = to 1 Franc.

If more be received for a pound sterling than is expressed on this scale, it will be so much gain by the exchange; if less, it will be so much loss.

(This is not for the use of merchants, but travellers.)

Table B.

PRUSSIAN MONEY.

Reduced to its value *at par* in the Money of

Prussian Dollars courant of 30 Silver Groschen.		*Frankfurt, Nassau, Bavaria, &c.* Florins of 60 Kreutzers.		*France and Switzerland.* Francs containing 100 Centimes.		*United States.*		*England.* Pound Sterling of 20 Shillings, or 240 Pence.		
Th.	G.	Fl.	Kr.	Fr.	C.	Dols.	Cts.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
—	1	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	12	—	02	0	0	$1\frac{1}{6}$
—	2	—	7	—	25	—	05	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$
—	3	—	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—	37	—	07	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
—	4	—	14	—	49	—	09	0	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$
—	5	—	$17\frac{1}{2}$	—	62	—	12	0	0	$5\frac{5}{6}$
—	6	—	21	—	74	—	14	0	0	7
—	7	—	$24\frac{1}{2}$	—	87	—	16	0	0	$8\frac{1}{6}$
—	8	—	28	—	99	—	19	0	0	$9\frac{1}{3}$
—	9	—	$31\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	—	21	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
—	10	—	35	1	23	—	23	0	0	$11\frac{2}{3}$
—	20	1	10	2	46	—	48	0	1	$11\frac{1}{3}$
1	—	1	45	3	69	—	71	0	2	11
2	—	3	30	7	39	1	41	0	5	10
3	—	5	15	11	8	2	12	0	8	9
4	—	7	—	14	78	2	83	0	11	8
5	—	8	45	18	47	3	54	0	14	7
6	—	10	30	22	17	4	25	0	17	6
7	—	12	15	25	86	4	96	1	0	5
8	—	14	—	29	55	5	67	1	3	4
9	—	15	45	33	25	6	38	1	6	3
10	—	17	30	36	94	7	08	1	9	2
20	—	35	—	73	88	14	16	2	18	4
30	—	52	30	110	82	21	24	4	7	6
40	—	70	—	147	76	28	32	5	16	8
50	—	87	30	184	71	35	40	7	5	10
60	—	105	—	221	65	42	48	8	15	0
70	—	122	30	268	59	49	57	10	4	2
80	—	140	—	295	53	56	55	11	13	4
90	—	157	30	332	47	63	73	13	2	6
100	—	175	—	369	41	70	81	14	11	8

Table C.

MONEY OF NASSAU, FRANKFURT, BADEN, WÜRTEMBERG, BAVARIA, &c.

LORINS (at the rate of 24 to the Mark of Silver), reduced to the Value *at par* of the Money of

Florins (au pied de 24 fl.) of 60 Kreutzers.		*France.* Francs of 100 Centimes.		*United States.* Dollars of 100 Cents.		*North Germany. Prussia.* Dollars courant of 30 Silver Groschen.		*England.* Pounds Sterling of 20 Shillings, or 240 Pence.		
Fl.	Kr.	Fr.	C.	Dols.	Cts.	T.	Gr.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
—	1	—	4	—	01	—	–,3	0	0	0 1/3
—	2	—	7	—	01	—	–,6	0	0	0 2/3
—	3	—	11	—	02	—	–,9	0	0	1
—	4	—	14	—	03	—	1,1	0	0	1 1/3
—	5	—	18	—	03	—	1,4	0	0	1 2/3
—	6	—	22	—	04	—	1,7	0	0	2
—	7	—	25	—	05	—	2,–	0	0	2 1/3
—	8	—	29	—	05	—	2,3	0	0	2 2/3
—	9	—	32	—	06	—	2,6	0	0	3
—	10	—	36	—	07	—	2,9	0	0	3 1/3
—	20	—	72	—	13	—	5,7	0	0	6 2/3
—	30	1	8	—	20	—	8,6	0	0	10
—	40	1	44	—	27	—	11,4	0	1	1 1/3
—	50	1	80	—	33	—	14,3	0	1	4 2/3
1	—	2	15	—	40	—	17,1	0	1	8
2	—	4	31	—	81	1	4,3	0	3	4
3	—	6	46	1	21	1	21,4	0	5	0
4	—	8	62	1	62	2	8,6	0	6	8
5	—	10	77	2	02	2	25,7	0	8	4
6	—	12	93	2	43	3	12,9	0	10	0
7	—	15	8	2	83	4	—	0	11	8
8	—	17	24	3	24	4	17,1	0	13	4
9	—	19	39	3	64	5	4,3	0	15	0
10	—	21	55	4	04	5	21,4	0	16	8
20	—	43	10	8	10	11	12,9	1	13	4
30	—	64	65	12	14	17	4,3	2	10	0
40	—	86	20	16	19	22	25,7	3	6	8
50	—	107	74	20	23	28	17,1	4	3	4
60	—	129	29	24	28	34	8,6	5	0	0
70	—	150	84	28	32	40	—	5	16	8
80	—	172	39	32	37	45	21,4	6	13	4
90	—	193	94	36	42	51	12,9	7	10	0
100	—	215	49	40	46	57	4,3	8	6	8

Table D.

Various Foreign measures of Length reduced to English Measure.

	English mile.	Eng. m.	Furl.	Yards.	
1 Dutch mile . . =	3·634=	3	5	16	or 19· =
1 Belgian post . =	4·66 =	4	4	61	14·83=
1 Germ. Geogr. mile=	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =
1 Prussian mile . =	4·68 =	4	5	96	14·77=
1 Saxon mile . . =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=
1 Hanoverian mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =
1 m. Hesse Darmst.=	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=

The Prussian or Rhineland foot, which is divided into 12 inches = 12 English inches, or 0·31382 mètre. The Prussian ell is 25½ Prussian inc = 26·256 English inches, or 0·6669 mètre. The ruthe is 12 Prussian or Rhi land feet = 4·118 English yards. A Prussian mile is 2000 ruthen = 7 kilomètres.

The Dresden foot = 11·24 English inches, or 14 Dresden feet = 13 Eng feet, nearly. 1 Dresden ell = 2 Dresden feet = 1 ft. 10½ inch. English, nea 21 Dresden ells = 13 English yards. 1 Dresden ruthe = 8 Dresden ells = 4 English yards.

There are two kinds of feet generally used in Holland, viz. the Amster foot and the Rhineland foot. The Amsterdam foot is divided into 11 inc and each inch is divided into quarters and eighths. This foot = 11·147 Eng inches, or 0·283133 mètres. The value of the Rhineland foot is given ab There are three ells used in Holland, viz. the ell of Amsterdam = 27·0 English inches; the ell of the Hague = 27·333 English inches; and the e Brabant = 27·585 English inches.

In Belgium, since 1820, the French decimal system, founded on the m is generally used. 1 mètre = 39·37079 English inches; 1 kilomètre = 1093·6 English yards; 1 myriamètre = 6 miles 5 furlongs 176 yards, English measur 1610 mètres = 1 English mile.

A HANDBOOK

FOR

RAVELLERS IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.

Preliminary Information.

§4. *Lohnkutscher, Voiturier.* — § 65. *Inns. Charges.* — § 66. *Pilgrimages.* — § 67. *Music.* — § 68. *Maps.* — § 69. *Railroads.*

[The information contained in these sections is applicable more or less to most of the countries described in the following pages. That which relates only to each of them, severally, will be found under the heads of Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, the Tyrol, &c., respectively.]

§ 64. Lohnkutscher, Voiturier. *See* § 36, *North Germany.*

As a general rule for all parts of Germany, the traveller who avails himself of a kind of conveyance must make his bargain over-night. If he wait till the morning, it is most likely he will find all the conveyances gone from the town before he is up, as the Lohnkutscher sets out betimes. In Bavaria, Würtemberg, and the German States of Austria, from 10 to 12 or 13 gulden a day is a fair price for the entire use of a carriage, where no back fare (Retour geld) is demanded. For this price he feeds himself and his horses, and, when such a vehicle is bargained for, has no claim for allowance when Vorspann is required. It continually happens that the driver of the coach is not the person with whom the bargain has been made; and it will prevent disputes and attempts at cheating, if the employer repeat the terms of his bargain to the driver before setting out. The usual day's journey of a Lohnkutscher averages 10 or 11 hours, at the rate of 4 miles an hour, including stoppages.

§ 65. Inns — Charges.

The traveller in Southern Germany must by no means expect to meet with splendid hotels, provided with the excellent accommodation to which he has become accustomed on the Rhine, at Frankfurt, Baden, &c. Except in the chief towns, the inns are generally built on low vaults; the entrance serves for man and beast; and an oppressive odour of the stable often pervades them. The extreme disregard to cleanliness and sweetness, which is most annoying and disgusting to Englishmen, merits the utmost reprobation. The Germans themselves do not seem to be aware of it: let it be hoped that their increased

intercourse with the English will introduce a taste for cleanliness, and a grea appreciation of it. In the bed-rooms, the small provision made for washi usually confined to a small shallow pie-dish, a caraffe or tumbler of water, a a handkerchief for a towel, proclaims the nature of German habits in t respect, and shows how easily the desire for ablution is satisfied.

On an average the individual *Charges at Inns* may be thus calculated Room, per diem, 36 kr. to 1 fl.; tea, or breakfast, with bread and butter, 18 to 36 kr.; dinner—table-d'hôte (including wine in a wine district), 48 kr. 1 fl. 12 kr.; dinner in private, 4 zwanzigers. Lodging is charged less by bed than by the room: the host will always take out or put in a bed to a ro to accommodate a party.

Living is much cheaper in South Germany than in North Germany or Sw zerland. The difference is nearly $\frac{1}{3}$, so that a florin in the south will go nea as far as a dollar in the north. The daily expense at an inn of the better cl for breakfast, dinner with wine at the table-d'hôte, bed, tea, or supper, ou not to exceed 2 fl. 24 kr. or 3 fl.

It is seldom necessary to ask for a separate sitting-room, the best bed-roo being furnished with sofas, tables, and escritoires, and being used by the Germa themselves to sit in, or take their meals.

The number of good rooms in an inn, especially a country inn, is genera limited: if the traveller gets one of these, and the house is not too full to p vent his being well attended to, he gives it a good character; if it is crowd and he gets an inferior room, he condemns it. I am sure I have been in same inn, and during the same summer, under such different circumstanc that I could hardly believe it the same, and persons who are lodging on third floor will seldom agree in report with those on the first.

On the other hand, an inn may afford excellent accommodation for a sin pedestrian, which is wholly inadequate for a family party, including ladies, a night. Some of the smaller villages in Central Germany have inns whi boast of more civility and cleanliness than many of the large hotels, but quality and cooking of meats is generally very bad.

The traveller who starts at 5 or 6 in the morning, after a hurried and lig breakfast of coffee or tea, usually finds his appetite well sharpened about 11 12. Any order given to prepare refreshment, however slight, causes a dela at least half an hour; but as this is the common dining-hour of the people, will always find soup, and roast or boiled meat, ready smoking, and may ma a capital luncheon almost while the horses are being changed.

§ 66. PILGRIMAGES (WALLFAHRTEN).

One of the things which strike with surprise the English traveller is the ext to which the practice of making pilgrimages is, even at the present day, carried in the Roman Catholic countries of southern and eastern Europe. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, throughout the Austrian and Bavarian dominions, as well as in France, Spain, and Switzerland, make annually a journey to the shrine of some favourite saint, to kiss some precious relic, or to worship before some miracle-working picture or statue of the Virgin. Many of these pictures are of great antiquity, mostly in that rude style of art called Byzantine, executed by artists of the Greek empire; and not a few represent the Virgin and Child with a negro complexion. There is always some tradition or story of the origin of each attached to the shrine; and the string of miracles, which continue to the present day, and which apparently are not likely to cease, are carefully recorded, and generally detailed in printed books sold on the spot. The memory of these miraculous interpositions is further preserved by gifts deposited in the treasury of the church, usually consisting of models in silver or even gold, of the parts of the body relieved of some ailment by the suppose

ercession of the image, or by paintings or votive tablets containing represent-
ons, rudely painted, of escapes from a shipwreck, a house on fire, a carriage
ich the horses have run away with, a broken bridge, the descent of an ava-
iche, and such perils and dangers by flood and field as flesh is heir to, which
actual interposition of the Virgin is supposed to have averted; and she is
consequence always drawn enthroned on the clouds, in the same manner as
piter is introduced in the old prints of Æsop's Fables. The palladium of the
ine, whether a hideous black figure carved in wood, or a stiff ungainly
ture covered over with embroidered and tinselled silk or velvet, with two
les cut in it to allow the heads of the Virgin and Child to be seen, is usually
splendent with gold, diamonds, and other precious gems, the gifts of wealthy
grims. The treasuries of these churches are stored with rich dresses, brocades,
nkets, and jewels for the decoration of the image, and with costly plate for
service of the altar, which, in some instances, has accumulated to an enor-
us extent. Princes, popes, emperors, and kings, even down to modern times,
ve visited in person, and have contributed largely. The pilgrimage church
usually approached by a little avenue of chapels, somewhat like sentry-boxes,
ting the way-side. These are ornamented with paintings representing the
fferings of our Lord on the way to Calvary, and are called Stations or Via
ucis. In France the most celebrated shrines are at Puy, in the Velai, and
t of Notre Dame de la Garde, at Marseilles, whose fame extends over the
ole Mediterranean, so that even the poorest captain of a Maltese or Neapoli-
trabacolo hangs up her picture in his cabin, and propitiates her by a burning
mp. In Spain, St. James of Compostella; in Switzerland, Our Lady of
siedeln; in Bavaria, the Black Lady of Altötting; in Austria, Maria Taferl;
Styria, Maria Zell, which is a German Loretto; in Bohemia, St. John of
pomuc's shrine at Prague; in Ireland, Crow Patrick, and its Stations; are
chief focuses of pilgrimage. It would be tedious to enumerate the number
shrines of minor repute in the Austrian states, which abound in every district,
of which have their votaries. Some pilgrimage churches have there sprung
even within the present century.

Every year, at a stated season, printed bills are affixed to all the church doors
Vienna, stating the time appointed for the pilgrimage to Maria Zell, and the
ulgences to be obtained by it. Pilgrims assemble from every parish on the
y appointed, and headed by priests and banners they pour forth in a long
ocession, men and women, from the gate. (See Rte. 245.)

The Church of Rome, in her worldly wisdom, never omits to take advantage
any circumstance which may make the observance of her rites attractive.
us, if her masses and services are long, their tediousness is forgotten amidst
ravishing strains of music and perfumed gales of incense; and the attention
riveted and amused by draperies and vestments, by gold, glitter, and paintings.
the pilgrimages she enjoins are wearisome, the spirits of the tired pilgrim are
vated and his strength refreshed by the balmy air of the mountain-tops, and
all the charms of beautiful scenery and extensive prospects. Here we have
other proof how particularly engaging is the worship on high places; the pil-
mage church is almost always situated high up on the mountains, and it
ms as though so slight a physical approach to heaven had the effect of raising
mind above earthly things.

There are few sounds more truly impressive than the chant of a band of pil-
ms on their march, as it comes upon the ear amidst the lonely solitudes of
high Alps, among cliffs and precipices. The simple peasants of Austria
d Bavaria are no mean choristers; and the deep melody of their voices, the
emnness of the scene, and the earnestness of the manner of those who thus
se the hymn in the grandest temple of the God of nature, serve to increase
effect which it produces on the mind. It is difficult not to believe them
cere who engage in these exercises of piety.

§ 67. Music.

At the close of the last and commencement of the present century t stronghold of German music was in South Germany. Every fifty years, ho ever, the art seems to change its *habitat*, following in the steps of such individu and creative geniuses as a Mozart, a Beethoven, a Mendelssohn,—and thus t old glories of Prague, Munich, and Vienna may be revived. Meanwhile, th are somewhat in decadence.

The best operatic theatres within the scope of this volume are those Vienna, Munich, Prague, Stuttgart. The first-mentioned was, and perha is, the best in Germany, for this simple reason,—that one of the best Itali operas out of Italy has always been that established in Vienna. Hence, please in that city, the German vocalists have been compelled to cultivate more refined style of execution than has been required in places where su schools of example do not exist. The worst seasons for grand opera everywhe are the late summer and the early autumn—when theatres are on "short allo ance;" when the singers are bathing here, gambling there, or "starring it" in so third out-of-the-way corner—and audiences are drinking or dancing in be gardens. In some respects, however, the tourist profits by this, since, in co sequence of such stagnation, he may chance to hear, not the poor novelties fashion — Italian, French, English ephemera, badly translated and clumsi executed, — but the standard masterpieces of the German repertory. T old unaccompanied Italian church music was, till recently at least, maintain with care in one or two of the churches at Munich. The more mode orchestral Catholic service to be heard on "high days and holidays" in Stephen's, at Vienna, was, a few years since, and probably still is, very fine.

The grand orchestral and choral performances in the Riding School at Vienn held principally in late autumn or early winter, are well worthy of attendan The Austrian metropolis, too, has long been the Paradise of brilliant instr mental execution. Violin-players and pianists, are, during the winter, to heard there in great profusion: and testimony is agreed as to their meeti among their audiences with a quick and vivacious sympathy as distinct from enthusiasm of Frankfurt, or from the critical approval of Berlin, as South from North. On the other hand, the graves of the great men of South Germ music are neglected. The burying-places of Mozart and Gluck are imp fectly known, and I received three totally different directions in three differe music-shops of Vienna as to the cemetery where they lie.

The organs in the monasteries on the Danube are, so far as I know, superi instruments, bearing a high reputation.—The military music of the Austri regiments is surpassingly beautiful in tone and precise in execution.—The dan music of Vienna has a value and a speciality which can hardly be rated too highly. Every traveller has heard of the waltzing in Austria, but few critics have been catholic enough to consider the waltz-music of such composers as Strauss, Lanner, and Labitsky, a manifestation, after its kind, as national as the Italian *cantilena*, and as self-consistent as the organ-fugue in the hands of Sebastian Bach. This is no place for analysing forms of composition; but the attention of the musical traveller may be unhesitatingly directed to the execution of the ball-room bands of Vienna, when stimulated by the sympathy of the dancers, as something admirable, unique, and fascinating.

Lastly, the amount of what may be called wild music, embraced within the range of this volume, is greater and more various than within the scope of almos any other Handbook. Bohemia on the one side, and on the other Styria Carinthia, and the Tyrol, are full of village bands, village singers, village com posers, village instruments, and village traditions—in the mountain districts espe cially, varying from parish to parish. In all these things the primitive forms

elody, harmony, and rhythm may be studied by the most severely scientific
usical pilgrim. For the less learned or less pedantic traveller it is needless to
ell on the enhancement which a few good players playing before the inns
singing in the village school-room, or some most quaint and provocative
nce-tune (if a wedding chance to be going on), give to the pleasures of the
d-day halt, or the evening hours after the night quarters are reached.—
F. C., 1850.

§ 68. MAPS.

The maps recommended in the preliminary observations upon North Ger-
ny are also the best general maps of the country described in the following
ets. But besides these, several others may be mentioned which are on a
ger scale, and therefore exhibit the country in greater detail, and some of
ich relate only to some parts and provinces of Southern Germany.
edrich's map of Germany and the neighbouring states, comprising that
tion of Europe which lies between the parallel of Königsberg and that of
ntua, and between the meridians of Paris and Königsberg, is a useful and
d map. There is also a reduced travelling map of Friedrich's, printed in
ours, at the very cheap price of 15 s. gros. (1*s.* 6*d.*). Both are published by
tus Perthes at Gotha, and may be bought of Williams and Norgate, Hen-
ta Street, Covent Garden.

An admirable set of maps of the south-western part of Germany, Switzerland,
l the Tyrol, has been published by Woerl of Carlsruhe. There are 48 sheets
maps, and 6 of statistical tables and explanations. Great clearness is given
them by the roads and towns being printed in red. The scale of these maps
$\frac{1}{300000}$ of the natural size, or ·316 of an English inch to an English mile.
eir price is very moderate considering their accuracy and excellence of
cution; the complete set costs 2*l.* 4*s.*, or 1*s.* per sheet, and any sheet may
bought separately at a slight advance upon this price. They may be
ained at Jügel's at Frankfurt on the Main, and of course at Carlsruhe.

here is a very good map of the *Bavarian Highlands*, the northern frontier of
the *Tyrol*, and comprising the country between the Lake of Constance and
the *Salzkammergut*, by *Mayr*. It is to be had at Munich at the Palm'schen
Hofbuchandlung in the Schwäbinger gasse. It is of a very convenient size,
and, mounted in a case, costs 2 fl. 24 kr. = 4*s.*

Paul Neff, at Stuttgart, has published what he calls a Polytopischer Reise-
Atlas, being a collection of very convenient little maps, illustrating many of
the routes described in this and other of these Handbooks. They are very
clear and very portable, and not dear, costing 6*d.* each, and less if the whole
set are purchased.

§ 69. RAILROADS.

Let the traveller, on entering Germany, provide himself at once with
Hendschel's *Telegraph of German Railways*, or the Eisenbahn Post Buch,
containing all information about trains, stations, and hours, and far more
correct and trustworthy than the Foreign Bradshaw, printed in London.

Several important lines have been constructed, or are in the course of con-
struction, in the countries described in this Handbook. That which connects
Strasburg, Carlsruhe, and Heilbronn with Stuttgart, Ulm, and Friedrichshafen,
opens a new and easy route to the traveller wishing to reach Switzerland and
Italy, as steamers cross the Lake of Constance from the southern terminus to
Rorschach; whence to the Splugen road is a short distance. Another im-
portant line starts from Hof, where it unites with the railway from Leipzig,

and after passing Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Augsburg, whence a line runs Munich, proceeds southward by Kempten to Lindau on the Lake of Constan Frankfurt is now connected with Würtzburg, Nuremberg, and Augsburg, a line running up the valley of the Main. This is a good opening fr England to the Bohemian Baths of Carlsbad and Teplitz. Another line conne Dresden with Prague, from whence to Vienna, and from Vienna, by Laiba to Trieste, there is now a continuous line. The line which connects Vie with Pest and Szolnok on the Theiss has also been opened. The rate of sp on these lines is about that on those of Northern Germany; 1 German m in $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour is all that is aimed at; and, including the stoppages, wh are frequent and long, 4 German miles per hour are frequently attained.

On the railroads in Würtemberg 10 lbs. of small luggage are allowed go free; on the Bavarian railroad all luggage must be paid for; but in Aust 40 lbs. are allowed free of charge. It is necessary, in all parts of Germa to go to the station a good while before the train starts, as much time always occupied in weighing luggage, and the staff of railway officers is usu very unequal to the work to be performed.

A great deal of time is lost in the over-methodical arrangement of *lugg* Every one's baggage is taken from him at the station, is weighed, and ev article belonging to one owner or one party is ticketed with the same numb Payment is then exacted according to the excess of weight, and a receip given on a ticket which is delivered to the traveller. At the journey's the luggage is sorted according to the numbers, and given up on present the receipt; but no one is allowed to receive his share until the whole mass luggage is arranged—a vexatious source of delay.

Much time is thus lost, but at least the baggage is well taken care of.

The office porters are entitled to be paid for their trouble, both on receiv and delivering luggage.

The second-class carriages are very well fitted up, and are comfortable, the charge is from $\frac{1}{3}$rd to $\frac{1}{4}$th less than in the first-class. The middle a wealthy classes travel almost exclusively in the second-class, of which the traveller may easily satisfy himself by observing the very small numbe first-class places in each train, and that even these are usually unoccupi unless the conductor happens to have filled them with his friends. Smoking, however, is permitted in almost all the second-class carriages, but not in the first unless by consent.

SECTION IX.

WÜRTEMBERG.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

§ 70. *Money.*—§ 71. *Posting and Roads.*—§ 73. *Account of Würtemberg.*

ROUTES.

N.B.—The names of many places are necessarily repeated in several routes; but, to facilitate reference, they are printed *in Italics* in those routes only under which they are fully described.

ROUTE		PAGE
149.	Strasburg to Munich, by Bruchsal, *Stuttgart*, and Ulm—RAILWAY	10
150.	Heidelberg to Stuttgart, by *Heilbronn*	15
151.	Carlsruhe to Stuttgart . .	17
152.	Stuttgart to *Ulm*—Railway .	17
153.	Strasburg to Stuttgart, by the *Kniebis—the Baths of Rippoldsau*	22
154.	Stuttgart to Nuremberg . .	24
155.	Stuttgart to Schaffhausen, by *Tübingen*	26
156.	Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance .	28
157.	Ulm to Schaffhausen . . .	29
158.	Ulm to *Friedrichshafen* — RAILWAY	30
159.	*Descent of the Neckar.* Heilbronn to Heidelberg . .	32
160.	Stuttgart to *the Baths of Wildbad*	34
161.	Baden-Baden to Wildbad .	37
162.	Baden-Baden to the Baths of Rippoldsau	37
163.	Stuttgart to Würzburg . .	38
164.	Stuttgart to Ratisbon . . .	39

§ 70. MONEY.

In Bavaria and Würtemberg, as well as in Baden, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, &c., accounts are kept in Florins or Gulden. 1 Florin = 1*s.* 8*d.*, contains 60 Kreutzers. 3 kr. = 1*d.*

Gold Coins (rare).

	Fl. kr.
Carolin (or Louis d'or)	= 11 6 to 12
Ducat	= 5 36 to 45

Silver (New Coinage).

The States of South and West Germany, including Bavaria, Würtemberg, Hesse, and Frankfurt, have issued a uniform coinage, including pieces of—

Vereins Thaler (= 2 Prussian Dollars) = 3 fl. 30 kr.

	Kr.	
Florin . . .	= 60 =	1*s.* 8*d.* = 2 Fr. francs 15 cents.
½ Florin . . .	= 30 =	10*d.*
¼ Florin . . .	= 15 =	5*d.*

Pieces of 6 kr. (Sechser), 3 kr. (Groschen), and 1 kr.

Old Coinage.

	Fl. kr.	
Crown, Kronthaler or Brabant Thaler	= 2 42	= 4*s.* 6*d.*
½ Kronthaler	= 1 20	
Conventions Thaler	= 2 24	
Pieces of two and one Florin	=	= 3*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.*
Zwanziger or Kopfstück	= 0 24	= 0*s.* 8*d.*
(N.B. 2½ Zwanzigers make 1 Florin.)		
½ Zwanziger	= 0 12	= 0*s.* 4*d.*
¼ Zwanziger	= 0 6	= 0*s.* 2*d.*

The name *Zwanziger* (i. e. *Twenty* Kreutzer piece) properly applies to A tria alone, where this coin, which bears upon it the figure 20, goes for Kreutzers, the ½ Zwanziger or Zehner goes for 10, and the ¼ for 5 Kreutze while in Bavaria and Würtemberg they pass respectively for 24, 12, and 6

Brabant Dollars (originally struck by the Emperor of Austria in the L Countries) are a very common coin, current without loss throughout South Germany.

Value of foreign coins in florins and kreutzers:—

	Fl. kr.
French Napoleon	= 9 30 to 20
5-franc piece	= 2 20
1 franc	= 0 28
English Sovereign	= 11 54 to 12 Fl.
Dutch 10-guilder piece	= 9 54 to 10 Fl.
5-guilder piece	= 4 57
Prussian Friedrichs d'or (5 Thaler, 20 s.gr.)	= 9 54 to 10 Fl.
Dollar	= 1 45
10 Silbergroschen	= 0 35

The commercial pound weight = 1·031 lb. avoirdupois, or ·4678 ki gramme. The gold and silver weight is the half of this, weighing 36 English grains, or 233·904 grammes.

A Würtemberg foot is 11·26 English inches, or 0·286 of a mètre. A sho rt ruthe is 12, and a long ruthe 15 Rhineland feet; the former, therefore, me a- sures 12·356 feet, and the latter 15 feet 5½ inches, English measure.

A Stuttgart ell contains 24·08 English inches, or 0·611 of a mètre. A gre at morgen, or acre of land, contains 400 short square ruthes; and is equal to 1 acre 1 rood 24 perches English, or 56·74 French acres. A little morgen contains 150 great square ruthes, and measures 3 roods 11 perches nearly, or 33·24 French acres.

The Scheffel, corn measure, is divided into 8 simris, 32 vierlings or unzen, 128 achtels, or 256 masslein; and renders 5·063 English bushels, or 1·783 hectolitre.

The Fuder of wine contains 6 ohms, 96 immis, 960 maas, or 3840 schoppen.

§ 71. Posting:— Roads and Railroads.

The price for post-horses varies in Würtemberg, as in Baden, with the price of fodder, from 1 fl. 15 kr. to 1 fl. 45 kr. for each horse per post. The post- master at Stuttgart is entitled to 15 kr. extra.

A Würtemberg mile = 26,000 Stuttgart feet = 7448·6516 mètres = 5·28 English m., or about 5¼ English m.; *i. e.* 13·08 Würtemberg m. = 1°. A post is 2 m.

Owing to the badness of the roads through parts of the Black Forest, especially on the approaches to Wildbad, an extra charge of 15 kr. per horse is allowed from June to September at the post stations of Wildbad, Calw, Neuenbürg, and Herrenalb, and between those places; also from Neuenburg to Forzheim and Neuenburg to Wilferdingen.

A light open carriage, holding 4 *without* heavy baggage, may be drawn by 2 horses: a heavy trunk counts as one person. If the postboy driving 2 horses cannot sit upon the box of the carriage, the postmaster is entitled to charge 30 kr. extra per post.

The Postilion is entitled by the tariff to receive for one post—driving 2 horses, 40 kr.; 3 horses, 50 kr.; 4 horses, 1 fl. Travellers usually pay 1 fl. for 2 horses per post, which satisfies the postboys. Three zwanzigers per post is high pay.

A Laufzettel (§ 34) may be obtained in Würtemberg and Bavaria, indeed throughout Southern Germany as well as in Austria. The tolls are included in the postmaster's ticket (Zettel), and are paid beforehand.

Posting on the cross roads in Würtemberg and Bavaria is perhaps better than on the main and frequented roads; the horses fresher, and the postilions more civil and contented.

Though the *roads* in Würtemberg are generally well kept, they are for the most part very hilly, and consequently tedious, especially in Suabia.

Railroads.—1. Bruchsal on the Rhine by Pforzheim to Stuttgart; 2. Stuttgart to Heilbronn; 3. Stuttgart to Ulm; 4. Ulm to Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance. This affords a very easy and agreeable means of reaching Switzerland or Italy, as steamers run from Friedrichshafen to Rorschach, hence to the Splugen road there is constant conveyance. (See Rte. 158.) 60 lbs. of luggage only are allowed free of payment on the railroads, and 40 lbs on the Eilwagen.

ROUTES THROUGH WÜRTEMBERG.

ROUTE 149.

STRASBURG TO MUNICH, BY BRUCHSAL, STUTTGART, AND ULM — RAILWAY.

Trains daily in 12 hrs. By this route Munich may be reached in 34 hrs. from London.

Strasburg. See *Handbook N. Germany*, as far as

Bruchsal Junction *Stat.* The stat. is the joint property of Baden and Würtemberg, and is divided between the officials of the two countries. A tunnel 560 ft. long, under a churchyard, leads into the valley of the Salzach.

2 Bretten Stat. This village (2800 Inhab.), overtopped by a tall old watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497).

Maulbronn stat. Here is a fine Romanesque *Church* (1137). 1. A small lake. A short tunnel carries the railway out of the valley of the Rhine into that of the Neckar.

4¼ Mühlacker Junct. Stat. A branch rly. to Pforzheim through a hilly fertile country destitute of interest. A handsome viaduct 1000 ft. long, 105 ft. high, of 21 arches in 2 stories, on a curve, carries the line across the valley of the Enz.

7¼ *Bietigheim Junction Stat.* Here a branch diverges N. to Heilbronn (Rte. 150), over a viaduct of many arches.

Shortly after leaving the Bietigheim stat. the railroad winds round the base of the fortress of Hohenasperg, situated on an isolated hill on the rt. of the railroad, and now used as a state prison.

Asperg Stat.

2 *Ludwigsburg* Stat. (*Inns:* Waldhorn, good; Post) lies about a mile to the W. of the Neckar: it was at one time the residence of the sovereigns of Würtemberg. It owes it rise to Duke Eberhard Lewis, who built it to gratify the caprice of a profligate and extravagant mistress, and at the same time revenge himself upon his wife and estates of Würtemberg, with whom had quarrelled, intending to make his capital in preference to Stuttga Indeed, its more elevated situation a commanding view give it advanta over the actual capital. Charles Str which traverses the town from one to the other, is a mile long, and, l most of the other streets, is lined w an avenue of trees. The whole ha lonely and dull appearance, in spite its 7000 Inhab. and a garrison of 4 men always stationed here. The serted *Palace*, one of the largest Germany, contains a gallery of pa ings of no great value, chiefly works the old German, Dutch, and Flem schools. The Palace *Gardens*, at time celebrated over Germany, falling into disorder from neglect. T view from Emich's Tower, an artifi castle in the Gothic style, is very fi Two other Royal Châteaux, *Monre* where is preserved a fine monument *Peter Vischer* to Walter v. Kronbe Grand Master of the Teutonic Or brought from Mergentheim, and *La Favorite*, are situated within 3 m. of Ludwigsburg.

[*Marbach*, the birthplace of Schiller (11 Nov. 1759), a village on the rt. bank of the Neckar, is only 6 m. distant N.E. from hence. The cottage in which he first drew breath is still in existence, and contains a bust of him by Dannecker.]

Kornwestheim Stat.

Zuffenhausen Stat.

Feuerbach Stat. The railway then passes through the Brag tunnel, 924 yards long.

2 Stuttgart Stat. in the Schloss Strasse, close to the great square in front of the Palace. (*Inns:* Marquardt's Hotel, Königsstrasse, good —table-d'hôte 1 fl. 12 kr. with wine, breakfast with eggs 48 kr.; Hôtel de Russie; König von Würtemberg, at the corner of the Langestrasse and

e Kronprinzenstrasse; Kronprinz, posite to the post-office; Adler, in e Marktplatz.) The wines of the eckar are light, but drinkable: e best of those made in the im- ediate neighbourhood of Stuttgart e the Unter-Turkheimer and the thenberger. The agreeable efferves- ng wine (Mussirender Neckarwein) ade at Esslingen and Heilbronn ould be tasted. Stuttgart is supplied th drinking-water brought from a tance in subterranean aqueducts; mineral water from Cannstatt is o drunk at table.

The club called the *Museum* has a od reading-room and restaurant. rangers introduced by a member have e admission for a month.

In the *Silberburg-Garten* belonging he *Museum*, and delightfully situated the S.W. end of the town, concerts d balls are frequently given during e summer months.

Stuttgart, the capital of Würtemberg, e residence of the Court and foreign nisters, and seat of the Chambers, tains with its suburbs 50,000 Inhab. 000 Rom. Cath.), including garrison d strangers. It is prettily situated in e small valley of the Nesen brook, rrounded by hills of no great height, tirely covered on their slopes with vineyards, and rising close round the town, whence the following verses:—

> "Si l'on ne cueillait à Stuttgart le raisin,
> La ville irait se noyer dans le vin."

The Neckar receives the Nesenbach 2 m. from Stuttgart, near Cannstatt, and is navigable for barges (of 400 to 600 tons) thence to the Rhine. Stuttgart, it is said, owes its origin and its name to a Stud, *Stuten-Garten*, established here by a Duke of Würtemberg in the 13th century. It is indebted for the importance it has now attained solely to the residence of a court. It is somewhat deficient in works of art and fine monuments: perhaps owing to its recent origin, a large part of the town having been built since 1805, when the sovereign of Würtemberg was raised by Napoleon from the rank of Duke to that of King. The town is traversed by a fine street, the *Königsstrasse* (formerly the *Graben*), stretching from one end of it to the other, and passing along one side of the Square (*Schlossplatz*), in which are situated the Old and New Palace and the Theatre. Parallel with the König St. is the Neckar St., gradually being lined with fine buildings.

The *Palace* (Schloss), on the S.E. side of this square, is a vast and handsome freestone edifice, with two projecting wings, begun 1746, not completed till 1806. The roof, immediately above the grand entrance, is surmounted by "an enormous gilt crown, which more resembles those showy ensigns of royalty which allure travellers by the road-side than the appropriate ornament of a sovereign residence." — *Autumn near the Rhine.* The interior is handsomely furnished, but now exhibits a somewhat faded splendour. It contains 365 rooms, great and small, and is decorated with numerous works of art, which are chiefly by native artists, *e. g.* Dannecker, &c.; also a Bacchus and Bacchante by *Thorwaldsen*. It may be seen, except the private apartments, by a card of admission from the Inspector of the Palace (Schloss-Inspector), whose office is in the *Old Palace*. Fee 1 florin. Nearly an hour is required merely to walk slowly through the apartments.

To the S.W., or on the rt. hand as you face the palace, and separated from it by an agreeable avenue of trees called the *Planie*, lies the *Old Palace*, begun in 1553 and finished in 1570, a massive and picturesque building, bearing the aspect of a feudal fortress, now occupied by officers of the Court or Government. The inner court is curious, as is also the old chapel, now converted into the Court-apothecary's shop. Westward of the Old Palace, and on the same side of the square, is the *Prinzensbau*, a palace inhabited by Prince Frederic, the king's son-in-law. In this palace is the Hofkellerei (Royal cellar), where private persons may purchase wine (but not in small quantities) well known for its purity and cheapness.

The building on the N.E. side of the Schlossplatz, and connected by a covered gallery with the New Palace,

is the *Theatre*, old, but redecorated 1845–6. It is open Sun., Mon., Wed., and Fri., except in July and August, when it is closed. Next to it is the dwelling of Dannecker the sculptor, converted into a café since his death in 1841. He is best known by his celebrated Ariadne, at Frankfurt; but his statues of Christ and Sappho are very fine; of a girl and bird (1839); Milo and the Lion (1775); the busts of Schiller (colossal) and Göthe are worthy of the sculptor of the Ariadne. On that side of the *Schlossplatz* which is opposite to the palace, and at the entrance of the Königsstrasse, is a fine new building, the palace of the Crown Prince.

In the centre of the square stands the *Jubiläumssäule* (Jubilee column), erected in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the accession of King Wm. Frederick Charles, 1841. It is of grey granite: the four allegorical figures at the angles of the pedestal represent the instructing, the working, the military, and the commercial classes. On three sides, in high relief, are scenes from the campaigns of 1814, in which the king as crown prince commanded the Würtemberg troops. On the side facing the palace the assembly of the States are doing homage to the king, who holds in his hand the charter of the constitution. The pillar is 95 Eng. ft. high. It was designed by the architect Knapp. The sculpture is by Prof. Wagner.

To the N. of the theatre in the Unter-Königsstrasse is the *Marstall* or *Mews*, and in the buildings adjoining the Palace is the *Königliche Leibstall*, or *Royal Studhouse*, which contains some of the finest horses in Germany, including many pure Arabians; they are extensive establishments, but there is a want of cleanliness, and "grooming" does not seem to be understood. Close to the N. end of the Kronprinzensstrasse, which is the next street running parallel to the Königsstrasse, to the westward, is

Das Ständehaus—House of the Estates or Parliament of Würtemberg. — The buildings date from 1580; and were adapted to this purpose in 1819. The chambers are open to the publi not only during debates, but at div sions. Entrance into the lower chambe is obtained by means of tickets give by the members, or by officers of th house corresponding to our serjeant-at arms. The members speak from thei seats, not from a tribune, and votes a given by each member answering "ja or "nein" as his name is called.

Close to the old palace, towards th S.W., is the *Stiftskirche*, in Gothic styl begun about 1434, but not quite co pleted till 1578. The great tower w built 1490–1531. Over the S.E. port are two reliefs of the 15th centur worthy of notice, representing Chri bearing his cross and Christ with t twelve Apostles. The interior was r stored in 1841 by *Heideloff*. In it is very fine organ. The reigning fami of Würtemberg were for centuri buried in a vault under the choi Their monuments, from Count Ulri in 1265 to Count Henry in 1519, a arranged along the l. side of the cho There are also sculptures of 1608. the choir are 4 fine modern paint windows, executed by the brothe Scheerer.

In the open space between the o palace, the Prinzenbau, and the Stift kirche, stands a colossal bronze *Stat of Schiller*, designed by *Thorwaldsen* an cast at Munich. The head is fine.

The *Hospital Church* in the N.W. part of the town was completed in 1471, except the tower, which was added in 1738. It was restored in 1835–41. It contains a colossal statue, in clay, of Christ, by Dannecker, and a cenotaph of Reuchlin, who died at Stuttgart in 1522. In the cloisters are many monuments of old families.

Many of the finest of the new buildings of Stuttgart are in the Neckarstrasse, which runs N.E. from the end of the Planie, parallel with the back of the Palace, and along the S.E. side of the Palace gardens. At the southern end of this street, No. 4, opposite to the rear of the Palace, and next to Prince Wilhelm's Palace, which faces the *Planie*, stands the *Naturaliencabinet*, or *Museum of Natural History*. The lower story is occupied by the public archives.

l most valuable part of the Zoolo-ical collections are the acquisitions Professor Ludwig, from the Cape Good Hope, and of Prince Paul of rtemberg, from Brazil, made by m during their travels in those ntries. The Natural History of rtemberg is very completely illus-ed in every department. A general on of its geological structure may ormed from a series of specimens he rocks. There is a very remark-group of 12 Mammoths' tusks, edded in a mass of diluvial deposit more than 5 ft. square, from Cann-on the Neckar, 3 m. off; there fossil lizards (Ichthyosauri) from lias of Boll; a Mastodonsaurus mandrius, from an alum slate ry, near Schwäbisch-Hall; impres-s of leaves of plants from the -water formation of Cannstatt, rs from the Keuper formation near tgart; leaves and fish from Œhnin-and a numerous collection of s and teeth from caves in Würtem-. A portion of the skin and hair he Mammoth found in the ice in ria merits notice. There is also a eralogical and anatomical cabinet. s museum is open Sundays, 11–1, 2–3. Strangers may obtain ad-ion daily from 11–12 and 2–3, by applying to the sub-inspector. Next to this, No. 8 in the Neckarstrasse, and also facing the rear of the palace buildings, is

The *Public Library*, which is open daily from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5. It contains about 200,000 printed volumes and 3220 MSS., of which about 1850 are more or less rare. The collection of Bibles is said to be the largest in the world, amounting to 8544 volumes, in 60 different languages. The library was formed by the purchase of private libraries, and the union of some state libraries and those of suppressed monasteries. A yearly sum is allowed by the government for purchasing books, and a copy of all works published in Würtemberg must be sent here. Among other curiosities, it contains a fine folio MS. of 1297, written at Trèves, containing Bible histories in French. Persons who are known, or recommended by known persons, are allowed to take away books for 6 weeks.

Further on in the same street, No. 16, is the *Royal Cabinet of Medals* (*Münz und Medaillen Cabinet*). It contains above 17,000 specimens; the most valuable of which are 700 Greek, 600 Roman, 5300 of the Würtemberg mint, 1200 of the middle ages (viz. those called Bracteatæ), and about 5000 modern. Here are also collections of antiquities, bronzes, and gems; and of objects of art from America, India, &c.

Still further on, on the same side of the Neckarstrasse, No. 32, is the *Museum of the Fine Arts* (*Museum der bildenden Künste*). 1. Four rooms on the ground-floor contain casts from the most celebrated works of ancient sculpture. In three others are casts from the works of Thorwaldsen (a very interesting collection, presented by himself, and existing nowhere else save in Denmark), Dannecker, Rauch, Schwanthaler, &c. 2. The pictures consist of works of living, late, and old masters. There is nothing so remarkable as to justify notice. A collection of *Venetian* pictures, purchased by the King, has been placed here since 1852. 3. The third department contains drawings, &c., by Albert Dürer, Nanteuil, &c.; and etchings by Wächter, Hetsch, &c. The pictures are open on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11–1. The collection of casts, Sundays, 11–1. The engravings and drawings, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10–12 in summer, 2–4 in winter. Strangers willing to pay 24 kr. may obtain admission every day except Monday, from 10–12, and after 2.

The stranger is struck with the number of barracks in this small capital. One of these vast edifices, the New Infantry Barrack, on the old Postplatz, has accommodation for 3000 men. The *Post-office* is close to the Rly. stat.

Bookseller—Paul Neff, in the Königsstrasse: he has published some very clear and convenient maps of the Routes described in this Handbook, 6*d.* each, but less if the whole set is bought.

Stuffed animals, such as were so much admired at the Crystal Palace Ex-

hibition in London, may be had of Ploucquet, Hauptstädter-strasse, 58*a*.

* The *Palace Gardens*, to which the public are freely admitted, form one of the most agreeable features of Stuttgart. They extend along the bottom of the valley as far as *Rosenstein*, a distance of 2 m., and are traversed by carriage-roads shaded by avenues of trees, and by winding footpaths. Some of the orange-trees placed here in the summer are 300 years old, and a foot in diameter. Adjoining the Palace Gardens on the E. side is the *Botanic Garden*. On the way to Rosenstein, just outside the gates of the *Gardens*, are two horses reined in by men leading them (the same subject as that on Monte Cavallo, at Rome), which are greatly admired by the people of Stuttgart. They are by Hofer. The action of the horses is rather violent and exaggerated. The composition, too, is suited only to marble in relief, or to bronze: in order to support the horses, a large trunk of a tree grows under the belly of each, confusing the lines of the composition.

Rosenstein is a modern Grecian villa, occasionally visited by the king in summer; furnished with great elegance, containing a few pictures by living or recent artists, copies in marble of celebrated statues, and some pleasing works of modern sculptors:—Cupid Angry (Der Zörnliche Amor) is a beautiful work of Hofer of Ludwigsburg. The frieze in plaster round the principal room, representing the Four Seasons, by Professor Wagner, is a pleasing composition. The greatest attraction, however, of Rosenstein is its situation on a sort of promontory between two valleys, commanding a view of Stuttgart on the one side, and its vineyard hills, and of the beautiful valley of the winding Neckar on the other, backed by a fine range of hills; with the bridge and town of Cannstatt, and the gardens of the palace, close at hand, beneath the spectator's feet. One of the hills, the Rothenberg, is conspicuous from the Greek church, in the form of a circular temple, on its summit (see Rte. 152). The country around may be said to be one vast garden, teeming with corn, wine, and fruits. Tickets of admission to the villa Rosenstein *must* be obtained in Stu gart from the office of the Royal Ob hofmeister. The innkeepers will p cure them for the traveller.

On the hill to the S. of Rosenste on the opposite side of the valley *Palace* has been built by the *Cr Prince*. Beautiful gardens are laid around it, and command extens views.

About a mile beyond Rosenstein *Cannstatt*, a very popular place of re of the inhabitants of Stuttgart (see 152). Trains run thither freque during the day, in 8 min. from St gart. It is a walk of ¾ hr.

On the 28th of September every y (the day after the king's birthd there is a *Volksfest* at Cannstatt, w prizes are distributed to the produ of the best horses, cattle, &c. The k distributes the prizes, and all the r family attend. The performances c clude with some ludicrous horse-ra The race-course and the ground which the fair, which is also held the same time, takes place, are situ in a large meadow, beautifully rounded by hills.

The town of *Waiblingen* is 6 m. N of Cannstatt (see Rte. 154).

The *Solitude* is an abandoned pa of the Dukes of Würtemberg, built in a style of great splendour, 1767, on the top of a high hill, in a very retired spot, as its name imports. It is about 6 m. from Stuttgart, on the W. The view from it is very extensive. In the adjacent park are red deer and wild boar.

Hohenheim, another deserted palace about 6 m. S. of Stuttgart, has been converted since 1817 into a School of Agriculture, and is said to be the most complete in Europe. The farm attached to it is nearly 1000 acres in extent, and is appropriated to the support of the school and the instruction of the pupils, about 100 in number. It possesses a large stock of cattle and sheep, and a collection of agricultural implements of almost every country. The Palace itself is out of repair, and the gardens are no longer kept up. A school of forestry is attached.

The *Post* and *Eilwagen Bureau* is on the S.W. side of the town, on the Post Platz.

Ulm Junction Stat. Rte. 152.

Augsburg Junction Stat. Rte. 165.

MUNICH *Terminus.*—in Rte. 166.

ROUTE 150.

HEIDELBERG TO STUTTGART, BY HEILBRONN.

Heidelberg to Heilbronn (post-road), 7 Germ. m. = $39\frac{1}{10}$ Eng. m.; Eilwagen once a-day in 6 hours. From Heilbronn to Stuttgart (railway), $6\frac{1}{2}$ Germ. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Steamer on the Neckar from Heidelberg to Heilbronn. Rte. 159.

Heidelberg is described in *Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 105.

The first stage lies along the l. bank of the lovely Neckar, passing on the rt. hand the Wolfsbrunnen, and the secularised Convent of Neuburg, upon the opposite bank of the river. At the village of Neckargemünd (*Inn*, Pfalz, good), situated at the junction of the Elsenz with the Neckar, the road leaves the valley of the Neckar and turns south. The country beyond loses its beauty, and continues without interest as far as Heilbronn.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ Wiesenbach. (Post, good.) Here the formation of the variegated sandstone (Buntersandstein) ceases, and is succeeded by the Muschelkalk. About 3 m. S. of Sinsheim, on the summit of a conical hill, rises the octagon tower of the castle of Steinsberg, commonly called the Weiler Schloss.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ Sinsheim (*Inns:* Pfälzer Hof, good; Drei Könige; Goldener Adler, Post), a town of 2800 Inhab. The abbey of Sinsheim was one of the richest in the vale of the Elsenz: scanty ruins of the ancient edifice remain; but one octagon tower, *Stiftsthurm*, in the round style, is still perfect, and dates probably from the earliest foundation of the abbey, 1099. Turenne defeated the Imperial army here 6th June 1674, and 15 years later the town was almost entirely destroyed by the French.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Fürfeld is the first post station within the territory of Würtemberg. 3 m. to the E. lie the salt-works of *Rappenau*, which supply the whole of Baden with salt, from brine springs obtained by borings. The inn Zur Sonne is good; that called Salinen Wirthschaft is provided with brine baths.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *Heilbronn* Stat. — *Inns:* Falke (Post), best, on Grande Place, opposite Rathhaus; Rose, next to the Rathhaus; Sonne, good.

Heilbronn is prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Neckar, which is here crossed by a covered wooden bridge, like those of Switzerland; it has about 11,000 Inhab., 300 of whom are Rom. Catholics. Down to the beginning of the present century it retained the privileges of a free city of the empire. It was long a place of importance from its position near the frontiers of Suabia, Franconia, and the circle of the Rhine, as well as from its commerce, now much diminished. A short canal has been formed by the side of the river to facilitate the traffic from Heilbronn by the Neckar to the Rhine.

The most interesting building is the *Church of St. Kilian*, remarkable for its architecture and for its beautiful tower, 225 ft. high, the lower part of which, in the old German style, was built in the 13th centy.: the upper part, where it begins to be octagonal, dates from 1529, and is in a richly ornamented variety of the Renaissance style. The foundation of the nave was laid 1037; among the oldest portions are the 2 quadrangular towers rising over the aisles at the beginning of the choir. The choir, in pure Gothic style, slightly injured by modern alterations, was not completed till the end of the 15th centy. The altarpiece in the E. end, and both sides of the apse, are rich specimens of carving in wood and stone in early styles. The church contains

some curious monuments and scraps of old painted glass. The top of the square part of the tower affords a good view; within it is a finely toned and very massive bell (cast 1479), which is tolled every day at 12 o'clock.

Near this church, flowing out of 7 pipes, is the "holy spring," to which the city is said to owe its origin, and from which it derives its name, being called in the 9th century Heiligbronn.

The *Town Hall* (Rathhaus—1540), with a complicated clock (1579), contains among the records deposited in it several Imperial Charters and Papal Bulls, also a declaration of war (Fehdebrief) against the town from Götz of Berlichingen, the Knight with the Iron Hand, whose history is so well known from the drama of Göthe. Another memorial of him still survives in the tall square red tower, sometimes called the *Thief's Tower* (der Diebsthurm) or Götzensthurm—standing on the bank of the Neckar, above its bridge—in which he was confined a prisoner. It is very conspicuous from the railway.

The *House of the Teutonic Knights* (Deutsches Haus) is now a barrack.

Rössler's House, at the corner of the street at the S.W. angle of the market-place, is said to be the oldest in the town, and to have been a single house—a Jägerhaus—standing by the side of the road through the forest which once covered the site of Heilbronn.

The *best view* of Heilbronn and the Neckar valley is to be obtained from the *Wartberg* (Watch Tower Hill) overlooking the town, and conspicuous at a distance to the N.E. of the town from having an inn, with a tower behind it 60 ft. high, on its summit. The banks of the river are clothed with *vineyards* producing a tolerable wine.

About 3 m. to the E. of Heilbronn (see Rte. 163), on the summit of a hill, stand the shattered ruins of the *castle of Weinsberg*, called Weibertreue (woman's fidelity), from a story connected with it, which may be found in the 'Spectator,' No. 499, and which has also furnished the subject of one of Bürger's ballads. During the wars of Guelph and Ghibelline the castle was besieged in 1140 by Conrad III. of H
henstaufen, who became at length
irritated at the resistance offered by t
garrison, that he vowed to put all
men in it to the sword. He, howev
disclaimed any intention of injuri
the women, and offered to allow th
not only to depart in safety, but
carry with them their most valua
property. The offer was accepted,
gates opened, and out marched
women, each carrying on her back
husband or lover. A society of ladi
headed by the Queen of Würtembe
has been formed for the purpose
preserving the ruins from further
cay, and rendering them accessibl
visitors. The *descent of the Neckar* fr
Heilbronn to Heidelberg, an interest
voyage of 6 or 7 hrs. by *steamer*
described in Rte. 159. A *steamer* p
regularly from May till October; a
which it stops, first from want of p
sengers, and then owing to the ice.

Heilbronn to Stuttgart. Railway, Germ. m. Trains in 2 hrs. On leav
the station the *Wartberg*, whose wat
tower commands the best view of H
bronn, is visible on the l. The railw
runs along the l. bank of the Neck
over the narrow strip of plain betwe
it and the vine-clad hills, to

Nordheim Stat. and

Lauffen Stat.; then passing by a tunnel through a long ridge which juts out from the hills on the W. side of the valley, it reaches

Kirchheim Stat.

2½ Besigheim Stat. A little beyond this the railway crosses the river Enz by a lattice bridge, and leaves the valley of the Neckar, following that of the Enz to

Bietigheim Junction Stat. From this station a railway is carried through Knittlingen and Bretten (birthplace of Melanchthon), to join the Great Baden railway at Bruchsal. It is the quickest way from Heidelberg to Stuttgart.

Ludwigsburg Stat. } Described in
Stuttgart Station. } Rte. 149.

ROUTE 151.

CARLSRUHE TO STUTTGART.

10½ Germ. m. = 48¼ Eng. m.
Eilwagen daily to Pforzheim. This
d is superseded by the Railway (Rte.
)). The quickest way to Stuttgart
to follow the railway to Bruchsal,
thence by Bietigheim to Stuttgart,
spite of the circuit. The trains take
ly 2½ or 3 hrs.

This is a good road, but hilly: it pro-
ls first to Durlach, a station on the
way from Carlsruhe to Heidelberg
Germany, Rte. 105), and the
ient residence of the Margraves of
en. Hence it runs up the valley of
Pfinz to

½ Wilferdingen. (*Inn:* Post, toler-
sleeping quarters.) [½ a day's
ney hence through the Black
rest by 2 Neuenburg (*Inn:* Post),
¾ Wildbad.] The road then crosses
N. slopes of the Black Forest to

½ Pforzheim—*Inn:* Post (Becker's
tel), good—an active manufacturing
n of 6000 Inhab., situated near the
ction of the Enz, the Würm, and the
gold, three streams taking their rise
he Black Forest. It has iron-works,
h manufactories, and a considerable
timber trade. Its gold and silver wares are known all over Germany. The *Schlosskirche* on a height, containing some 10 or 12 monuments, with marble statues, &c., of the princes of Baden, is worth notice; also a monument erected in 1834 by the Grand Duke of Baden to the memory of 400 men of Pforzheim, who fell at the battle of Wimpfen, 1622 (Rte. 159). Reuchlin was born here, 1454; d. 1522. There is a post-road from Pforzheim to Wildbad, 3¼ Germ. m., by Neuenburg (Rte. 160).

Eilwagen to Mühlacker Stat. on the Rly. to Stuttgart, but a *Railway* is in progress. (Rte. 149.)

The road now runs for some distance along the l. bank of the Enz. At Eutingen, about 2 Eng. m. beyond Pforzheim, a small pyramid has been erected by the villagers, to commemorate the abolition of villenage (Leibeigenschaft) by Prince Charles Frederick, in 1789. Before that time the peasantry of this part of Würtemberg were serfs (adscripti glebæ), bought and sold with the land, and obliged to work a certain number of days in the week for their landlords.

Enzberg, nearly half-way to Illingen, is the first village in Würtemberg.

2½ Illingen, a straggling village. After leaving Illingen, Vaihingen (*Inn:* Wilder Mann), a town of 3000 Inhab., with an old castle, turreted walls, and a church, is passed, beyond which the Enz is crossed to Enzweihingen, after which the road leaves the valley of the Enz.

2 Schwieberdingen, on a small stream called the Glems. On the l., in the distance, appears the castle and state prison of Hohenasperg. (Rte. 150.) A good road, 1½ Germ. m. in length, leads from hence to Ludwigsburg.

2 STUTTGART. (Rte. 150.)

ROUTE 152.

STUTTGART TO ULM. RAILWAY.

11 Germ. m. = 50½ Eng. m. Trains in 4 hrs.

The valleys of the Neckar and Fils, along which the railroad lies, as far as Geisslingen, are two of the most beautiful in Suabia.

The Station at Stuttgart, which serves also for the Heilbronn Railway, is in the Schloss Strasse. The line to Ulm runs parallel to that to Heilbronn for a distance of 344 yards, when the latter curves round to the N. That to Ulm, descending, runs along the N.W. side of the palace gardens, and passes through a tunnel 398 yards long, under the centre of the royal villa of Rosenstein, on coming out of which it crosses the Neckar by a long wooden bridge, having a footway on the level

of the ties of the trussed beams. In about 8 minutes the trains reach

Cannstatt Stat. (*Inns:* Hotel Herrmann, close to the station, best; Zum Ochsen, in the Neckar-Vorstadt, on the l. bank of the river.) Cannstatt is a town of 5300 Inhab., prettily situated on both banks of the Neckar, which are joined by a good stone bridge built in 1838. The river here becomes navigable for barges of 2-300 lasten. Cannstatt was founded by the Romans, many fragments of whose baths, buildings, and sculpture have been found here, and may be seen in the Cabinet of Medals at Stuttgart. Its site is much better chosen than that of the capital, and it is the seat of considerable trade and manufacturing industry, and has 4 annual fairs. It is, perhaps, chiefly remarkable to a traveller on account of its *mineral springs*, of which nearly 40 burst forth in and about the town, discharging nearly 800,000 cubic feet of water in the 24 hrs. Only a few of them are employed for medicinal purposes. These springs contain carbonic acid, sulphur, salts, and a small quantity of iron, the latter being here called sulzen. They are efficacious in curing disorders of the digestion. The country about Cannstatt is volcanic, and was much disturbed at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon in 1775. One spring is tepid, the rest are cold. The principal springs are, 1. The Wilhelmsbrunnen, at what is called the Sulzerrain, about ¼ m. beyond the town under the hill, from which two other springs, the Carls and the Wiesenquelle, rise. A large *Kursaal* has been erected here, to which an avenue of trees leads. The interior is covered with frescoes, as washy and trashy as ever adorned a hairdresser's room: those on the walls are meant for views of the principal German watering-places. The Wilhelms-spring rises into a basin placed in a covered walk behind the Kursaal. Agreeable walks are laid out behind the Kursaal, and on the side of the hill which rises behind it, from the summit of which are beautiful views of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar. In these gardens visitors are requested not to salute each other by pulling off their hats: see notice, "Man bittet sich nicht dur Hut-Abnehmen zu grüssen." (See *Germ.* § 40.)

Other springs and baths are to found at—2. The *Hotel Herrmann*, *Badgarten*. 3. The *Wilhelmsbad;* a 4. The Bath establishment, *Zum Ochs* 5. The Inselquelle, the richest in c bonic acid and iron, is in the isla formed by the Neckar between Ca statt and Berg, a village on the c riage-road going to Stuttgart. 6. T Koch'sche Sprudel is in Berg, and ne the last-mentioned spring. Hot lodgings, and *restaurations* are c nected with almost all these sprin Cannstatt is much frequented in su mer, especially by the inhabitants Stuttgart, who often drive over in morning, drink their allotted num of glasses, or take their bath, perh dine at the table-d'hôte, and then turn. The number of such visitors Sundays is particularly large. T stone-quarries near Cannstatt discl some singular fresh-water fossils, pla &c. In September there are hor races at Cannstatt, and a pretty th tre (see Rte. 149).

On leaving Cannstatt the railro ascends the valley of the Neckar its rt. bank. Both sides of the valley completely lined with vineyards, while on the lower ground are orchards and rich fields of maize. On the l. rises the hill of *Rothenberg*, crowned by the Wilhelma Greek chapel erected by the King of Würtemberg to contain the remains of his second wife, a Russian princess. It is a rotunda with 3 porticoes: the Greek church service is performed in it by resident priests. It contains statues of the four Evangelists, St. John and another by *Dannecker*, and two others modelled by *Thorwaldsen*. It stands on the spot once occupied by the feudal castle of Würtemberg, the cradle of the present regal family, all traces of which have disappeared, having been cleared away to make room for this chapel.

Untertürkheim Stat. This village and the Rothenberg give their names to two of the best wines of the neighbourhood of Stuttgart.

Obertürkheim Stat.

1½ *Esslingen Stat.* (*Inns:* Krone; ller.) A manufacturing town of out 12,000 Inhab., formerly an Im- al city, and in perpetual feud with dukes of Würtemberg. It was ed to them at the peace of Lüne- e (1802). It retains its old *walls*, t by the Emperor Frederick II. manufactures are of wool, cotton, dware, and of a sparkling wine ckar-Schaumwein) imitating Cham- ne. It has a beautiful Gothic ch, the *Liebfrauenkirche*, with re- over the doorways, and a tower nounted by an elegant octagonal spire, the whole 165 ft. high, be- in 1440. Within is the tomb of rchitect of the church, Hans Böb- er. The church is used both by testants and Catholics.

he *Stadtkirche* or *St. Dionysius*, in nanesque style, has a lofty choir, 2 towers of the 13th century: it enlarged in the 15th. It has e painted glass, and a *Sacraments- chen* of 1486. The gate called the *lfsthor* is of the age of the Hohen- ufen, and bears their lion carved in stone. The view from the old castle led *Berfried*, whose walls descend to town, is fine.

½ Plochingen Stat. (*Inns:* Wald- n; Krone). A town with 2000 Inhab., at the junction of the Fils with the Neckar, which latter stream is crossed by a curious wooden bridge, constructed in 1777 by a carpenter of Stuttgart, named Etzel. Here the rail- road quits the valley of the Neckar, and follows up that of the Fils as far as Geisslingen.

Reichenbach Stat.

Ebersbach Stat.

Uihingen Stat.

2 Göppingen Stat. (*Inn:* Apostel, good.) A flourishing small town on the Fils, with 5000 Inhab. *Obs.* the winding stone staircase in the court-yard of the *Schloss* (Oberamt) b. 1562. [About 5 m. S. of this lies *Boll*, a frequented watering-place, prettily situated at the foot of the Rauhe Alp. Its springs are cold and sulphureous. The large *Bath-house*, distant 1 m. from the village, is the property of the crown, and contains about 100 bedrooms.]

Soon after quitting Göppingen, the eye is attracted by the Hohenstaufen- berg, a remarkable conical hill, about 2 m. to the l. of the railroad. On its summit once stood the *Castle* (Stamm- schloss) of the noble family of *Hohen- staufen*, who, from simple barons and owners of a single tower, raised them- selves above all the princely houses of Germany, and became emperors of Germany (the House of Suabia) from Conrad III., 1138, to Conrad IV., 1254. It has long since disappeared, and the only vestiges now to be dis- covered of the cradle of kings and em- perors are a few stunted walls barely projecting above the verdant turf. It owes its destruction to the violence of the peasants in the war of 1525. On the slope of the hill lies the village of Hohenstaufen (*Inn:* Lamm); within its little church may be seen a repre- sentation of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and the words "Hic trans- ibat Cæsar," inscribed over an an- cient doorway, mark the way the emperor went to mass. The view from the summit, 2240 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, is most extensive; a prac- tised eye may discover within the circle of the horizon 60 towns and villages. Behind the Hohenstaufen, at some distance on the N.E., rises the more lofty summit of the Rechberg. More than one feudal tower, overlook- ing the fertile valley, is passed before reaching

Eislingen Stat.

Süssen Stat. Diligence to Nördlingen.

Gingen Stat.

Geislingen Stat. (Post.) This in- considerable town is picturesquely situ- ated in a narrow glen at the foot of the hills called Rauhe Alp, with the domineering round tower of the de- cayed *Castle* (*Helfenstein*) on the heights above it. The traveller is here beset by a crowd of girls and old women offering for sale toys in bone, wood, and ivory, which are manufactured on the spot; they are so importunate, that it is generally necessary to buy some- thing in order to be rid of them. In the *Church* are finely carved stalls. The upper end of the deep defile in which

the town lies is singularly beautiful, —clothed with rich foliage on the one side, overhung by gigantic rocks on the other, while the Fils, here a mere mill-stream, runs at the bottom.

The railway is carried up a steep incline of 1 in 50, along a fine terrace built up against the hills on the E. side of the valley, on to the high land called the Schwäbische Alp, dividing the waters which join the Neckar from those which flow into the Danube. The country becomes open and somewhat dreary. The railway passes by Urspring, Westerstetten, and Beimerstetten, through hilly country: then gradually descending into the valley of the Danube, it passes several of the new detached forts or towers, including the citadel of *Wilhelmsburg*, before reaching

Ulm Junction Stat.—*Inns:* Post (Rad, Wheel);—Kronprinz, quiet and clean, the best. Russischer Hof, fair, near the Stat. Restaurant at the Rly. stat.

Ulm, a fortress and the frontier city of Würtemberg, is situated on the l. bank of the Danube, and connected by 2 bridges with New Ulm on the rt. bank, which is Bavarian. It has 25,000 Inhab. and some trade and manufactures, though not enough to give it the appearance of activity and prosperity. From the 14th to the end of the 16th centuries Ulm was an Imperial Free city, and one of the most flourishing in Germany; whence the proverb, "Ulmer Geld regiert die Welt." The manufacture of linen alone employed 400 master weavers, whereas at present there are but 68. It still carries on a great trade in corn. Among the exports are grits (Gersten) and snails (Helix pomatia); the latter, being fattened in the surrounding district, are packed in casks to the extent of 4 millions annually, and exported to Austria and other Rom. Catholic countries, where they are esteemed a great delicacy for the table, especially during the season of Lent. A great quantity of pipe-heads are made here. The streets are narrow; the houses for the most part have pointed gables turned to the street.

Ulm is ingloriously distinguished modern history, through the disgra ful surrender of the place to the Fren by General Mack in 1805, when 30, Austrians, through the cowardice stupidity of their leader, capitula without striking a blow, and were m prisoners of war. A body of 12,0 commanded by the Archduke Fer nand of Este, made a bold attempt break out, but all his infantry and greater part of his cavalry were s or captured, and a few hundred alone succeeded in cutting their through the enemy into Bohemia. *Fortifications*, already at that time o pidated, and dismantled after the render, have been replaced since by new works on a vast scale fr plans by Prussian engineers, includ 12 detached forts or towers, and a c del (Wilhelmsburg), embracing b banks of the Danube in a wide cuit. Thus Ulm is again a first-cl fortress of the Confederation, and bulwark to Germany and the valle the Danube against France. It ha garrison of 5000 men, half Bavaria half Würtembergers, and 300 Austri artillery.

The most interesting object in U is the *Minster*, now a Protestant chur one of the six finest Gothic cathedr in Germany. Its area, though less than those of Cologne and Spires, is much greater than those of Strasburg and Vienna. It was begun 1377, and continued down to 1494. It was erected entirely at the expense of the citizens, without the aid of contributions from abroad, papal indulgences, or remission of taxes, to which so many other similar edifices owe their origin. The *Tower* is a bold structure, 316¾ Eng. ft. high, left unfinished, owing to a disturbance caused by the giving way of the two piers which supported it on the side towards the body of the church, occurring while it was in progress in 1492, which thwarted the architect in the completion of his original design. The original design for the tower has been published by Möller: had it been completed, it would have been 491 ft. high, and the finest and purest of these structures in Germany. The view from

the top extends as far as the Alps in clear weather, and includes a large part of Suabia and Bavaria, with the memorable fields of Blenheim and Hochstädt; and in the foreground commands the circle of the new fortifications and the scene of operation of the Austrian and French armies in 1805. A Latin inscription on the N. side commemorates a feat of foolhardiness on the part of the Emperor Maximilian, who, on ascending the tower, 1492, leaped upon the parapet, and, balancing himself on one leg, swung the other round in the air.

Six doorways lead into the church. The beauty of the *chief Portal* below the tower, surpassing all the rest, will not escape observation. It consists of three pointed arches, is 45 ft. high and 6 ft. deep, recessed within pillars, mouldings, and niches occupied by statues. The sculpture over the 4 portals on the N. and S. sides belonged to the old church which formerly stood on the site of the present cathedral. The *porch* on the S. side displays a fanciful device, a tree carved in stone, with its branches bent and twisted to form the arch.

The exterior length of the church is 520 ft.; the internal length is 391 ft. The nave, 146 ft. high, simple in effect, rises on 12 clustered columns of huge size bearing lancet pier-arches, without triforium, flanked by double aisles on slender shafts. The main support of the roof comes from huge external buttresses. The choir and nave are built partly of brick. In the choir are several windows of rich painted glass, executed 1480, by Hans Wild and Crämer; the two finest contain the genealogical tree of Christ, the Life of the Virgin Mary, and the Life and Passion of the Saviour. The picture at the altar is by *Martin Schaffner*, an artist of Ulm, 1521. The carved work of the oaken stalls in the choir, by *Jörg Syrlin*, an artist of Ulm, 1469–74, is much praised, though in a quaint style of art, adopting the local costumes of the artist's time. Busts supply the place of poppy-heads: on the l. (N.) side of the choir the 7 heathen sages, including Pythagoras, Pliny, Cicero (in a hat), and the artist himself in the corner. Behind these, against the wall, are 20 heads of saints and prophets of the Old Testament. Above these, smaller, are apostles and saints. The opposite or S. side of the choir is devoted to the ladies; the lowest row of heads represents the 7 Sibyls, and Syrlin's housekeeper; the middle row, celebrated women of the Bible; the upper row, holy women and virgins, flanked by two doctors, St. Cosman and St. Luke. The font, in the S. aisle, near the sacristy, resting on 4 lions, and surrounded with 8 busts of persons of the Old Testament, is also the work of the elder Syrlin. The stone pulpit, with its carved canopy of lime-wood, is by Syrlin the son: as are also several statues within the church and over the entrance. The *Sacraments-Häuslein* or *Tabernacle*, a remarkable fretted Gothic pinnacle of filigree stone-work, with statues of St. Sebastian and St. Christopher, resembling that at Nuremberg, is believed to be the work of a "Meister von Weingarten." It is 90 ft. in height. The chapel of the Besserer family contains 6 painted windows, placed in it at its foundation in the 16th century. The church contains some remarkable *Brasses* in relief, 14th centy. work. The new organ is first-rate, by Walker of Ludwigsburg, not yet finished (1855). The church is undergoing judicious repairs and restorations, which advance slowly for want of funds.

The *Rathhaus* is a curious Gothic building of 1370, but not handsome. Its front was originally painted in fresco, and traces of this remain. In the market square before it is a very handsome *Fountain* (Fischkasten), a triangular Gothic obelisk, wreathed with flowers, and bearing on each face the statue of a knight; it is the work of Jörge Syrlin the elder. The *Veste*, connected with the Rathhaus by a covered passage, is remarkable for the extensive vaults and subterraneous passages and dungeons running under it, in ancient times doubtless the place of torture and confinement of unfortunate prisoners. The *Deutsche Haus*, which existed before the year 1226,

but was thoroughly repaired in 1726, is a picturesque edifice.

The *Post-office* is at the Rly. stat.

9 Eng. m. W. of Ulm, on the road to Tübingen, is *Blaubeuern*, where, in the old church, are fine wood carvings. They consist of a bishop's throne, stalls in the choir, and an *altar-screen* nearly 40 ft. high, with figures of the 12 Apostles (date 1470), closed in front with double doors, also carved with figures, &c., the work of George Syrlin of Ulm, in 1493. The inner central frame is occupied with statues in niches of the Virgin and Child with 5 saints. On either side the Nativity and Adoration of Magi in bas-relief. It is one of the finest and most elaborate wood-carvings in Germany. Four subjects on the exterior of the screen represent the history of the Passion; 16 within, the history of John the Baptist. The paintings at the back, of saints, are by *Zeitblom*.

An attempt made in 1839 to run steamers on the Danube between Ulm and Ratisbon was arrested by the shallowness of the river: they now commence at Donauwörth.

Railways—to Augsburg and Munich (Rtes. 165, 166); to Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance (Rte. 158); to Stuttgart.

ROUTE 153.

STRASBURG TO STUTTGART, BY THE KNIEBIS — THE BATHS OF RIPPOLDSAU.

This is the most direct line from Paris to Munich and Vienna, and the distance by it from Strasburg to Stuttgart is about ⅛ shorter than by way of Carlsruhe; but the first part of the road is not in good condition, nor provided with post-horses, therefore it is little frequented. A railway runs from Kehl to Appenweier (where it joins the railway between Heidelberg and Bâle). (*N. Germany*, Rte. 105.) There horses may be hired to go to Freudenstadt.

1 Oberkirch (*Inn:* Zur Linde), a small town, prettily situated in the valley of the Rench, by the side of which our road now begins to ascend. About 2 m. beyond Oberkirch the road passes through Lautenbach, where there is a pilgrimage church, built 1471, with altar and painted glass of the same period.

1¼ Oppenau (*Inn:* Krone, not good), a town of 1600 Inhab., at the foot of the Kniebis: much Kirschwasser is made here. It stands at the junction of 3 valleys. Near the head of the vale of Lierbach, which stretches 10 m. N. from this, are the ruins of the *Abbey of Allerheiligen*, and the still more picturesque series of 7 or 8 waterfalls the stream descending from the ab... Within a radius of 12 m. from ... penau lie the Baths of *Antogast*, G... bach, Petersthal, Freiersbach. ... road on leaving Oppenau runs to ... eastward and then ascends the Knie... A road to the rt. at Friedburg, ... from Oppenau, leads up the pr... valley of the Maisach to the bath... Antogast, situated in a wild seq... tered hollow in the Kniebis.

An excellent road leads over the Kniebis; but a heavy carriage will require extra horses or oxen for the ascent, which occupies between 2 and 3 hours. Along the summit of the ridge, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea, runs the frontier line of Baden and Würtemberg. Here may be seen the remains of fortifications thrown up in the last century to defend the pass against the French. The view of the valley and windings of the Rhine, of Strasburg, and the Vosges mountains, &c., from the top, is very extensive and very beautiful indeed. (See Rte. 162.)

"Near the highest elevation of the Kniebis a road turns abruptly to the S., and by a very steep descent plunges into the deep valley of the Schappach, in the midst of which, as if fallen

from the clouds, stands *Rippoldsau*, one of the most attractive but least known of the Brunnen of Germany, situated nearly in the centre of the Black Forest. It is a small village, or rather collection of accommodations for travellers, where, to their surprise, in the midst of this apparent solitude, they find themselves seated in one of the most singular and beautiful dining-rooms, at a table-d'hôte, with from 150 to upwards of 200 guests to bear them company. The property belonged originally to the grand duchy of Baden, but was purchased of Prince Fürstenberg by the proprietor, M. Görenger, who has speculated largely in improvements and buildings, which promise to yield a handsome remuneration, there being few similar places which, in point of scenery, mineralogy, and mineral waters, can rival this secluded spot."—*Stanley*. The *Bath-House* is a very handsome establishment. There are 5 mineral springs, all cold. Three of them, the Joseph's, the Leopold's, and Wenzel's Brunnen, differ in little but strength from each other. Sulphate of soda and carbonate of lime are the chief ingredients. Joseph's spring contains 15½ grs. of the former in a lb. of water, along with from 25 to 30 in. of free carbonic acid gas. Of the other springs, one contains in a lb. of water 20 grs. bicarbonate and 15½ grs. sulphate of soda, 4 grs. carbonate of lime with some iron, and 15 in. of free carbonic acid gas. The last spring contains 3 grs. bicarbonate and 12 grs. sulphate of soda, a very little iron, 15 in. of free carbonic acid gas, and 6 in. of sulphuretted hydrogen. These springs are considered very efficacious in affections of the stomach, glandular system, and skin. The vale of Schappach, at the head of which Rippoldsau is situated, is distinguished for the picturesque, or rather grotesque, costume of its inhabitants, and the rustic fashion of their houses, as well as for its constant variety of pleasing prospect. It is about 10 m. long from the Kniebis to Wolfach, where it opens out into the Kinzigthal, and its whole length is scattered over with farm-houses. The road from Rippoldsau down this valley, after passing through Wolfach, proceeds on to Hausach, near which it falls into the high road from Offenburg to Schaffhausen, described in Rte. 108, *N. Germany*. The road from Rippoldsau to Hausach runs down hill all the way, and is traversed in 2¼ hrs. Baden may be reached in about 10 hrs. (see Rte. 162). Griesbach is only separated by a mountain ridge from Rippoldsau: the distance by the footpath 2 hrs.; by carriage, 3 hrs.

2½ Freudenstadt (*Inn:* Löwe), a town 2300 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, with 3600 Inhab.; founded in 1599, by a Duke of Würtemberg, for the reception of Protestants driven from Styria and Carinthia by religious persecution. There is a singular church here by *Schickhard*. From hence to Stuttgart this road is provided with post-horses at the following stations:—

2 Pfalzgrafenweiler.

2 Nagold.

The heights of Ober-Jettingen command a fine view of the range of mountains to the S.E. called the Suabian Alps.

1½ Herrenberg. — *Inns:* Post; Deutsches Haus. Here are ruins of Roman buildings. The *Stadtkirche*, built in 1517, contains much carved wood-work, by the architect of the Ch., Schickhard the elder; a high-altar piece, representing the principal events of the New Testament, dated 1519, with the monogram R, and some painted glass.

A road turns off from this to Tübingen (Rte. 155).

1½ Böblingen. The road passes through Sindelfingen, where the church is an old basilica with 3 apsides.

2 STUTTGART, Rte. 149.

ROUTE 154.

STUTTGART TO NUREMBERG, BY GMÜND OR SCHWÄBISCH-HALL.

Since the opening of the railways Nuremberg may be reached from Stuttgart in 15 hours; viz. Stuttgart to Süssen, railway, 2 hrs. (Rte. 152); Süssen through Heidenheim and Neresheim to Nördlingen, Eilwagen or omnibus, 10 hrs.; Nördlingen to Nuremberg, railway, 3 hrs. (Rte. 172).

There are two post-roads.

A, 26 Germ. m. = 119½ Eng. m., by Aalen.

B, 24 Germ. m. = 110½ Eng. m. by Hall. *Eilwagen* twice daily; in the morning, by Aalen, in 23¾ hrs.; evening, by Hall, in 24½ hrs.

A. The way from Stuttgart lies through Cannstatt (described Rte. 152) to

2 Waiblingen (*Inn:* Post, very good, frequented by dinner parties from Stuttgart), a small and very old town of 3000 Inhab., originally Wibelingen, an ancient possession of the family of Hohenstaufen, and which is believed to have furnished the name of *Ghibelline* to the faction of the Emperors of that house, and thence to the Imperial party. At the battle of Weinsberg, A.D. 1140, between Conrad III. of Waiblingen and Duke Welf, the battle-cry of the former was "hie Waiblingen."

During this and the two following stages the road ascends the beautiful vale of the Rems. About 4 m. from Waiblingen the road passes through Endersbach, to the S.W. of which lies the village of Stetten, famous for a good white wine called Brodwasser (toast-and-water). The story goes that it owes its name to a lady of the court, who was strongly attached to it, and endeavoured to conceal her weakness by passing off the pale tawny liquor as toast-and-water.

2 Schorndorf (3800 Inhab.) has a handsome Gothic *church*, with fine portal of 14th centy. Half-way between this and Gmünd is the monastery of *Lorch*, in whose ch. many of the Hohenstaufen lie buried. It contains also frescoes. Opposite is a bleak hill, on which are some slight vestiges of the castle of Wäschenbeuern, formerly called Büren, the original seat (Stammsitz) of the founder of the Hohenstaufen family.

3 Gmünd (*Inns:* Post, Rad), an ancient town of 6000 Inhab., on the Rems, formerly a free Imperial city, possessing 18 churches, 3 of which are very old. The *Ch. of Holy Cross*, built 1351 by Heinrich Arler of Gmünd, was the type of many Suabian churches, and of the Dom at Prague, built by his son. It has a fine carved portal and altar-piece (reredos). The cathedral of Milan also was built by Peter Arler of Gmünd (de Gamodia). The pilgrimage *Ch. of St. Salvator*, on a neighbouring hill, is excavated in the rock.

Omnibus several times daily to Süssen, a station on the Stuttgart and Ulm railway (Rte. 152). The river winds round the Rechberg, the view from whose summit (2430 Eng. ft. above the sea-level) is said to be finer than that from the Hohenstaufenberg. [illegible] 3 m. from Gmünd. The Rosen[illegible] another mountain on the rt. hal[illegible] between Gmünd and Aalen, also [illegible] mands a very extensive prospect.

3 Aalen (Post, has one capital [illegible] room:—Krone,) an old Imperial [illegible] on the Kocher, with 2800 Inhab. [illegible] the road to Ratisbon strikes off [illegible] 164). Hence to Dinkelsbühl the road is devoid of interest. At Wasseralfingen there are extensive iron-furnaces.

2½ Ellwangen (*Inn:* Post, Adler), a town of 3000 Inhab., on the Jaxt, was once the chief town of the territory of the princely Priory. The Castle of the priory still remains. It, the celebrated pilgrimage church on the *Schönberge*, and the Hauptkirche, are the principal buildings.

2½ Dinkelsbühl (*Inns:* Drei Mohren; Ochs), the first town in Bavaria (§ 76). A venerable walled town, anciently a free city of the empire. It has 7000 Inhab.; many of them are stocking-weavers. The parish *Church of St. George* is a particularly fine Gothic edifice of the 15th centy., and contains paintings, &c., worth notice.

1¾ Feuchtwangen (*Inns:* Post, or

Zum Bayerischen Hof; Hirsch; and Schwan), a town of 2050 Inhab. The *old church* is worth notice.

3½ *Ansbach.* (See Rte. 171.)

2¼ Kloster Heilsbronn. (Post, middling.) The Gothic *ch.* (built 1136, and recently restored) of the sequestrated Cistercian abbey is rich in carved work, and contains some curious monuments of the Burgraves of Nuremberg, Margraves of Brandenburg; also paintings by Wohlgemuth and Kulmbach. A Gothic chapel, now degraded into a brewhouse, deserves attention for the richness of its portal, in the most florid style of Gothic ornament.

3½ NUREMBERG. (Rte. 167.)

Route B—by Hall. Stuttgart to—

2 Waiblingen.

2¼ Backnang (3600 Inhab.).

2 Gross-Orlach.

2½ Schwäbisch-Hall (*Inns:* Goldner [illegible]er, best situated; Lamm). This [illegible]resque old town, of 6800 Inhab., [illegible]e steep banks of the Kocher, was [illegible]erly a free Imperial city, with a [illegible]ory containing in the 13th centy. [illegible]00 Inhab.; some of the old towers [illegible] walls still remain. Like other [illegible]s whose names are compounded [illegible] the word Hall or Salz, it possesses considerable salt-works. The money called Heller (Häller) is said to have been first coined here, and hence to have derived its name. A fire in 1728 destroyed the centre of the town and the Rathhaus, whose architecture is therefore of that date. *St. Michael's*, the principal *church*, approached by a lofty flight of steps on the W. side, was rebuilt, as appears from an inscription to the N. of the tower, in 1424. The fine tower in the round style must be much older. The interior contains much curious coloured wooden sculpture; in the S. aisle is the Entombment, with figures life-size, a remarkable work for expression. Another curious wood-carving, with old paintings on the shutters, contains 3 subjects in one frame. 1. Bearing the Cross; 2. Crucifixion; 3. Deposition. The Sacramentshaus, with good carving, has been much damaged by whitewash. The view from the top of the tower is good.

The brine evaporated in the extensive salt-works, is brought in pipes 3 m. from the *Rock-salt mine of Wilhelmsglück*, resembling that of Nantwych, inasmuch as the salt occurs in large masses in which great chambers are excavated. It is accessible either by a staircase of 680 steps, or by a sort of tramway, and is worth a visit when lighted up. The brine is used in baths: on an island formed by the Kocher is a bath-establishment (*Soolbad*), surrounded by public walks with trees. A road up the rt. bank of the Kocher, running partly along a terrace built above the stream against the side of the steep bank, leads to the village of *Steinbach*, on a hill, above which rise the picturesque buildings of *Komburg*, formerly a Capuchin monastery, now a hospital for invalided soldiers. A covered way runs round its walls, from which are pleasing views of the surrounding scenery. The ch. has 3 towers, for the most part in the round style (11th century), and some curious old architecture is to be found in the precinct. The body of the ch. is modern, but contains some works of the 12th and 15th centuries. An agreeable walk along the l. bank of the Kocher leads from Komburg to Hall.

About 5 m. N.W. of Hall is the Cistercian Nunnery of *Gnadenthal*, of the 13th centy., with a choir having a quadrangular apse.

3½ Krailsheim (*Inns:* Lamm; Falke). *St. John's Ch.*, built about 1200, tower 1398.

2½ Feuchtwangen
3½ Ansbach
2¼ Kloster Heilsbronn
3½ NUREMBERG
} as above.

ROUTE 155.

STUTTGART TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, BY TÜBINGEN.

21¼ Germ. m. = 97¾ Eng. m.

Eilwagen 3 times a day to Tubingen, in 4 hrs.; daily in 22½ hrs. to Schaffhausen (another to Donaueschingen, 21 m., in 26½ hrs.). The road is hilly. A well-engineered and excellently-kept road leads by zigzags up the side of the hill, out of Stuttgart, through vineyards, gardens, orchards, and copse. During the ascent a beautiful view of the city and surrounding hills and valleys is obtained.

About 4 m. on the l. of the road lies Grosser-Hohenheim, formerly a royal palace and park, now converted into an agricultural institution.

1½ Echterdingen. 2 Waldenbuch. Dannecker the sculptor was born here. He was the son of a groom in the Duke of Würtemberg's service, and himself a stable-boy.

1½ Dettenhausen.

The road, after traversing forest for some time, descends into a valley, watered by a small stream, at Lustnau, where there is a beautiful small ch., with a tower surmounted by an open spire, upon the intersection of the nave and transepts. A road runs N. from Lustnau up the valley of the Goldersbach to Bebenhausen, a suppressed convent, one of the finest buildings in Swabia, with open tower, cloister, and other fine fragments of pure Gothic (1409) well preserved, where there is a royal park and breeding stud.

1¾ *Tübingen—Inns:* Traube (Post), best; Krone; Lamm. This ancient town, of 10,000 Inhab., situated on the Neckar, in one of the prettiest and most fertile districts of Swabia, is built on the very irregular ground produced by a dip in the ridge which separates the valleys of that river and of the Ammer. It is chiefly remarkable as being the seat of the *University* of the kingdom of Würtemberg, founded 1477, and numbering among its earliest professors Reuchlin and Melanchthon. It maintains both a Catholic and Protestant theological faculty, and possesses rich endowments, supporting fellows and scholars. It is attended by about 750 students. There are here 2 establishments somewhat like the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: one for Protestant students in divinity, called *das Stift;* the other for Roman Catholic students, called *das Convict*. The latter was founded by the present king. A new and handsome building for the University stands at the entrance of the town from Stuttgart, on the rt. hand. The choir of the *Ch. of St. George* (built 1420, the rest of the church 1470) contains 12 monuments of princes of the house of Würtemberg, who are represented in full armour on their tombs: two—that of Duke Ludwig, d. 1593, and of his wife—are richly decorated with sculpture, some of which is executed with great delicacy. Many of the monuments have been much injured. In this choir is also one of the best works of *Hans Scheuffelin*, a pupil of [illegible] Dürer (Kugler, pt. ii. 155), an a[illegible] piece, with shutters. The centre presents the Crucifixion; the l. v[illegible] St. Veronica meeting Christ; th[illegible] wing the Deposition from the Cros[illegible]

The Castle of Hohen-Tübingen, [illegible] the heights to the W. of the town, [illegible] built in 1535, in the place of the [illegible] stronghold of the preceding Pfalzgraves of Tübingen. Their family became extinct in 1631, and the castle has been conceded by the government to the use of the *University*. Ascend to the castle through the curiously decorated gateway, in the style of the Renaissance (built about 1600), with the façade of a triumphal arch, and bearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter. Proceed through a second gateway, in the same style, and thus enter the quadrangle, on the N. side of which is the valuable University Library of 140,000 volumes, in what was formerly the arsenal, and a mineralogical and zoological cabinet. There are also here vast cellars and a giant tun. Opposite to the gateway, on the W. side of the quadrangle, a low, vaulted passage leads to a high point outside the castle wall, from which there is an excellent view of

the valleys of the Neckar, the Ammer, and of the Steinlach, and of the chain of the Swabian Alp, to S.E. and E. But the view from the *Österberg*, the hill on the opposite or E. side of the town, on which stands Ludwig Uhland's house, is the finest: ascend quite to the top through the vineyards and orchards, when the sun is in the W. The range of the Swabian Alp is then seen finely lighted up. The castle of Hohenzollern rises against the sky, bearing S.S.W. Below lies Tübingen, with the castle above it, and far to the westward stretch the slightly-diverging valleys of the Neckar and the Ammer. 3 m. N. of Tübingen is the convent of *Bebenhausen*, one of the finest in Swabia.

The road from Tübingen to Hechingen, after crossing the Neckar and the Steinlach, runs up the prettily-wooded valley of the latter stream. A little after leaving this it passes on [illegible]. the bath establishment of Se[illegible]nsweiler, and, on crossing the [illegible] beyond this, the castle of Hohen[illegible]n is seen rising very boldly [illegible]st the sky. A little further on [illegible]ts mark the frontier of Würtem[illegible] and Hechingen, a principality [illegible]ferred in 1849, by treaty, to the [illegible]f Prussia.

3 Hechingen (*Inn:* Silber's, Post), a dull and dilapidated town of 3000 Inhab., once capital of the domains, and formerly residence, of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, one of the oldest noble races of Swabia. The view from the Weilerberg is fine. On the S. side of the town is the Villa Eugenia, a *château* of the prince, surrounded by agreeable gardens and pleasure-grounds.

1 hr's. drive from Hechingen stands the *Castle Hohenzollern*, the nest of the black eagle, the cradle of the royal family of Prussia, forming a striking object on the l. of the road. While the elder branch of Hechingen gradually lost ground and influence in perpetual contests with the dukes of Würtemberg, till reduced to the condition of princes in little else but name, the younger branch became Burg-graves of Nuremberg, and, augmenting their influence, purchased in 1417 the Mark of Brandenburg, with the electoral dignity, from the Emperor Sigismund. Two centuries later they obtained kingly rank, which they still maintain. The old *Castle* stands on the summit of a table-rock of limestone, with precipitous sides, 2797 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. It was ruined by the forces of the Hanseatic League, 1423. It is now the property of the King of Prussia, who has built (1850-55) on the site of the old castle a modern fort and palace (designed by Stüler). An excellent carriage-road has been formed in gradual ascent, partly by blasting the rock, up to the Eagle Gate, where, crossing a drawbridge, you are led by 3 ingeniously planned zigzags and through a curved tunnel to the upper Bail, 100 ft. above it. The fortress, in plan a heptagon, follows the outline of the old castle, with bastions, corner towers rising 50 or 60 ft. high above the precipice, and forming as it were a continuation of it. The modern schloss is a building of 5 stories, the 2 lower casemated, surmounted by 5 towers. Attached to one wing is the *chapel*, almost the only ancient fragment now preserved, and to the other a modern Gothic ch. (Protestant).

The view on three sides is almost boundless over the undulating district of Swabia: N. to the Black Forest, where the Feldberg is conspicuous; and S., in clear weather, extends to the Bernese Alps. At the distance of a cannon-shot rises another outlying rock of the Swabian Alb, the Zollerhornle, 200 ft. higher, in Würtemberg territory.

[9 Stunden from Hechingen, by way of Gamertingen (*Inn:* Post) and the valley of the Lauchert, lies Sigmaringen (*Inns:* Sonne; Post), a town of 1600 Inhab., on the Danube; down to 1850 the residence of the Prince of Sigmaringen. On a rock rising abruptly from the Danube stands the *Castle*, containing an extensive armoury, and retaining beneath it the prisons in which the Holy Vehme held its meetings from 1300 to 1517, the last under Duke Ulrich of Würtemberg. The

grounds of Nizigkofen, 3 m. W. of this, are worth a visit. The precipices above the Danube have here been made accessible by wooden steps, and the paths present exquisite views of the scenery of the river. The valley of the Danube has been made accessible below this, by a new road to Tuttlingen].

1¾ Bahlingen (*Inn:* Post, Adler) has been rebuilt since 1809, when the town was burnt. The chain of hills running on the l. of the road is a branch of the Swabian Alp. The country abounds in fir woods before reaching

2 Wellendingen, at the foot of the Heuberg.

2 Spaichingen (*Inn:* Post, tolerable).

1¾ Tuttlingen (*Inns:* Post, Lamm), a town of 6000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Danube, newly built since 1803, at which time it was destroyed by fire. Outside the town is the ruined *Castle of Hohnburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It was the scene of a bloody action in 1643, called the "Surprise of Tuttlingen," in which the Bavarians, under their skilful general Mercey, fell unperceived upon the allied French and Swedish forces quartered in the town, and cut to pieces or made prisoners the greater number.

Below Tuttlingen, and especially from Friedingen to Inzighofen, the banks of the Swabian Danube are very picturesque, abounding in old castles. The most remarkable of these, for their elevated and isolated position and picturesque form, are Kallenberg, Bronnen, Wildenstein, near the suppressed convent Beuron, and Werenwaag. This part of the Danube is not navigable; but the pedestrian would be well repaid by an excursion on foot along its banks.

A little beyond Tuttlingen the frontier line of Würtemberg and Baden is crossed. The heights over which the road now passes command one of the finest distant views of the Alps of Switzerland and Tyrol which can be obtained in Germany.

On the l. of the road are seen the ruined castles of *Hohenkrähe*, *Hohenstaufen*, and *Hohentwiel*, standing upon truncated conical hills, regarded by geologists as a group of extinct volcanoes. Hohentwiel belongs to Würtemberg, though surrounded by the territory of Baden.

3 Stockach. } Rte. 157.
4¼ Randegg. }
1½ SCHAFFHAUSEN, in SWITZERLAND.
From Stockach to
2¼ Radolphzell.
3 CONSTANCE. (See *N. Germany* or *Switzerland.*)

ROUTE 156.

STUTTGART TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

21½ Germ. m. = 99 Eng. m.

The quickest and easiest way of reaching Friedrichshafen from Stuttgart is to take the railway, and go round by Ulm. (See Rtes. 152 [illegible] 158.) The 2 old post-roads (*a* a[illegible] pass through some places of inte[illegible] and are therefore retained here.

Eilwagen twice a day in 18½ hrs
(*a.*) 3 Neckarthailfingen.

The post-houses at every station Inns, and, with one exception, t[illegible] ably good.

2 *Reutlingen—Inns:* Kronprinz (Post); Ochse — an old town of 14,000 Inhab.; during the middle ages constantly at war with the princes of Würtemberg. Its old walls and ditch have only of late given place to rows of houses. The noble Gothic *Church of St. Mary*, built 1307, with tower 325 ft. high, contains a beautiful Gothic Font (1499) and a curious carving of the Entombment.

Beyond Pfüllingen begins the very steep and long ascent of the *Swabian Alp*, requiring Vorspann. [An excursion may be made from this a little on the rt. of the high road, first to the cave called *Nebelhöhle*, in which Prince Ulric of Würtemberg concealed himself from the chiefs of the Swabian League (the key is kept at Oberhausen); and next to the *Castle of Lichtenstein*, 9 m. from Reutlingen, a mimic feudal stronghold, built 1842 by

Heideloff, perched on the apex of a towering rock, on the edge of tremendous precipices, and approached only by a dizzy drawbridge. It belongs to Graf Wilhelm von Würtemberg, who has decorated the interior with frescoes illustrating the story of Prince Ulric, as told in Hauff's charming romance named after this castle. The ancient Castle of Lichtenstein contains many interesting Old-German *paintings* by *Holbein*, Schaufelein, and Wohlgemuth; an armoury, library, and elegant chapel; the site is very romantic, the view charming, over the Alps of Tyrol and Switzerland; but it is not shown except by express leave from the owner, difficult to procure in Stuttgart.]

2 Engstingen (Inn not good).

3 Zwiefalten was once a Benedictine abbey, and is now a mad-house.

1½ Riedlingen. (See Rte. 157.)

2½ Saulgau.

3½ Altshausen.

Ravensburg Stat., on the Ulm Friedrichshafen railway.

e, for the rest of the way, Rte. 158.

.) From Stuttgart to

Neckarthailfingen. The road tly after enters and runs up the ey of the Erms to

Urach (*Inns:* Post; Fass, Tun), 3500 Inhab., situated in a deep valley, is the centre of the linen manufacture. The *Church of St. Amandus* retains the beautifully carved stall or throne of oak of Duke Eberhard, 1472. The castle, partly of wood, retains in the Rittersaal gilt carvings and armorial bearings. On the rt. of the road rises the ruined *Castle* Hohenurach, the residence of the Dukes of Würtemberg before Stuttgart. The way lies through the finely wooded valley and pass of Seeburg, overlooked by the heights of the Swabian Alp, from which the ruins of many an old castle peer down.

2 Münsingen (*Inn:* Post). The watershed between the Neckar and the Danube is then crossed before reaching

3 Ehingen. (See Rte. 157.)

3 Biberach. This is a station on the Ulm and Friedrichshafen railway. For the rest of the way see Rte. 158.

ROUTE 157.

ULM TO SCHAFFHAUSEN.

18¼ Germ. m. = 84 Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in 20 hrs.

For the first 3 stages the road ascends the valley of the Danube; soon after quitting Ulm it passes the confluence of the Iller with the Danube. The Castle of Wiblingen, on the banks of the Iller, is fitted up as a residence for one of the princes of Würtemberg.

3 Ehingen (*Inn:* Kronprinz), a town of 3200 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Danube, supposed to be the Dracuina of *Ptolemy*. From 1343 to 1805, when it was assigned to Würtemberg, it belonged to Austria. The estates of Further Austria used anciently to assemble here in the *Land* and *Ritterhaus*. The *Pfarr* and *Kloster churches*, the latter with a picture of the 16th century, are good specimens of the old German style.

3 Riedlingen, on the l. bank of the Danube, a town of 1800 Inhab. About 5 m. E. of this rises the isolated and conspicuous hill of *Bussen*, celebrated for its view, extending over the Swabian Alp, and as far as the Lake of Constance and the Alps of Switzerland and Tyrol; remains of a tower, said to be of Roman origin, exist upon its summit.

2 Mengen, a walled town of 2020 Inhab. In its *parish church* is a miracle-working image of the Virgin. [About 10 m. W. higher up the Danube lie the town and castle of Sigmaringen. Rte. 155.]

2 Möskirch (*Inn:* Adler) lies within the Baden territory. The country through which the road now passes was the scene of the campaign between the French, under Moreau, and the Archduke Charles, in the revolutionary war, 1799.

2½ Stockach (*Inn:* Post, tolerable), a town of 1300 Inhab., 3 m. distant from the Lake of Constance. A group of conical volcanic mountains, Hohenstoffen, Hohenhöfen, Hohenkrähe, and Hohentwiel, rises on the W.

1¾ Singen stands immediately under the ruins of *Hohentwiel*, an ancient feudal fortress perched on an isolated rock 2310 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, and accessible by one narrow pathway. The French took it, and blew up its fortifications; the ruins are still worth a visit. Though surrounded by the territory of Baden, it now belongs to Würtemberg.

2½ Randegg. Swiss frontier and Baden Custom-house.

1½ SCHAFFHAUSEN (*Inn:* Couronne, good). In *Handbook for Switzerland.*

ROUTE 158.

ULM TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN—RAILWAY.

14 Germ. m. = 64½ Eng. m. 4 trains daily; 3½ to 4½ hrs.

On quitting Ulm Stat. this Rly. leaves on l. the Augsburg line (Rte. 165) and bridge over the Danube, and proceeds up its l. bank (passing on rt. one of the detached forts) as far as

1½ Erbach Stat. Shortly after this the railway crosses the Danube on a wooden bridge, and runs for some distance in a perfectly straight line over the lowland, watered by many small streams — the Dürrnach, the Ried, &c. Before reaching Biberach the hills close in on each side of the valley of the Ried, the scenery of which is rather pleasing. On the rt. rises the castle of Warthausen, a little before reaching the

5 Biberach Stat. (*Inns:* Ente, Post; Rad), a picturesque old town, formerly a free Imperial city; 5000 Inhab., of whom 1800 are Roman Catholics. Children's toys are manufactured here. The poet Wieland was born in the neighbouring village of Ober-Holzheim, 1733.

Ummendorf Stat.

6½ Essendorf Stat. The railroad now leaves the valley of the Ried, and crosses the watershed between the streams which flow to the Danube and those which flow to the Lake of Constance. Fine distant views of the Alps of Switzerland and the Vorarlberg are obtained towards the S.E. and the S.

Schussenried Stat., at the head of the valley of the small river Schussen: the railroad follows this valley, which in some places is wild and picturesque, nearly all the way to Friedrichshafen.

8¼ Aulendorf Stat. The valley soon after becomes narrow and wild: the railway traverses much woodland, chiefly fir woods, cut down for fuel for the locomotives, and arranged in long heaps near the stations. These are built of wood in a neat style of carpen[tr]y. *Coaches* to Stockach and Siegmarin[g]

Durlesbach Stat. The valley [o]ut before reaching the Mochenwa[ng] Stat.

Niederbiegen Stat. l. are seen extensive buildings which formed Abbey of *Weingarten;* once celebr[ated] for possessing a portion of our Savi[our's] blood. There is a fine Italian *church*, with a dome and two towers, to which pilgrimages are made. The organ is a very fine instrument, built by Gabler. The Abbey is now an Orphan Asylum.

11¼ *Ravensburg Stat.* (*Inn:* Post)—a highly picturesque place within a circlet of 10 or 12 old towers of different shapes—formerly a free Imperial city, has now 4500 Inhab., of whom 1700 are Protestants. The *Rathhaus* is of the 15th century: from the *Veitsbery*, on which stood formerly a castle, now a place of public resort, there is a beautiful view over the lake of Constance. The old tower, called the *Mehlsack*, was built in the 15th century to defend the town against the Veitsberg. About 5 Eng. m. to the E. of this is the *Castle of Waldburg*, the stronghold, in olden times, of the Truchsess of Waldburg, now famous for its magnificent view over upper Swabia.

Oberzell Stat.

12¾ Meckenbeuren Stat. l. Beyond this about 2 m. to the E. of the railway is Tettnang, 1400 Inhab., whose huge castle belonged to the now extinct family of Montfort. A fine burst of the lake into view before reaching

14 *Friedrichshafen Stat.—Inns:* Post, or Zum Deutschen Haus, close to the station, and commanding fine view. Schwann—good and moderate; near the Lake, and steamer.

This is a small but increasing town, on the N. shore of the lake of Constance (Bodensee), formerly the free Imperial town of *Buchhorn*. It was acquired by Würtemberg in 1810, and having received the addition of several new houses and a port for small vessels, built by King Friedrich of Würtemberg, has had its name changed. Friedrichshafen has become the principal port on the lake, for this part of Germany, for goods shipped from and [illegible]taly and Switzerland. Its situa[illegible]is at the widest part of the lake, [illegible]s very beautiful; on which account [illegible]ing of Würtemberg occupies, as a [illegible]ner residence, the *Château*, with 2 [illegible] towers, which was originally the [illegible]edictine Priory of Hofen, belong[illegible]to the Abbey of Weingarten, and [illegible]h, with this, in 1806, fell to the [illegible] of Würtemberg. Friedrichshafen and its vicinity command splendid prospects across the lake over the influx of the Rhine, and to the Alps of Tyrol (Vorarlberg) on the E., and Glarus and Appenzell on the S.

[At Mörsburg, about 12 m. from Friedrichshafen to the W., is a beautifully situated *Inn*, Das Schiff, close to the lake. The large square castle upon a cliff, separate from the town, was built by a bishop of Constance in 1508.

An agreeable excursion may be made from Mörsburg to Salmannsweiler, 7 m., and Heiligenberg, 4⅔ Eng. m. further, to the N. of Mörsburg. At the convent of Salmannsweiler, commonly called Salem, are remains of a fine old church nearly in the style of Westminster Abbey, but spoilt by modern innovations of Swabian marble. It has a square E. end, a fine N. transept window, and stalls near the W. door. The plan, originally weak, seems to have been cleverly strengthened.

Heiligenberg is best approached from the N. The road passes over the poor and dreary limestone plateau of the Schwäbisch Alp, till it reaches the top of a bold and precipitous escarpment, on a narrow promontory of which stands the castle of Prince Fürstenberg. It overlooks a sylvan Swiss valley, sloping to the lake, beyond which rise the mountains of the Grisons. The sudden burst of this view is as fine as anything in Germany. In the castle is a great hall in the Elizabethan style dated 1582, with 2 huge chimneypieces and no stoves. There are besides some good modern painted glass made at Constance, family portraits, a pretty garden walk round the castle, and a curious gatehouse.]

The *Lake of Constance* is more fully described in the *Swiss Handbook;* its N. shores consist of gentle slopes and grassy or vine-clad hills, fertile, and sprinkled with villas, houses, and villages, while above its S. shore rises the silvery outline of the Alps of Appenzell. Its greatest depth is between Friedrichshafen and Rorschach, a little to the west of a line drawn between these two places, at one-third of the distance from Friedrichshafen, and is 912 English feet. Its height above the sea is 1280 English feet. There is a constant water communication along the lake and between the towns of Constance, Sernatingen, and Ueberlingen at its W. extremity, and Friedrichshafen and Lindau at its E. end; also between these places and Rorschach on the S. and Swiss side of the lake, by means of 10 or 12 *steamboats*. They belong to the Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavarian governments: their times of starting and arrival, which vary according to the time of the year, are announced at all the places at which they call. Since the opening of the railroad between Stuttgart and Friedrichshafen the steamers leave the latter place twice a day for Rorschach and Romanshorn, and arrive from those places at Friedrichshafen twice a day. On reaching these Swiss ports travellers will find

coaches leaving the post-office, by which they may at once proceed to Coire, St. Gall, and Zurich. It takes 7 hours to go from one extremity of the lake to the other, and 1½ hour to cross from Friedrichshafen to Rorschach, and 1¼ from Rorschach to *Lindau*, whence a Railway is open to Augsburg (Route 176).

ROUTE 159.

DESCENT OF THE NECKAR. HEILBRONN TO HEIDELBERG.

11½ Germ. m. = 53 Eng. m.

Steamboats navigate the Neckar* (since 1842) between Heidelberg and Heilbronn, ascending in 12 or 14 hours (very tedious—not to be recommended), descending in 7 or 8. They are liable to be stopped in summer and autumn by the want of water. Carriages are not taken. No good carriage-road runs for any distance along the side of the Neckar, so that its beauties, like those of the Moselle, are accessible only to those who walk or descend in a boat.

The finest scenery is below Hornburg, where the river winds among thickly wooded hills (chiefly beech), the skirts of the Odenwald and Black Forest. The most picturesque Castles are Mittelburg, Zwingenburg, Hornburg, and Ehrenburg.

The first part of the voyage is not the most interesting: the places of most importance passed after quitting Heilbronn are—

¾ rt. Neckarsulm, a short distance from the river, where the Sulm enters the Neckar.

rt. Jaxtfeld (*Inns:* Anker, very good, supplied with brine baths; Schiff), a village of 525 Inhab., situated between the rivers Kocher and Jaxt, which pour their tributary waters into the Neckar within a short distance of each other. Between Kocherfeld and Jaxtfeld are the salt-works of *Friedrichshall*,—of great importance to Würtemberg, since they render her independent of other countries for this valuable article: they were established in 1812. The deposit of salt is situated in rocks of the Muschelkalk, a calcareous formation corresponding in age with the new red sandstone of England. The salt is obtained in the state of brine, by boring through the rock until a spring sufficiently strong to be worth evaporating without any intermediate process is reached. The borings sometimes descend to the depth of 600 ft. The hydraulic machinery employ[ed] raising the brine to the surface is interesting, as well as the evapor[ating] houses. [About 15 miles up the ley of the Jaxt is *Jaxthausen*, the fa[mous] castle of the celebrated robber-kn[ight] Götz von Berlichingen, with the Hand.]

1 l. *Wimpfen* (a large Hotel, [on the] the Neckar, contains 70 bedrooms and 20 baths, supplied with brine from the salt-works). This small town, which belongs to Hesse Darmstadt, consists of two parts, Wimpfen in the valley, and, above it, Wimpfen on the hill. Their united population is 2600 Inhab. The *Stiftskirche*, in lower Wimpfen, distinguished by its three spires, is a noble Gothic edifice built by a French architect, 1262–78, partly in the round, partly in the pointed style, but much injured. At the rt. side of its curiously carved portal is a representation of a Jewish child suckled by a sow. Wimpfen on the hill is believed to stand on the site of the Roman *Cornelia* (named after Julius Cæsar's wife), which was destroyed by Attila and the Huns. In ascending to it an ancient tower is passed, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman construction. Ruined fortifications run

* A Map of the river may be had at Heidelberg or Heilbronn.

along the edge of the steep wooded bank of the Neckar. The *Pfahlgraben*, the remarkable rampart raised by the Emp. Probus, to restrain the barbarians, extended from Wimpfen on the Neckar to the Danube a little above Ratisbon (Rte. 175). The *Stadtkirche* contains some curious carvings and paintings. Near Wimpfen, the Imperial troops, under Tilly, defeated the Margrave George Frederick of Baden, 1622: 5000 were left dead upon the field; among them 400 men of Pforzheim, who, headed by their burgomaster, sacrificed themselves to secure the retreat of their prince, the Margrave. Close to Wimpfen-am-Berg are the salt-works of Ludwigshall, situated, like those of Friedrichshall and Klemenshall, on the Muschelkalk. The brine is employed for baths.

Below Wimpfen the Neckar quits Würtemberg, and traverses the dominions of the Grand Duke of Baden.

Beyond the village of Heinsheim [illegible]e ruins of the knightly *Castle of* [illegible]*burg*, one of the most picturesque [illegible]e river. The walls of its quad- [illegible]lar donjon are 12 ft. thick. Far- [illegible]lown is

[illegible]t. The village of Gundelsheim.— *Castle of Hornegg*, above it, became [illegible]e 13th centy. a stronghold of the Teutonic knights, and residence of the Grand Masters of the order, many of whom sleep in the chapel, with their effigies carved in stone reclining upon their tombs, their hands folded in prayer, and their feet resting on couchant lions. Not far distant is the very ancient chapel of St. Michael.

l. Guttemburg Castle, with tall tower.

l. Near the village of Hasmersheim gypsum is extensively worked in the Muschelkalk, by means both of quarries and mines.

rt. *The Castle of Hornberg*, surmounted by a tall semi-cylindrical tower and picturesquely overgrown with trees and ivy, was the favourite residence and stronghold of Götz of the Iron Hand. He wrote his memoirs here, and died here, 1562. The castle was inhabited nearly to the end of the last century. Götz's armour, a plain suit, is still preserved here.

1½ rt. Neckarelz (*Inn:* Alte Post). The *inn* Prince Karl at *Mosbach*, 2 miles from the river, is recommended as better. Near this there are also salt-works. 300 yards lower down is

rt. Diedesheim. Here the Neckar is crossed by a bridge of boats.

l. Obrigheim is associated with an old church and a ruined castle called Neuburg or Hohinrot. The vale of the Neckar here becomes narrower. The *Castle of Dauchstein* and the red ruin of Minneburg next appear in sight. Fine view of the river below this.

l. The Heron's Meadow, *Reiherhalde*, is a very extensive heronry.

rt. *Zwingenberg*, an extensive feudal fortress surrounded by high walls, and by 5 out of the 8 towers which once defended the approach of it. It is still inhabited, and deserves to be visited. Its picturesque appearance, and its situation amidst some of the prettiest scenery of the Neckar, here confined by wooded hills within narrow limits, are very remarkable. After an abrupt turn of the river l. Wimmersbach is passed, and beyond it the romantic town of

3¼ rt. Eberbach (*Inn:* Krone). It has 3000 Inhab. The scales of the bleak (Cyprinus alburnus) are collected here to make false pearls. 20,000 fish yield only one pound of this pearl essence, as the colouring matter which gives lustre to the scales is called. Near this rises the Katzenbüchel, the highest hill of the Odenwald, 1932 ft. above the sea-level. A tower has been erected on its summit on account of the view.

Eberbach is in a most picturesque and beautiful valley, and lovers of the country would be well repaid by staying a day or two at the Leiningischer Hof, a very clean *Inn*. [The part of the Odenwald which lies between the Neckar and the Main chiefly belongs to the Prince of Leiningen, who is doing much to improve it. He has made a fine road over the mountain from Eberbach to Amorbach, his principal residence, passing by a new castle, called Waldleiningen, which he has lately built. The country is entirely forest and abounds in fine views. The

road ends at the town of Miltenberg on the Main, within 6 hrs. of Frankfurt. (See Rte. 190.) The scenery around Miltenberg is very picturesque, and continues more or less so up to Würzburg: towards Frankfurt the banks of the Main gradually become low. An agreeable three days' excursion may be made from Frankfurt up the Rhine to Heidelberg, thence up the Neckar and across the Odenwald to Eberbach and Miltenberg, and down the Main home: or vice versâ.] Between Eberbach and

1¼ rt. Hirschhorn (an ancient town, whose walls and towers are in ruins: with a ruined church which has some good tracery in the windows) the Neckar pursues a very sinuous course for 6 miles between hills covered with wood.

rt. The territory of Hesse Darmstadt comes down to the Neckar.

l. Dilsburg. A village and fort, still inhabited, on the top of the hill, commanding a fine view of

1⅛ rt. *Neckar-Steinach* (*Inn:* Die Harfe—Harp) and its four picturesque castles, which belonged to the family of Landschaden—literally, "bane of the land;" a name given to the founder of the family, a robber-knight, on account of his constant feuds and depredations on the property of his neighbours, and of all who approached his stronghold. He was placed under the ban of the empire for his offences. The village *church*, which is frequented equally by Catholic and Protestant, without any interruption of harmony, contains many curious monuments of the Landschaden. A pathway leads up the hill from it to the four castles. The first, Vorderburg, consists of little beside a square donjon; the second, Mittel, or Schwesterburg, is more extensive, picturesque, and better preserved, so as to be still habitable; the third, the old or further castle, Hinterburg, shows evident marks of having been destroyed by violence, though, from its position, the thickness of its walls, and the deep ditch around it, partly cut in the rock, it must have been a place of great strength during the feudal times; the fourth and highest of these castles overlooks all the rest, and is distant from the lowest about a mile; it is called by the peasantry the *Swallow's Nest*, a very appropriate name, from its position on a pointed rock, with an inaccessible precipice extending below it towards the river. It is more ancient than the others, and was probably the earliest fastness of the Landschadens. No better situation could have been chosen by one who followed the profession of a robber, since it commands a view of the river and valley up and down, and of all who traverse it.

½ l. Neckargemünd lies on the road from Heidelberg to Heilbronn (Rte. 150). The Elsenz enters the Neckar here, and is spanned by a bridge of one arch. The village and fort of Dilsburg are again seen over the town.

l. The Wolfsbrunnen.

1½ l. HEIDELBERG, in *Handbook for N. Germany*.

ROUTE 160.

STUTTGART TO THE BATHS OF WILDBAD.

7 Germ. m. = 32¼ Eng. m.

An Eilwagen runs during the season from May 15 to Sept. 15 daily, in 7½ hours, starting in the morning. One runs all the year by Leonberg, 7 m., starting in the evening. The shortest road from Stuttgart to Wildbad, and a good one, is by Weil-die-Stadt (*Inn:* Krone, good), Kepler's birthplace, and by Calw.

About 4 m. from Stuttgart the royal park called *Solitude* is passed on the rt. (See p. 14.)

2 Böblingen.

2½ Calw, § 71 (*Inn:* Waldhorn), a town of 4300 Inhab., on the Nagold —of considerable importance as the centre of the timber trade of the Black Forest with Holland. Rafts are here launched on the Nagold to find their way down the Rhine to Dort. During the war of the Palatinate Calw was burned by the French under Melac, in 1692. Above it stands the ruined *Castle* of the Counts of Calw. A road ascends the Nagold from this, passing the Castle of Waldeck to *Teinach Baths*, where there is an acidulous and a chalybeate spring, very much resembling those of Wildbad in situation.

The mountains are for the most part composed of granite, and are covered to their summits with forests of black firs, mixed with beech and birch. The peasants of the district are hewers of wood, which, after being trimmed in the forest and dragged on sledges to the row of some eminence, is hurled down into the nearest river-bed, whence, by the aid of sluices, it is floated down the Nagold, Enz, and Neckar to the Rhine, and thence to Holland.

At Hirschau, beautifully secluded on the Nagold, are the picturesque ruins of a castle and convent and church of St. Peter, destroyed by the French, under Melac, in the atrocious war of the Palatinate, in 1692.

The road between Hirschau and Kalmbach rises with a gradual ascent up to a high pass, and though recently improved is still hilly, and some miles longer than the old road.

2½ *Wildbad* (*Inns:* the Bellevue —built 1839 by Count Dillen, a Würtemberg landowner—table-d'hôte 1 fl. 15 kr., including wines, at 1 o'clock, 1 fl. 45 kr. at 5 o'clock, bedrooms at 4 to 12 fl. a week and upwards, with sitting-room from 22 to 33 fl., apartments with 3 rooms 36 to 48 fl.; Badischer Hof; Bär, enlarged and improved; Waldhorn, Post). There are several other inferior inns, and rooms may be procured in lodging-houses. The new *Bath-house* has an hotel attached. It is a grand establishment in Byzantine style, with coloured decorations.

This small and retired watering-place lies in a valley of the Black Forest, and is called Wildbad in Schwartzwald, to distinguish it from other places of the same name.

The *Black Forest* is a mountainous district, forming a boundary to the valley of the Rhine on the E. parallel to the Vosges on the W. Its length from Pforzheim to Söckingen near Bale is 92 Eng. m. Its breadth in the southern part varies from 32 to 46 m., in the northern from 18 to 28. Its area is about 2000 Eng. sq. m., by far the greater part of which is covered with fir-trees. The southern part is composed of hills of granite and gneiss, intersected by picturesque valleys running from E. to W. The northern portion is composed of red sandstone, and its principal valleys run from N. to S. On the E. it borders on an elevated plain, in which the Danube begins its course.

Wildbad, being situated 1444 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, has a somewhat Alpine climate. The snow sometimes lies on the neighbouring hills from the middle of November to the middle of May. Their average height round Wildbad is 800 ft. The valley is narrow; in the middle are meadows, on the steep sides thick wood. In the streams are excellent trout. During summer the daytime is hot; the mornings and evenings comparatively cool, being tempered by breezes which draw down the valleys. Wildbad derives its name from being a *natural*, as distinguished from an *artificial*, warm bath; the bath being taken upon the warm sand, through which the water flows.

The Wildbad *baths* are (like other natural hot baths) considered as peculiarly beneficial for rheumatism, gout, when attended with loss of power in the joints, stiffness of the limbs after wounds or fractures, paralysis, and other diseases of the joints and limbs, and also for some diseases of the skin. The water is also sometimes taken internally, but its effects when employed in this manner are not important.

The thermal waters of Wildbad are

nearly pure, containing only 3¼ grains of solid matter in about a pint; their principal chemical ingredient is common salt. The mean temperature of the different baths varies from 26° to 30° Réaumur (= 90° to 100° Fahr.). Their temperature is quite independent of that of the external air, and is the same at all times. In the baths commonly used the temperature, being nearly that of the human body, is agreeable to the feelings. There is a charitable institution at Wildbad to enable poor persons to take the baths (Stiftung für arme Badbedürftige).

The baths consist of numerous basins formed round the springs as they bubble forth from the crevices of the granitic rocks, which are covered with a layer of sand for the comfort of the bathers. The water is continually running through the basins, but every hour the greater part is allowed to run off, and the sand stirred up by sweeping it, and some time allowed to elapse before the bath is again filled for a new patient. They are therefore used only every other hour. Twice a day the baths are emptied altogether. The number of places being limited, it is necessary for every one who wishes to bathe to get a ticket at the bureau, which is paid for beforehand, and is only valid for the days indicated on it. The baths are the property of the government. Handsome buildings have been erected over them.

The season of Wildbad lasts from May 15 to September 15. The number of visitors has increased regularly from 470 in 1830 to 1235 in 1838. No gambling is allowed, and the place is quiet and well adapted for invalids.

There is a small *reading-room*, where Galignani, the Journal des Débats, and the principal German newspapers are taken in. *Divine service* is performed every Sunday during the season by a clergyman of the Established Church.

The native population of Wildbad, about 2000, is poor. The men are employed in the forest, and leave the cultivation of the ground to the women. Goîtres abound here and in the neighbouring close valleys of the Black Forest, as in some of the narrow Swiss valleys.

The situation of Wildbad in the depth of the Black Forest is romantic, and the neighbourhood has some pleasant rides and walks. There is a shady and very agreeable *promenade* by the side of the brook Enz, here running rapidly among large stones.

A *tarn* or mountain pool, named the *Wilder-See*, is situate in the Black Forest, at a distance of about 3½ hours' walk from Wildbad. It is in the midst of a peat-bog, in which the Pinus pumilio (or dwarf pine) grows abundantly. The Black Forest, in the neighbourhood of Wildbad, consists principally of 3 sorts of fir—the spruce, Scotch, and silver.

The shortest way to the *Baths of Teinach* avoids Hirschau, and crosses the mountains by the *Castle of Zavelstein*, an imposing ruin, its keep planted with trees. There is a post-road from Wildbad to Pforzhei[m] the way to Carlsruhe (Rte. 151 Neuenburg, 1¾ Germ. m. (Post, to be avoided; Krone, recommended.) Pforzheim, 1½ G m. There is also a direct post to Carlsruhe by Neuenburg, Wi dingen, and Durlach. (Rte. 151.

A carriage-road is made up valley of the Enz to Freudenstadt (Rte. 153), whence the traveller may descend the picturesque Murgthal to Baden. (See Rte. 162.)

ROUTE 161.

BADEN-BADEN TO WILDBAD.

5¾ Germ. m. = 26½ Eng. m.

This road, formerly very bad, has been recently improved, but there are still several steep ascents: it is not a post-road; extra charges are permitted to be made on certain stages (see § 71), conformably with the posting regulations. The road on leaving Baden runs through a fine avenue of oaks for 2 m. up the pretty Lichtenthal. Soon after begins the ascent over the mountain ridge dividing this valley from that of the Murg. The road is skilfully conducted, and kept in excellent order, rising by a long and easy ascent through pleasing forest scenery, with glimpses of the valleys below. Soon after crossing the summit it leads by the gate of New Eberstein (see Rte. 106, *N. Germany*). The descent from this is rather rough and steep, but causing no difficulty even to a heavy carriage. In 2 h. from Baden you reach

2 Gernsbach (described in *Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 106), where the river Murg is crossed.

The first place within the territory of Würtemberg is Loffenau; in the hill near the village are seven caverns, called Teufelskammern, formed apparently by the force of running water. A little way above them is the Teufelsmühle, a confused heap of fallen rocks of sandstone.

2 m. from Loffenau, after crossing a steep hill called die Capelle, you reach

1¼ Herrenalb (*Inn:* Ochs), a small hamlet grouped round the buildings of a once celebrated *abbey*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Near the inn is a fine ruin of a chapel. In the churchyard are many tombstones of the abbots.

Hence to Wildbad the road is very hilly, with 2 very steep hills; it takes about 3 hrs. A continued ascent for nearly 3 m. leads to Dobel, 2422 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea, and where there is a fine view over the valley of the Rhine. Hence, descending through the woods, you reach

2½ Wildbad. (See Rte. 160.)

ROUTE 162.

BADEN-BADEN TO THE BATHS OF RIPPOLDSAU.

11¼ Germ. m. = 51¾ Eng. m. A post-road, but no Eilwagen.

The first stage from Baden is to

2 Gernsbach, and is described in Rte. 161.

Hence to Forbach (in 2 hrs.), the road, good but hilly, ascending the valley of the Murg, runs first on the l. bank, under the castle of Neu Eberstein, and afterwards, crossing the river at Wilpertsau, on the rt. through beautiful scenery. At the bottom of the deep, winding valley, whose sides are clothed to the top with luxuriant forests of pine and beech, runs a clear and lively mountain stream, its banks alternately bold cliff and green meadow, fringed with trees and shrubs. At intervals on the higher darkly wooded slopes occur bright glassy glades, carefully irrigated, and dotted with Swiss-like châlets, while here and there peeps out a picturesque village. The road passes Weissenbach and Langenbrand, occupying a striking position on a lofty granite rock; and Gausbach, where the wooden houses resemble those of Switzerland.

3 Forbach (*Inn:* Krone). The valley here is highly romantic and very narrow, leaving little room for corn-fields. The road crosses the Raumünzach and Schönmünzach, which fall into the Murg.

1½ (1½ hr.) Schwarzenberg, which is just on the frontier line of Würtemberg (*Inns:* Post and Zum Waldhorn, —delicious trout). The road passes in succession the ruins of *Königswart*, on the top of a rock, the village of Hazenbach, the ancient abbey of *Reichenbach*, and Baiersbronn, a village of 3000 Inhab. As the road ascends the Murg, the scenery, though always pleasing, becomes less Alpine and striking. The valley opens, its sides sink down, several glass-houses and other manufactories are passed, and at the end of a long ascent a sort of table-land is reached, on which stands the poor-looking town of Freudenstadt. From this point the view is very extensive in some directions, a conspicuous feature in the distance being the Voralberg range of mountains in the Tyrol.

2½ (2½ hrs) Freudenstadt (Rte. 153). Leaving this town by the high road from Stuttgart to Strasburg, we still follow up the Murg, which dwindles to a rill as we approach the summit of the Kniebis. The scenery is wild and woodland, the valley and its stream dwindling until a wide open heath is reached, 3000 ft. above the level of the sea. Here quitting Würtemberg again, we re-enter Baden, and soon after the road to Rippoldsau turns off abruptly to the l., and plunges at once, by a well-wooded descent, into the valley of the Schappach. In about 2¼ hrs. from Freudenstadt we reach the baths at

2¼ *Rippoldsau.* (See Rte. 153.) If the traveller suffers much detention at the post stations, the journey from Baden-Baden to Rippoldsau will take 12 hrs.; but by bespeaking the horses beforehand it might easily be done in 10, or with a light carriage in 9. The road is on the whole very good; and one equally picturesque and varied of the same extent, and presenting so few difficulties for any kind of carriage, is not often found. It presents a perfect picture of the beauties of the Black Forest valleys.

ROUTE 163.

STUTTGART TO WÜRZBURG.

21½ Germ. m. = 99 Eng. m.

From Stuttgart by railway to

6½ *Heilbronn* is described in Rte. 150. From Heilbronn to Würzburg 15 Germ. m. = 69½ Eng. m. Eilwagen daily in 16½ hrs. The road hence passes close under the Castle of Weinsberg (Rte. 150).

3 Oehringen, the residence of the princes of Hohenlohe-Oehringen (*Inn:* Kaiser.) The Protestant *Church* contains some ancient monuments of the Hohenlohe family, and at the E. end a bas-relief, erected towards the end of the last century by one of the princes of that house, in commemoration of his Goldene Hochzeit, or 50th anniversary of the marriage-day, wife and husband being both alive. In the cloisters, preserved within a case, is a group of figures, in wood, of the Virgin and Child, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Gregory, beneath a canopy of elaborate fretwork, carved also in wood.

The Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg is conspicuous on the rt. of the road to

2½ Künzelsau. (*Inns*, not good, Krone :—Glocke) a town on the Kocher surrounded by hills.

"A tedious ascent leads across the high land separating the valley of the Kocher from that of the Jaxt. Upon the descent the road passes over some natural cavern in the limestone, and a church which is partly built in a recess of the rock."

2 Ailringen, on the Jaxt.

2 *Mergentheim* (*Inn:* Hirsch; good and reasonable, and civil landlord). This town contains the *Palace* of the Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order* (1527-1809), now occupied by Prince Paul of Würtemberg, who has formed in it a *Museum* of Natural History, which is shown to strangers, together with some portraits of the Masters of the Order. The church in the Schloss (now Protestant) deserves special no-

tice. Mergentheim is resorted to in the season on account of its mineral waters, saline chalybeate, resembling those of Kissingen. The Bath-house is called Carlsbad.

There is a direct road to Würzburg through Euerhausen, leaving Bischofsheim on the left.

2 Bischofsheim.

3½ Würzburg. (Rte. 167.) G. Ç. L.

ROUTE 164.

STUTTGART TO RATISBON.

34½ Germ. m. = 158¾ Eng. m.

The most direct line from Paris to Vienna: it is a cross road, but the posting is good, and accommodation fair. Good Inns at Neuburg and Nördlingen.

From Stuttgart to

10 Aalen is described in Rte. 154. Through a pretty country—the hills clothed with forest trees. Near the pretty town of Lorcheim, which is passed about half-way on this stage, the ruined schloss of Happenburg, belonging to the King of Würtemberg, is seen rising on the summit of a hill.

3 Böpfingen. A miserable small town, surmounted by an old castle.

1½ Nördlingen. } Rte. 172.
2 Harburg. }

2 Donauwörth. }
2 Burgheim, and } Described in
thence to } Rte. 175.
14 Ratisbon. }

SECTION X.

BAVARIA.

Preliminary Information.

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§ 76. PASSPORTS.

Though the police have much relaxed of late in strictness, a traveller about to enter Bavaria should obtain the signature of a Minister of that country

to his passport. The English traveller is scarcely molested in Bavaria on account of his passport, but it is advisable to have it *en règle:* he has merely to submit it to the police in those places where he remains some days. § 26.—In some towns of Bavaria and Austria a traveller must obtain "a permission to depart" before he is allowed to pass their gates for good.

§ 77. MONEY.

The Bavarian currency is the same as that of Würtemberg (§ 70), except that the coins are struck in Bavaria. Accounts are kept in florins and kreutzers.

The most common *Bavarian Silver coins* are—

The florin (Gulden)	=	1*s.* 8*d.*
½ ditto		10*d.*
Pieces of 1 kreutzer, of which 60 make a florin.		
— 3 kr. (Groschen)	— 20	—
— 6 kr. (Sechser)	— 10	—
— 12 kr. (Zwölfer)	— 5	—
— 24 kr. (Zwanziger)	— 2½	—
Bavarian dollars (Bayrische Thaler)	= 2 fl. 24 kr.	
— ½ —	= 1 fl. 12 kr. = 1 Aust. fl.	

Foreign coins reduced to Bavarian value:—

Prussian Friedrichs d'or	= 9 fl. 48 to 51 kr.	
— Dollar	= 1 54	
— ⅓ or 10 Silver Groschen	= 35	
— ⅙ or 5 S. gr.	= 17½	
— 1/12 or 2½ S. gr.	= 8¾	

Prussian coins are very common throughout Northern Bavaria.

Kronthalers (écus de Brabant) are universally current, = 2 fl. 42 kr.; ½ do. = 1 fl. 20 kr.; ¼ do. = 40 or 39 kr.

Gold:—The Dutch 10-guilder piece is worth only 9 fl. 54 krs., though marked "10 *Guilden.*" English gold generally suffers a loss.

Bavarian *Notes* of 10 or 100 florins are very convenient, and are universally current.

§ 78. RAILWAYS—POSTING AND ROADS.

Bavaria is intersected with railroads in the following directions:—1. Railway from Leipsig and Saxony enters Bavaria at Hof, proceeds by Culmbach (where it sends off a branch to Baireuth), Bamberg, Nuremberg, Donauwörth (on the Danube), Augsburg, whence it runs S. by Kempten to Lindau, on the Lake of Constance. 2. From Stuttgart and Ulm to Augsburg and Munich; a continuation is in progress, E. and S., to Innsbruck and Salzburg. 3. Frankfurt a. M., by Aschaffenberg, up the valley of the Main to Würzburg and Bamberg. 4. From Nuremberg a short line is open to Furth, and is about to be prolonged (S.E.) to Ratisbon.

Posting Tariff.

For every horse per post the charge varies from 1 fl. 15 kr. to 1 fl. 45 kr.

Out of Munich, Augsburg, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, Würzburg, are royal posts, and the charge for each horse is 15 kr. above the usual charge.

The postilion is entitled to demand as Trinkgeld, per post—

for 2 horses 36 kr.	for 4 horses 1 fl.
3 — 45 kr.	6 — 1 fl. 20 kr.

but he is never restricted to his legal demand except in cases of misconduct. English travellers generally give 1 florin, or at the utmost 3 zwanzigers, as in Würtemberg. If you paid him three times the amount you could not induce him to exceed his ordinary pace. The cost of posting with 3 horses averages 8*s*. 2*d*. per post. Posting is reckoned by stunden or hours. 2 stunden = 1 Germ. mile : ½ stunden = ⅛ of a post.

The traveller in Bavaria ought to be endued with patience. The roads are usually very bad, the country is for the most part uninteresting, the pace is always miserable, and the smallest ascent reduces it to the speed of the old heavy carrier waggons of England. A German mile an hour, including stoppages, is, with rare exceptions, the usual rate of travelling post, and neither bribes nor threats avail to induce the postboy to exceed it. In point of speed the Bavarian post is behind that of Austria and Würtemberg. Indeed, the roads, like the fine arts of Bavaria, have an archaic character, and are more fitted for the days when locomotion was carried on on horseback than for those when it is aided by wheels.

Fortunately for the traveller, the most interesting cities of Bavaria have been connected by Railroads.

No luggage is allowed, either on the railroads or in the Eilwagen, free of charge.

Map.—G. Mayr's Map of Tyrol (Munich) is a good companion among the Bavarian Alps also. *Geo. Franz's Map of German Tyrol and South Bavaria* is excellent, and costs only 1 fl. 20 kr. Munich.

§ 79. TOLLS.

There are no turnpikes in Bavaria ; the only toll is for *Pflastergeld* (paving money), which is demanded in some towns and villages, and which is very trifling.

§ 80. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The commercial pound weighs 8656 English grains. Thus the centner of 100 lbs. Bavarian weight equals 123·6 lb. avoirdupois, or 56 kilogrammes.

The scheffel, or schaff, corn measure, is divided into 6 metzens, 12 viertels, or 48 maessels, and contains 10·29 English bushels, or 3·626 hectolitres : the scheffel of oats is ⅛ larger.

The eimer of wine contains 60 maas, or 240 quartels ; a fass of beer contains 25 eimers, each of 64 maas. The maas = 1·30 English pint, or 0·617 litres.

The Bavarian foot measures 11·375 English inches, or 0·289 mètres. The ell = 32·9 English inches, or 0·835 mètres.

The Bavarian mile contains 25,406 Bavarian feet = 7,414·99 mètres = 4·609 English miles = 4 m. 4 furl. 192 yards. 14·98 Bavarian miles = 1°.

§ 81. BEER.

One of the characteristics of the Bavarian is his inordinate love for beer, to which he seems even more addicted than the natives of other parts of Germany. The moment the frontier is crossed this devotion to beer becomes perceptible in the breweries in the great towns, where they are almost invariably the largest and most imposing buildings, and in the number of cellars and *guinjuettes* in their environs, whither the citizens resort to drink it. The

conversation of the people constantly runs upon the amount and the quality of the annual brewing; it is a subject of as important discussion as the vintage or harvest in other countries, or the state of the stocks at Paris or Frankfurt. At the commencement of the season a surprising anxiety is everywhere manifested to discover where the best beer is to be had; and, when ascertained, the favoured beer-shop becomes the constant place of resort till the supply is exhausted. A genuine beer-drinker will contrive to swallow 10 to 12 measures, each holding much more than a quart English. A *maas* is divided into two *halbe*, which is the quantity which the glass jugs commonly used in beer-shops and inns, contains: this latter is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints. Notwithstanding this attachment to beer, it may be said that drunkenness is not prevalent—at least it is not offensively visible—the principal reason being that it is not easy even for a Bavarian to swallow sufficient to produce intoxication. But the traveller will sometimes fall in with those who are muddled and maudlin, though rarely with persons so drunk as to be unable to take care of themselves. Brewing is the most flourishing trade in Bavaria; it employs more than 5600 establishments, and nearly 96 million gallons are made annually. It also forms the largest source of revenue to the state, furnishing, it is said, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole amount.

§ 82. SKETCH OF THE CHIEF OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY IN BAVARIA.

Bavaria may be described as two great undulating plains, nearly surrounded by mountains, sloping gradually the one from the N. and the other from the S. towards the valley of the Danube. The country is more or less fertile, generally producing corn, chiefly rye and barley, but often lying waste and uncultivated, invariably interspersed with tufts and patches of fir-trees, looking like fragments of some great forest once continuous. They supply the place of coal-mines in a large part of the country, being kept up to furnish the inhabitants with fuel. The lower levels of these plains, on the banks of the Danube and Isar, are occupied by extensive morasses. The most fertile districts are the circle of the Rezat and Upper Danube, the hop-garden of Bavaria; while the circle of the Lower Danube and the neighbourhood of Ansbach may be termed a vast granary, supplying a much larger quantity of corn than is required for the consumption of the country.

To find romantic scenery the traveller must repair to the south of Bavaria, close under the high wall of the Alps, which bound the land from the Lake of Constance (Boden See) to the territory of Salzburg; and which, though not belonging to the principal chain of the Alps, yet attain, in some of their peaks, a height of nearly 10,000 feet. The narrow fringe of wooded hills at the base of this mountainous district is intersected by verdant pastoral valleys, penetrating deep into the interior of the chain, terminating in snow and glaciers; above all, it abounds in beautiful lakes, varying in character of scenery from the pleasing to the sublime. Though they are inferior, on the whole, to those of Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, a traveller proceeding from Munich eastward may explore their beauties with profit and pleasure, skirting the Alps, and visiting in succession the lakes of Ammer, Staffel, Staremberg, or Würm, Waller, Kochel, Tegern, Chiem (the largest in Bavaria), and concluding with the most beautiful of all, the Königsee, on the borders of Salzburg, situated in a narrow slip of Bavaria, almost enclosed within the Austrian territory.

Fisheries.—The waters of these lakes and mountain-streams are usually let to different proprietors, but permission to fish in them is easily obtained. The regulation observed is, that all the fish caught be transferred to the owner's tanks, or, if kept, be paid for at so much a pound. The proprietor sends his own servant along with the angler, to carry his fish in a small barrel.

The other mountainous districts of Bavaria are not wanting in pleasing

scenery, especially that of Muggendorf, called the Franconian Switzerland, famed for its bone-caves, in the north of Bavaria, between Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Baireuth; the same may be said of the Fichtelgebirge, touching the frontier of Bohemia. The banks of the Main are pleasing and fertile, and, near Würzburg, are clothed with the vineyards producing the Franconian wines of Stein and Leiste, considered inferior to those of the Rhine only. These are the most interesting districts in as far as regards scenery.

Bavaria contains a number of very ancient and venerable cities, anciently free towns of the Empire, such as Augsburg, Ratisbon, and, above all, Nuremberg; in their day of prosperity, focuses of wealth, the emporia of commerce, and the cradles of liberty, created and fostered by the extensive carrying-trade over-land from Italy and the East, to the Baltic, and to the great cities of the Netherlands. They were ruined by the civil and religious dissensions, and the long and bloody wars, which desolated Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the discovery of the Cape, and by the rivalry of the maritime powers of England and Holland, whose merchants chalked out a fresh track for commerce, and thus the sources of the ancient prosperity of many of the Imperial cities of Germany were dried up. They still, however, exhibit unequivocal marks of the wealth and splendour of their merchant-nobles. Nuremberg, in particular, is deserving of especial mention for its various monuments in almost every department of the arts. Little less remarkable are the episcopal cities Würzburg and Bamberg, once capitals of Ecclesiastical Principalities, although they have declined even more than the Imperial towns. The vast acquisitions of the Romish Church, exhibited in the number, size, and splendour of the churches and monasteries (for the most part suppressed by the French, but in some instances restored by the present king), cannot fail of exciting surprise. Such monuments of priestly wealth and power are met with both in Franconia (on the borders of the Main) and in Swabia at the foot of the Alps, near the pretty lakes mentioned above; where, within the space of a day's journey, no less than twelve such colonies were planted in the middle of a fat and fertile district called, from its monkish owners, the Priests' Corner (Pfaffenwinkel).

The central point of attraction, however, to the traveller in Bavaria, is undoubtedly the capital. Since the beginning of the reign of the late monarch, King Lewis, Munich has become the chosen seat of the fine arts; and ranks, for architectural embellishments, galleries, and collections of all kinds, public and private, among the chief cities of Europe. A detailed account of the improvements executed during the last few years, or now in progress at Munich, and of the treasures of art accumulated there, chiefly by the exertions of the late reigning sovereign, who did more towards encouraging the arts, and developing a taste for painting, sculpture, and architecture, notwithstanding the limited resources of the country, than any monarch in Europe, will be found in Route 166.

ROUTES THROUGH BAVARIA.

ROUTE 165.

ULM TO AUGSBURG—RAILWAY.

12¼ Germ. m. = 56 Eng. m.

Railroad opened 1854. 3 trains daily; time 2½ to 4½ hrs.

A handsome bridge carries the Rly. from Ulm Stat. across the Danube, here lined with loopholed walls and enfiladed on either side by towers of the new fortifications, to New Ulm Stat., a suburb now included in the works of the fortress, and furnished with huge barracks. l. On issuing out of it the detached towers and citadel of Wilhelmsburg and Veste, beyond the Danube on St. Michael's Hill, are visible. On the opposite side of the river also rises *Elchingen*, a village and ancient abbey, from which Marshal Ney received the title of duke, as a reward for an advantage gained by him over the Austrians here, 1805. The inhabitants of the village of Fahlheim breed snails for the Vienna market.

Nersingen Stat. The Rly. now approaches the bank of the Danube, and for some distance traverses a track of peat-moss and gravel bed, overgrown with scrub of willow and reeds, at one time the bed of the river, or subject to its overflowings, now the haunt of the heron and beaver.

Leipheim Stat., close to a wooden bridge over the Danube.

3 *Günzburg Stat.* — here are great peat-sheds (*Inns:* Bär; Black Ox)—the Guntia of the Romans, built at the junction of the Günz, which the Rly. crosses, and Danube. 3600 Inhab. Mary Ward, an Englishwoman, founded a convent here, but it has no longer any professed nuns, though the ladies of the establishment wear a dress resembling that of nuns. On a long embankment traversing old branches of the Danube—

4¼ Offingen Stat. Cross the Mindel.

Burgau Stat., a dirty town, on the Mindel, with an old castle. There is a popular story that Wallenstein, when he was a page of the Margrave of Burgau, fell from a high window of this castle without hurting himself, and that his wonderful escape made such a deep impression on his mind as to induce him, at a later period, to become a Roman Catholic. The story would not be worth repeating, had not Schiller made a very poetical use of it in his *Wallenstein's Tod.*

Dinkelscherben Stat.

The river Wertach is crossed before reaching

3 AUGSBURG *Junction Stat. Inns:* Drei Mohren (3 Moors), (see p. 49), good and comfortable, with great civility; the cellar is largely stored with excellent wine of all countries, an unequalled collection;—Goldene Traube (Grapes), also in the Maximilian Strasse;—Das Weisse Lamm, near the post-office.

Augsburg, a city of 35,000 Inhab. (2-5ths Protestants), stands on some rising ground lying in the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Wertach and Lech, called by the Romans Vindo and Licus, whence the original city founded by them received its name of *Augusta Vindelicorum.* "Owing to its advantageous position, it became the capital of the province of Rhœtia, which soon extinguished the name of the Vindelicians, and extended from the summit of the Alps to the banks of the Danube, from its source as far as its conflux with the Inn."—*Gibbon,* ch. i. It attained the height of prosperity as a free city of the empire during the 15th and 16th centuries, when it ranked among the first of Europe in the extent of its population and commerce, being the staple place of the trade between Northern Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It was also distinguished for the perfection of its

manufactures, especially that of linen, in which it was unrivalled. During the above period its principal citizens were literally princes. Three brides of Augsburg, daughters of simple citizens, were married to royal or princely husbands—Clara v. Detten, was wife of the Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious; Agnes Bernauer, married to Duke Adalbert III. of Bavaria; and Philippina Welser, the most beautiful woman of her time, became wife of Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of the Empr. Ferdinand I., 1550, who, when a youth of 19, fell desperately in love with her while attending the Imperial Diet held at Augsburg. The house in which Philippina was born still exists. Bartholomew Welser, another of the family, fitted out an expedition to colonise and take possession of Venezuela, which had been given him as a pledge by Charles V., and of which he kept possession till after the emperor's death.

The patrician house of Fugger, the wealthiest merchants, capitalists, and speculators of their day—in fact, the Rothschilds of the middle ages—carried on trade at the same time both with the East and West Indies in ships of their own, and were proprietors of the richest mines in Europe. They more than once replenished, from their own private resources, the exhausted treasuries of the emperors Maximilian and Charles V. They received from the former patents of nobility and the privilege of coining money. In the following century (1619) the family numbered, in its 5 branches, 47 counts and countesses of the empire, all tracing their origin from a simple weaver of Augsburg, who at that time had scarcely been laid in his grave half a century. The name and the family are still numbered among those of the German noblesse; but many of its branches have died off, and the living descendants of the patrician stock are reduced in fortune and influence proportionately with the city from which they sprang.

Augsburg is historically remarkable as the seat of many Diets of the Empire during the 16th century; at one of which, in 1548, Charles V. promulgated the Interim; another, in 1555, first granted toleration to the Protestants (Lutherans) of Germany. The fortunes of the Imperial city were ruined during the 17th century, when the religious wars which desolated Europe, and the discovery of the passage round the Cape, drove into other channels the commerce which it at one time monopolised. The surviving trade and manufactures, although they furnish no equivalent for that which it has lost, employ a large part of its reduced population. The most important business at present carried on here is banking and stock-jobbing, Augsburg being, next to Frankfurt, one of the most influential money-markets on the Continent.

The situation of Bavaria in the centre of Germany is favourable for the transit trade between the North states of the Confederation and Switzerland, Austria, and the countries S. of the Alps. The trade between Italy and Germany is almost exclusively in the hands of the merchants of Augsburg; the number of houses there amounts to 2163, and the extent of their transactions to 47 millions of florins. This is the staple place for the silk of Italy and the productions of the Levant, which are distributed from Augsburg all over Germany, and from this place the manufactures of Germany, especially its linens, find their way over the Alps to Italy. Whoever has payments to make in Italy or the Levant hands over the money to a house in Augsburg.

A large *Cotton Mill* for spinning and weaving, which employs 1200 hands, was established in 1840, worked by water, with which the town is well supplied from the Lech. There is also a manufactory of machinery.

Augsburg is the centre of a system of railways, one leading by Nuremberg to Leipzig, another to Lindau on the Lake of Constance, a third to Munich and Salzburg, a fourth to Ulm, Stuttgart, and Strasburg.

The town is still surrounded by walls and ditches; but they no longer serve as fortifications. Many parts of

the glacis are laid out in agreeable public walks. Within, the quaint antique architecture of its houses, the vast size of many of the mansions, not unfrequently decorated with rich scroll-work, or covered from top to bottom with perishing frescoes, give an impression of departed magnificence. The *Weberhaus* is the best preserved specimen of external pictorial decoration, being covered with frescoes, the work of Matthäus Kager, but even they are faded and dingy. Within it is preserved a piece of cloth woven in 1446 by Conrad Fugger, the founder of that family; several cups given to the weavers' guild, and their ancient banners.

The *Maximiliansstrasse*, an Imperial street, as Card. Bentivoglio called it, is distinguished by its length and breadth. It runs nearly N. and S., and contains 3 *Bronze Fountains*. That nearest the southern end of the street, and near the Drei Mohren, is the finest, and is called the Herculesbrunnen. It is the work of Adrian de Vries, 1599. On the top is Hercules slaying the Hydra. Below are 3 elegant figures of Naiads bathing; one is wringing her hair, the second a towel, the third pouring water over her feet. The centre fountain, opposite the Ch. of St. Maurice, is adorned with a figure of Mercury about to rise into the air, having his wings fastened on by Cupid. It is also by *de Vries*. The third is close to the Rathhaus, and is called the Augustusbrunnen, from the figure of that emperor placed on its summit. It was executed by Hubert Gerhard, 1590. Augsburg was one of the first cities in Europe in which water was supplied to the houses, even to the upper stories, by waterworks still existing.

The *Town-hall* or *Rathhaus*, near the N. end of the Maximiliansstrasse, is a civic palace, of Italian architecture, built by Elias Holl, 1617–29. The Golden Hall, on the second story, is a handsome, lofty apartment, roofed with cedar, decorated with gilding and fresco. Its dimensions are 109¼ ft. long, 57¾ ft. wide, and 48½ ft. high; it is remarkable for being unsupported by pillars, and having 3 rows of windows, one above the other. Near the 4 corners of this hall are doors opening into 4 chambers, called the Fürstenzimmer, *i. e.* Princes' Chambers, so called because, in 1653, at the election of Ferdinand IV., the 4 Prince-Electors of Mayence, Cologne, Treves, and the Palatinate, lodged here. In them are finely-ornamented stoves of pottery, which were made at Landsberg, 24 m. from Munich, and some good panelled ceilings and walls. From the roof of the Town-hall there is a good view of the city.

On the N. side of the Rathhaus stands a lofty belfry, called *the Tower of Perlach*.

The *Cathedral* is an irregular building, of various dates, with a double choir, and devoid, at least externally, both of symmetry and grandeur.—*Obs.* the ancient *brazen doors* in the S. portal, covered with rude bas-reliefs in the Byzantine style of art, of sacred and heathen subjects mixed — Adam and Eve, the Centaur, the Temptation of the Serpent, &c., executed 1070.—The nave, which, as may still be perceived, originally rested on square piers, and the crypt, seem to be part of the building erected in the latter part of the 10th century, after the destruction of the previous church by the heathen Magyars. The aisles and cloister on the N. side were added in the first half of the next century. All these portions of the building were altered into the pointed style, and the N. and S. portals, which are richly decorated with sculpture, were added between 1321 and 1346. The choir was built 1356–1410. There is a little ancient painted glass in the S. windows of the clerestory, in a window of the N. aisle, and in the large window of the S. aisle. Behind the altar, and let into the monument of Bp. Riegg, d. 1836, is a picture of the Bolognese school (? *Ann. Caracci*)—the subject, Christ bearing the Cross.

The *Schloss*, or *Residenz*, a large building adjoining the cathedral, formerly the Bishop's Palace, is historically remarkable, because in it the famous declaration of the Protestants, called

the *Confession of Augsburg*, was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. It is well known that the emperor was very unwilling that the confession should be made in public. At first he commanded that it should be read in Latin; to which Bayer, the chancellor of Saxony, boldly replied, "Sire, we are on German ground, and I trust that your Majesty will not order the apology of our faith, which ought to be made as public as possible, to be read in a language not understood by the Germans." He then proceeded to read it in a voice so loud and distinct, that it was heard in the adjoining rooms, and even by the crowds assembled under the window in the courtyard of the palace. This important event is noted to have taken place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th June, 1530, in the large room at the corner of the quadrangle near the tower. The Palace in itself is remarkably plain, both externally and internally. It was repaired and altered in 1743, so that the site on which the above event occurred can alone be identified. It was here probably that the conference between Luther and the Cardinal of Gaeta took place, in 1542, on the reformed religion. The principal front is now fitted up for the use of the royal family when they visit Augsburg; the left wing is devoted to government offices. Tournaments were formerly held in the courtyard.

The *Church of St. Ulric and Afra*, at the S. end of the Maximiliansstrasse, contains the bodies of these two saints. The lofty nave and choir were begun 1500, the Empr. Maximilian himself laying the first stone: the effect of the interior is injured by a great deal of trumpery painted sculpture and tawdry gilding. The relics of St. Ulric lie in a subterranean chapel, situated near the angle between the choir and S. transept. A recumbent marble statue of him, which is fine, particularly in the head, rests on his tomb. It is by *Verhelst*. In the sacristy is much old Ch. *Plate*, the cross which St. Ulric wore at the Battle of the Huns, and the saddle on which he rode. The organ, with its shutters covered with old German paintings, was presented by the Fugger family. The convent attached to the church, now converted into a barrack, was one of the wealthiest in Europe.

The *Church of S. Anna*, now the principal Protestant church, was formerly the chapel of the Carmelite convent. It contains nothing remarkable in architecture, as the interior has been modernised in a very vile style: but over the altar for baptism, at the E. end, is a fine work of *L. Cranach*, Christ blessing the Little Children. To the rt. of this altar hang very good portraits of Luther, and of John Frederick, El. of Saxony, also by *Cranach*; and between them a good portrait of one of the Oesterreicher family, said to be by *Vandyke*, in rather a bad condition. The vault of this family is in the S. aisle at the other end of the Ch. in the form of the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. On the same wall of the choir with these portraits is a work of *Amberger*—The wise and foolish Virgins. Beyond this is Christ's descent into Hell, by *Burgkmair* (Kugler, Pt. II. 167). On the opposite side of the choir, near the altar, is a beautiful high relief, representing the raising of Lazarus, by a Flemish artist, *Debutt*. At the W. end of the church is an organ, with painted shutters—those above by *Burgkmair*, those below by the elder *Holbein*,—the latter good. Below this, the W. end, paved with coloured marble, was formerly a burial chapel of the Fugger family, and is decorated with large bas-reliefs. On the S. side of the church is a cloister full of tombs.

The *Fuggerei*, in the lower or E. part of the town, is a distinct quarter, named after its founders, entered by gates of its own, and consisting of about 100 small houses, let out at a low rent to poor persons. An inscription, with the arms of the Fuggers, over the entrance from the Jacoberstrasse, tells the object of its foundation, and the names of its founders. It is not worth visiting.

The *Gallery of Paintings*, once in the Rathhaus, is now in rooms formed

in the chapel of the suppressed Dominican Nunnery of St. Catherine. (It is open from 10 to 2, except Sundays, when it is opened from 10 to 12.) The 1st street out of the W. side of the Maximiliansstrasse to the S. of the Drei Mohren leads to it. It contains hardly any works of comparatively modern painters deserving of being specified; but there are a few specimens of masters of the early German schools, particularly of the Suabian school, which are fine, and are besides referred to in the History of Art. There is, however, no catalogue, and the numbers do not yet seem to be settled. In the first room on entering, or *Vorzimmer*, are 3 by *Hans Burgkmair*, dated 1501, a centre representing Christ and the Virgin enthroned, and two shutters: on the l. are the Apostles and Fathers of the Church; on the rt. the Prophets and Saints (see Kugler). *L. Cranach:* Samson and Dalilah. In the 1st *Saal*—*Hans Holbein the elder:* Three pictures considered by Waagen as the finest works of this master: Baptism of St. Paul; Departure of SS. Paul and Peter; Burial of St. Paul (id. 106). Coronation of the Virgin, dated 1499. Transfiguration, dated 1502, painted for the family of Walther, the portraits of many of whom it contains.—*Zeytblom:* Scenes from the Life of St. Valentinus.—*Schaffner:* Adoration of the Magi.—*Wohlgemuth:* Resurrection. *Burgkmair:* Crucifixion, his best work. —*Altdorfer:* Crucifixion, dated 1516, a fine work. In a little room close to the entrance is a curious picture representing the members of the principal families of Augsburg in the 16th century, in fancy dresses of the colours of their armorial bearings, at an entertainment given to the Emperor Maximilian.

The "*Three Moors*" *Inn* has existed as an hotel from the year 1364 at least, since it is mentioned in the town records of that year. The house was formerly the *Mansion* of the eldest branch of the *Fugger family*. Here lived Anthony Fugger, surnamed the Rich; and here were entertained the Emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V., the latter of whom resided here a year during the diet of Augsburg, 1530. That part which is towards the street was destroyed by fire in 1690. In 1723, the last heir of Anthony Fugger dying a Cardinal at Rome, and leaving all his property to the Pope, this house was sold, and purchased by the then landlord of the Three Moors, who rebuilt the front as it now stands, and transferred to it his hotel. On the second story, at the rear of the court-yard, and in its original state, is the banqueting-room in which Charles V. was entertained by the wealthy merchant Count Anthony Fugger, on his return from the campaign against Tunis. "I feel myself," said the host, "so amply repaid by the honour of this visit, that this bond now becomes useless;" and immediately he burned in a fire of cinnamon the document which he held as a security from the Emperor for a heavy loan in aid of that campaign. The ceiling is of cedar, dark brown, massive, and deeply panelled. In one corner of this room is a winding stone staircase leading up to a tower, and down to the bedchamber of Anthony Fugger, in which is a fine iron stove of the year 1532, ornamented with scenes from the wars of the Emp. Maximilian I. Near the banqueting-room is the chapel of the Fugger family, consecrated 1502. In the room (No. 1 on the 1st floor) facing the street, and decorated with frescoes more than 100 years old, Napoleon received the magistrates of Augsburg on the 11th Oct. 1805, and coolly announced to them that their privileges as a free city were at an end, and that they were to consider the King of Bavaria their master.

In the cellars of the Drei Mohren is an extensive and valuable collection of wines, including not only those of Germany, France, Spain, of the Adriatic, and the East, but the classical wines of Italy, the Falernian, the Cæcuban, the Albanum, and Immortale Massicum. Many of these are very fine; not like those varieties of vinegar which are squeezed from the harsh and unmellowed berries of northern vines, but the rich, full-bodied, and amber-coloured liquor which runs

from the sunburnt grape of the warm south, and which merits the description given by Bp. Berkeley of his famous tar-water, of being "concentrated sunbeams." M. Deuringer, the proprietor of the hotel, has drawn up an interesting catalogue, describing the characters of the different wines, the situation of the vineyards, and giving their cost, and the expense of sending them to England.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, also called the Augsburg Gazette, the best and most widely circulated newspaper in Germany, is printed here. The proprietor is the bookseller Baron Cotta. Many articles on political subjects are contributed (it is understood), indirectly, by the ministers of the great powers.

The newspapers of the principal states of Europe are taken in at the club established in the Bourse, called *Museum* (§ 44), opposite the Rathhaus.

Augsburg is the birthplace of Hans Holbein the elder, father of the painter so well known by his works in England, where he died. His grandfather, also of Augsburg, was a respectable artist.

On the W. wall of the town is a curious postern gate, called *Alte Einlass*. By means of machinery connected with it the warder could let down the drawbridge and open one valve of the door without exposing himself to be seen or touched, and could keep prisoners those who entered, until, by inspecting them from a gallery above, he was enabled to ascertain that their intentions were friendly. It was constructed to enable the Emp. Maximilian, when benighted on his hunting excursions, to enter the town after the gates were shut. It is to be found at the entering angle of the wall, halfway between the Göggінger Thor (that nearest the railway station) and the next gate to the N., the Klinker Thor; but it is now closed up, and almost concealed, by a ravelin which has been constructed in front of it, and cannot be seen without an order. Luther escaped from the Carmelite convent near S. Anna, over the Alte Einlass.

The principal *Cannon Foundry* in Bavaria is situated at Augsburg: several richly-ornamented brass pieces may be seen in front of the *Arsenal* (Zeughaus) bearing dates between 1500 and 1544. On the façade of the arsenal is a large and rather spirited bronze group representing the Archangel Michael triumphing over Satan.

There are two annual fairs at Augsburg, each lasting a fortnight; one beginning on St. George's Day, the other on Michaelmas.

Eilwagen go *daily* to Ansbach, Ingoldstadt, Landshut, Ratisbon; daily to Italy by Innsbrück, *viâ* Munich.

Railways to Munich (Rte. 166); to Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Hof (Rte. 172); to Lindau, by Kempten (Rte. 176); to Ulm and Stuttgart.

ROUTE 166.

RAILROAD—AUGSBURG TO MUNICH.

8½ German m. = 37½ Eng. m.

Railroad opened in Oct. 1840. It was begun by a company 1836, and bought by the government 1844.

Trains in 2 hrs.

The *railroad*, on quitting Augsburg, crosses the Lech, and traverses the Lechfeld, where the Hungarians defeated the Germans under Lewis the

MUNICH

REFERENCES

1 Frauenkirche ..... E c
2 St Michaels ..... E c
3 Ch. of the Theatines ..... E c
4 St Peters ..... E d
5 St Salvador ..... E c
6 Protestant Ch. ..... D c
7 St Lewis ..... F a
8 All Saints Chapel ..... F c
9 St Bonifacе ..... D b
10 Maria Hilf Ch. ..... F f
11 Old Palace ..... F c
12 Konigsbau ..... F c
13 Festbau ..... F c
14 Wittelsbach Pal. ..... E b
15 Glyptothek ..... D b
16 Pinacothek ..... E a
17 New Pinacothek ..... E a
18 Leuchtenberg Gal. ..... F b
19 Neue Kunstaustellung ..... D b
20 Cabinets of Medals &c. ..... D c
21 Royal Library ..... F b
22 University ..... F a
23 Isar Thor ..... F d
24 Sieges Thor ..... F a
25 Schrannen Platz ..... E d
26 Max Joseph Platz ..... F c
27 Wittelsbach Platz ..... E b
28 Promenade Platz ..... E c
29 Odeum Platz ..... F b
30 Carolinen Platz ..... D b
31 Hall of the Marshalls ..... F c
32 Hall of Fame ..... A e
33 Stiglmayers Foundary ..... B a
34 Painted Glass Manr ..... D b
35 Theatre ..... F c
36 Odeum ..... E b
37 Museum ..... E c
38 Great Prison ..... F f
39 Public Cemetery ..... D e
40 Post Office ..... F c
41 Augsburg Railway St. ..... C c
42 Rathhaus ..... E d
43 Ordinance ..... F c
44 War Office ..... F b
45 Office of Mines & Salt Wks ..... F a
46 Instit. for Sd blind ..... F a
47 Kunstverein ..... F b
48 United Collections ..... F b

Published by John Murray Albemarle Street London.

J & C Walker Sculp.

Child 910, and in 955 were in their turn beaten, and finally driven out of Germany, by King Otho I. The railroad then proceeds up the rt. bank of the Lech to Mering; thence runs to

Nannhofen Stat. and to Olching, where it crosses the Amper, and to

Pasing Junct. Stat. (l. branch Rly. to Starnberg, Rte. 186), where it crosses the Wurm. It is carried over country throughout uninteresting, the only pleasing feature being the distant view of the Tyrolese mountains, occasionally seen on the S.

Before reaching Munich, the royal palace of Nymphenburg, with its preserves and deer-park, is passed on the l., at a little distance from the railroad. (See further on.)

MUNICH Terminus, a handsome building by Bürhlein, architect, not far from the Carls Thor.

MUNICH — Germ. München; Ital. Monaco—(*Inns:* Baierischer Hof, Promenadenplatz, good and moderate, an immense establishment, clean and well ordered—tables-d'hôte at 1 and 5, 1 fl., servants 18 to 24 kr. a day; Goldener Hirsch (Golden Stag), Theatinerstrasse; Blaue Traube, opposite the Post Office; Hotel Maulick, Kaufingerstrasse; Goldener Hahn (Golden Cock); Goldenes Kreutz; Goldener Bär; Ortsche Weinhandlung, Ortsstrasse.

The *Restaurant* of Boitel, 4, Promenadenstrasse, is good (French cuisine) and moderate.

The best *Cafés* are under the Arcades of the Hofgarten: *Tambosi's* is much frequented. Helmuth's, Königinnstrasse, opposite the English garden, is respectable and agreeable; it has a garden attached.

Munich is built on the banks of the river Isar, in the midst of a plain neither fertile nor picturesque, in a situation destitute of natural advantages. It is one of the most elevated cities of Europe, being nearly 1600 ft. above the level of the sea. Its population amounts to 130,000 souls (16,000 Protestants).

The annals of the city are singularly uninteresting. It owes its origin to some warehouses erected on the spot for the reception of the salt brought from the mines of Reichenhall and Salzburg, and its name to the *Monks* (Mönchen) who owned them. It first became the residence of the Bavarian Duke Lewis in 1255. *Munich, in the last century*, was a mere ordinary second-rate German capital, distinguished neither for its situation nor architecture, but merely as being the residence of an Elector. It was surrounded by walls and a ditch (removed and filled up in 1791), and entered by castellated gates, several of which have been preserved, and, with their loopholed and embattled flanking towers, still retain a feudal and martial air. The houses were built in the quaint but not unpicturesque style adopted also at Augsburg: they are irregular in size and form; their fronts, crowded with windows, are ornamented either with stucco patterns and scroll-work, or with rude fresco paintings. They have often a lantern-like projection or oriel window at the corner, and are surmounted by high roofs perforated with 3 or 4 tiers of small windows, giving that part of the house the appearance of the hull of a three-decker with the ports open. The great market-place (or Marien Platz) and neighbouring streets of the old town preserve intact the character of ancient Munich.

Since the beginning of the present century new quarters and suburbs have been formed beyond the line of its former walls, its population has nearly doubled itself, and the number of fine buildings which have risen up on all sides within that period have scarcely a parallel in another European capital. Its increase has been so rapid that it already stretches over an extent of ground nearly double that of the old town, which still forms the centre or nucleus. But, like other towns created by political views, royal whim, or ill-judged speculation, it cannot fill the wide area of its proposed site. The space over which the houses are scattered is so thinly peopled that it is almost always easy, when standing in

any one of the new streets, to count every person to be seen in it. Besides, although the streets are laid out on a regular plan prepared by the government, the buildings have been commenced on too many points at once, and the houses stand with wide intervals between. Some of the finest new buildings are quite isolated, or on the outskirts of the town; they have not been so placed as to group together, to be seen at one view, or to unite in producing one grand effect. Thus the whole has an unfinished appearance.

Munich owes its present prominent position as the seat of the fine arts mainly to the late, but still living, monarch Lewis. Himself a poet of no mean skill, he has made the study of art his favourite pursuit from early youth; and even while Crown Prince had formed a first-rate gallery of sculpture (the Glyptothek) and a valuable cabinet of paintings, sparing neither pains nor expense in the accumulation of such treasures. The improvements in the town, including the erection of a vast number of splendid edifices, museums, churches, &c., have been planned and executed under his auspices, chiefly by the very eminent architect Klenze. The king, however, seems to have wished to imitate in his own capital those buildings which had most pleased him in foreign countries. Munich, consequently, is full of imitations. The Königsbau is an enfeebled copy of the Pitti Palace at Florence, for the massive grandeur of the latter is its great merit; the Hall of the Marshals is a repetition of the Loggia de' Lanzi; the Sieges Thor is the Arch of Constantine; the Church of St. Boniface is imitated from St. Paul's without the walls, at Rome. The late king's patronage was not, however, confined to architecture; since no sooner was the plan of a new building decided on than work was chalked out for the painter and sculptor in furnishing decorations for the exterior and interior. The arts of painting in fresco, in encaustic, and upon glass, once believed to have been lost, but in truth only nearly forgotten from neglect, have been revived and carried to great perfection. The moulded brickwork employed in several of the buildings also deserves praise. There were probably not fewer than from 600 to 800 artists resident in Munich at one time, either attracted thither from other countries by the encouragement thus held out to them, or bred and educated on the spot. The prince who originated all this was not a solitary patron of art, since he created a taste, or set a fashion, which spread from his own country over all parts of Germany; and when it is considered that he had only the resources of a second-rate state at his command, and that the expenses of the Palace, the Glyptothek, and the buildings connected with them were defrayed from his own privy purse, our admiration at the completion of so many grand undertakings, which would have done credit to the wealthiest nation in Europe, is increased. The funds, however, for all these enterprises were not raised without pinching other useful and necessary departments of state expenditure; and it is to be feared that Munich thrives to the injury of Bavaria.

In order to form an estimate of the present state of architecture in Munich the traveller should view the Glyptothek and Pinacothek (both by Klenze), and the Church of St. Boniface, in the Karlsstrasse; he should traverse the *Ludwigsstrasse*, in which are the University, the Church of St. Lewis, the Library, the Blind Asylum (built by the king from his privy purse), and the Palace of Prince Max, the Georgianum or Priests' Seminary (named from Prince George the Rich, its founder), the Young Ladies' School (Töchterschule), and the Ladies' College (Damenstift) — all recent constructions. Most of the buildings, it must be confessed, are deficient in picturesque effect, from their uniformity of surface. This street terminates at one end with a magnificent Arch of Triumph, at the other with the hall or portico of the Marshals. The works of the modern German school of historical painting may be seen in the New Palace of the king, in the Hall

of Festivals, in the Palace of Prince Max, in the Pinacothek and Glyptothek, in the new Churches of St. Lewis and St. Boniface, and in the Chapel of All Saints, as well as in the studios of Hess, Kaulbach, and Schnorr, the most eminent of the artists who reside here. (See Advertisements in the daily papers.)

Time-table of Sights. — *Daily:* the Churches, 6–12 and 2–6 (p. 53–56); All Saints Chapel, 7½–12 and 3–4 (p. 54); St. Bonifacius, 12–1 (p. 55); Collection of Minerals, 7–12 and 2–5; Museum of Nat. History, 9–12 and 2–4 (p. 78); Cabinet of Coins, 10–12 (p. 78); Library, 10–12 (p. 79); Kaulbach's Studio, 12–1 (p. 81); Bronze Foundry, 12–1 (p. 81); Saalbau, 3–4 (p. 60); Königsbau, 4–5 (p. 57). *Daily* except *Saturday:* Pinacothek, in summer 9–3, in winter 9–2 (p. 64).

Sunday. New Pinacothek, 9–12 and 2–4: Military Mass at St. Michael's, 10.

Monday. The United Collections, 9–1 (p. 78); Vases, 10–1 (p. 77); the Rich Chapel, at 10 (p. 57); Glyptothek, with tickets, 9–12, 2–4.

Tuesday. New Pinacothek, 9–12 and 2–4; Schwanthaler's Museum, 11–2. Treasury, 10–11 (p. 57); Cabinet of Engravings, 9–1 (p. 77).

Wednesday. United Collections, 9–1; Vases, 9–1; Fossils, 11–1; Glyptothek, with tickets, 9–12 and 2–4.

Thursday. New Pinacothek, 9–12 and 2–4; Painted China, 9–1; Treasury, 10–11.

Friday. United Collections, 9–1; Cabinet of Engravings, 9–1 (p. 77); Glyptothek, 9–12; Schwanthaler's Museum, 11–2; Rich Chapel, at 10 (p. 57.)

Saturday. New Pinacothek, 9–12 and 2–4; Painted China, 9–1; Natural History Collections, 10–12.

N.B. The hours of admission to the Sights of Munich are very uncertain and liable to constant change. It is necessary to refer to the lists in the daily papers, Täglicher Anzeiger, to make sure.

The *Frauenkirche*, which is the *Cathedral*, is a vast pile, entirely of brick, erected 1488; it is distinguished by its 2 tall dome-capped towers (but designed for spires), 318½ ft. high, which is also the length of the church. The side aisles are of the same height as the centre one, 109 ft. The style is heavy and quite destitute of ornament. The buttresses are built within the church, and form closed side chapels. The windows, 66½ ft. high, nearly all contain coloured glass of the 15th and 16th centuries. In front of the high altar is the imposing *Monument* of the *Emperor Lewis* the Bavarian, raised to his memory by the Elector Maximilian I., 1622. It is supported on each side by the figures of two Bavarian dukes, Albert and William V., and at the angles by kneeling knights, all in bronze, and as large as life. It was designed by the painter Peter de Witte (Candido), a pupil of Vasari. Over the tomb is suspended the cardinal's hat of Cleselius, who began the world as a baker's apprentice in Munich. In a side chapel towards the N.E. is a tablet commemorating the founding of an institution for the poor, with a bas-relief by *F. Schwanthaler*, father of the celebrated sculptor *L. v. Schwanthaler*, who executed the monument to the archbishop which is near the western entrance under the organ-loft. The church contains 3 organs; that at the W. end built 1820.

St. Michael's or the *Jesuits' Church*, built 1583–91, is an edifice in the later Italian style, remarkable for its spacious interior, unsupported by pillars. Its length, exclusive of the choir, is 269¼ ft.; its width is 81 ft. The façade is adorned with statues of our Saviour, of several emperors and princes of Germany, and between the doors with one of St. Michael, designed by P. de Witte (Candido). It contains *Thorwaldsen's* Monument of Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, erected by his wife, sister of the King of Bavaria. This consists of a whole-length statue of the duke, standing in front of the closed door of the tomb, divested of all earthly decoration: his crown and arms lie at his feet. The sacred music in this church on Sunday is fine. The compositions of Palestrina, Lotti, Lasso, Pergolesi, and other old masters, are

admirably performed. On Good Friday evening the *Stabat Mater* of Pergolesi is usually sung on the illumination of the Cross.

The *Church of St. Caijetan, or of the Theatines* (Theate was the see of bishop Caraffa, one of the founders of the order), opposite the palace, also Italian, surmounted by a dome, and internally coated with stucco-work to exuberance, contains within some monuments, and beneath it the burial vaults of the Royal Family. It was built 1675 from the designs of *Agost. Borella*, a Bolognese architect; the façade was added 1767 by a French architect, *Couvillers*. One of the side altars has a Deposition by *Tintoretto*, beneath which is a Madonna and Christ in an ancient style.

St. Salvador. This small church has been used for the service of the Greek Church since the accession of King Otho to the throne of Greece.

The *Church of St. Lewis*, Ludwigs Strasse, built 1829–1843, by the city, on the suggestion of King Lewis, at a cost of 73,128*l*., was designed by Prof. Gärtner, in that style of mediæval Italian called Byzantine, Romanesque, or Lombard. The height of its two towers is 208½ ft., the length of the nave is 237 ft. It is constructed of brick, with a façade of limestone, 104¼ ft. high. In a row of niches above the porch, statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*, are placed; over these is a fine circular window; and colossal figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, by the same sculptor, decorate the ends of the gable. The walls and vaulting of the choir and transepts are covered with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, and painted by his pupils, with the exception of that of the Last Judgment, on the E. wall of the choir, which is entirely his own work. The artist's object was to portray the leading points of the Catholic Christian faith. The compositions have accordingly a triple division: those on the walls of the choir and transepts relate to Christ; the operations of the Holy Spirit are represented on the vaulting of the transepts; God the Father is depicted on the ceiling of the choir above the high altar.

The drawing of the Last Judgment was made at Rome, and owes something certainly to the great work of Michel Angelo. In the upper part of the composition sits Christ as Judge, in the midst of saints and angels; on either side kneel the Virgin and the Baptist. On his l. are Abraham, Noah, Moses, and David; on his rt., Peter, James, John, and Paul. Beneath him are the angels sounding the trumpets, and the book of life and death; on the l. are the damned, with hell and fiends, and Satan sitting on a throne at the entrance of hell, half-robed in a mantle, and bearing the insignia of a prince of darkness; on the rt. are the blessed; between them is the Archangel Michael, and at the bottom are they who are rising from the dead. Among those whom the angels are bearing up to heaven are Dante and Fra Beato, as the poet and painter who have most successfully depicted the regions which lie beyond "the bounds of place and time." The partial artist has placed his royal patron among the elect. The figure of Christ, though nearly 12 ft. high, is scarcely important enough: the attention is too strongly drawn to the lower part of the picture. St. Michael is a fine conception. Satan is of monstrous proportion: the features of the ugly creature who crawls beneath his feet resemble those of Göthe. All kinds of decoration, painted sculpture and glass, &c. &c., have been lavished on the interior of this church, yet the general effect is not pleasing.

The **Chapel of All Saints* (Allerheiligenkapelle), behind the Palace, built in 1826 by Klenze, is in the style of a Byzantine church of the 11th century, but without an exterior dome. The interior will remind the traveller of the nave of St. Mark's at Venice, though on a much smaller scale. It is 94¾ ft. broad, 156½ ft. long, and its greatest height 75¾ ft. The carvings of the doorway and circular window by *Prof. Eberhard* are equally well executed with the best

ancient examples. The interior, entirely painted in fresco, on a gold ground, by *Hess* and his pupils, is deserving of minute attention. The effect of the gold ground is rich without appearing glaring, and, notwithstanding the splendid character of the internal decorations, all that is not painting or gold within the building being marble or scagliola, its general character is solemn. The roof is supported by pillars of red Salzburg marble, having gilt capitals. The cost of the internal decorations exceeded 40,000 fl. The first cupola (nearest the entrance), with the adjoining walls and vaulting, contains representations of many of the leading events and persons of the Old Testament, and, as its centre, God the Father; the second, a corresponding selection from the New Testament, and, as its centre, God the Son. In the choir, the continued working of revelation in the Church, referring to God the Holy Ghost, is depicted through its outward signs. In the 1st compartment of the vaulting, on either side of the symbolical dove, are the seven gifts of the Spirit (1 Cor. xii.), and the four Fathers of the Church. In the 2nd compartment, immediately above the altar, the seven sacraments are symbolically represented. In the tribune or recess of the altar are single figures, which together are meant to set forth the Church triumphant, as opposed to the Church militant, represented in the body of the chapel. The Virgin sits enthroned, as representative of the Church, and at her side the apostles Peter and Paul, and Moses and Elias. Above them is the Trinity. Over the organ-gallery is a fresco, representing the connection between the Church and the fine arts. Fine musical services are well performed here by the choristers of the Royal Chapel, every Sunday and holiday, at 9 A.M.

The ***Basilica of St. Bonifacius* was founded 1835, by King Lewis, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his marriage (called in German *Silberne Hochzeit*, Silver Wedding), and finished 1850. It exceeds in size and splendour any of the modern ecclesiastical edifices of Munich. It was built by Ziebland, in imitation of a Roman basilica of the 5th and 6th centuries; indeed, in plan, internal elevation, and arrangement of the decorations, it closely resembles the Church of St. Paul (fuori delle Mura) at Rome. It is of red brick, except the portico of 8 round arches resting on columns; the interior is supported by 64 beautiful monolithic columns of grey Tyrolese marble, each 20 ft. long, with carved capitals of white marble. It is divided by them into a nave, 76 ft. high and 50 wide, and 4 aisles. Its length is 284½ ft., and its width 113¾ ft. (St. Paul's at Rome is 419 ft. long, 217 ft. wide, and its nave 80 ft. from pillar to pillar.) The pavement is of marble; the roof of wood painted blue, with gold stars, the beams being carved and gilt. The beautiful *Frescoes* which decorate the interior were designed and painted by *Hess* and his pupils. In the tribune behind the high altar is Christ in glory, with the Virgin and the Baptist, and under them the first saints and martyrs of Bavaria; in the spandrils are the four evangelists: all these are by *Henry Hess*. In the nave 36 frescoes, forming the upper series, between the round-headed windows, represent events in the lives of the saints and martyrs who were instrumental in establishing Christianity in Germany; these are by *Hess's* scholars. The lower series, devoted to the history of St. Boniface, consists of 12 large compositions, with small monochrome compartments between them. In the following account of the subjects the Roman figures relate to the large frescoes, the Arabic to the small ones. The series begins on the rt. hand of the high altar, when facing it. I. The boy Winfried (St. Boniface) obtains by fervent prayer the recovery of his father from mortal sickness, who in return dedicates his son to the priesthood, and delivers him to the Benedictines, by *Hess*. 1. Boniface assumes the Benedictine habit. II. Departure of the saint from the monastery of Nuscella (Netley) in Hampshire, on his way to Rome, to be consecrated apostle of the Germans (fine), *Hess*. 2. Arrival on the Roman

coast. III. Pope Gregory II. receives him at the grave of St. Peter, and consecrates him, by *Koch*. 3. Return across the Alps. IV. Preaching the Gospel to the Frisians, by *Schraudolph*. 4. The saint receives from the pope an invitation to Rome. V. He is ordained bishop by Gregory II. in St. Peter's church, *Schraudolph*. 5. He is miraculously fed in a forest. VI. He cuts down the Holy Oak of the god Thor, *Schraudolph*. VII. He founds the bishoprics of Freising, Ratisbon, Passau, and Salzburg, *Koch*. 6. He founds the abbey of Fulda. VIII. Consecration of this abbey, *Koch*. 7. He receives into a monastery, for instruction, St. Gregory of Utrecht, when a boy. IX. He anoints Pepin Héristal king of the Franks, *Schraudolph*. 8. He receives the Pallium as Archbishop of Mainz. X. He resumes the Benedictine habit, and sets out on his second mission to the Frisians, by *Hess*. 9. Prayer in his tent. XI. He suffers martyrdom with his followers, *Hess*. 10. His corpse is brought to Mainz. XII. His burial in the cathedral at Fulda, *Schraudolph*. At the end of the side aisle, to the l. of the high altar, the Virgin enthroned with angels, and the patron saints of the children of King Lewis, *Hess*. Corresponding with this, on the other side, is the stoning of St. Stephen, the protomartyr, *Müller*. In the spandrils of the arches, over the columns, are medallions containing portraits of the last 34 popes, beginning with Julius III. (1550), and ending with Gregory XVI. In order not to break the space of the nave, the pulpit is pushed back on a railroad into the aisles. Beneath the church is a crypt for the burial of the Benedictine monks, 24 of whom occupy the monastery at the back of the church. In the refectory of this monastery is a large fresco representing the Last Supper, by *Hess*. It is easy to see, in spite of the altered arrangement of the apostles, how much the artist must have had in his mind the composition of Da Vinci, both in the figures and accessories.

The *Parish Church of Maria Hilf*, in the suburb Au, is a building in the German pointed style of the 14th century, and reflects credit on the architect Ohlmüller. It was begun 1831, and consecrated 1839. Its length is 222¾ ft., breadth 76¾ ft., height 80½ ft. The height of the spire is 256 ft. A chief ornament of this church are 19 large windows of modern painted glass, containing subjects from the Life of the Virgin, the gift of King Lewis I. They were designed by living painters, and executed under the direction of Hess in the china manufactory at Munich, in co-operation with the artist Frank of Benedictbeuern, who has succeeded in bringing back this art to a high degree of perfection. The subjects are thus arranged: on the l., when facing the altar, is the history of the Virgin as the destined mother of the Saviour; on the rt., the principal events in which she was connected with him; and in the centre window, to which both series lead, is her glorification. Beginning on the l. side, near the W. entrance, the subjects proceed thus: 1. The Annunciation to Joachim that he will have a child by Anna when he returns home. 2. Return of Joachim. 3. Birth of the Virgin. 4. First visit of the Virgin to the Temple. 5. Espousal of Joseph and the Virgin. 6. The Annunciation. 7. The Visitation. 8. The Birth of Christ. 9. The Death of the Virgin. In the central window is the Burial and Assumption of the Virgin. On the rt., or opposite side of the church, beginning at the western end, the subjects are, 1. The Adoration of the Magi. 2. The Prophecy of Simeon on the Presentation in the Temple. 3. Flight into Egypt. 4. Christ, when a Child, with the Doctors in the Temple. 5. The Marriage of Cana. 6. The Departure of Christ from his Mother before the Crucifixion. 7. Christ bearing the Cross. 8. The Crucifixion. 9. The Entombment. The carvings in wood in 14 bas-reliefs of events in the life of our Saviour arranged on the walls, and the 2 altar-pieces, are well worth notice.

The *Royal Palace or Residenz* may be divided into the old or central building, and the new buildings, con-

sisting of two wings; that on the southern side called the *Neue Königsbau*, that on the N. side called the *Fest-Saalbau*.

The *original Palace*, begun at the end of the 16th century, and finished 1616, from designs of Peter Candid, though vast in extent, and formerly throught a very fine building, has not much claim to architectural beauty. It includes 4 irregular courtyards. Beneath the archway leading from the Chapel-court to the Fountain-court, a curious memorial of the athletic prowess of an ancestor of the reigning family (1409), called, from his agility, Christopher the Leaper, is preserved. It consists of a huge black stone, now chained to the wall, which he is said to have lifted and hurled to a considerable distance. A nail stuck into the wall about 12 ft. from the ground marks the height reached by his heel in jumping!

The only part of the *old* Palace worth visiting is the **Rich Chapel*, dedicated, 1607, by the Elector Maximilian to the Virgin, and so called from the expenditure of precious metals and stones upon it; its floor being of marble and verd-antique, its walls of Florentine mosaic, usually called *pietra dura*, and the altar, with all its appurtenances, as well as the pipes of the organ, of solid silver. Here is a vast collection of relics (amongst them is the right hand of John the Baptist), preserved in reliquiaries, adorned with all kinds of precious stones. Among the cameos which adorn these cases and the organ are some antiques. Here is also a relief representing the taking down from the cross, modelled in wax by M. Angelo (?). Many will view with greater interest a small pocket altar, or triptych, enamelled, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. She performed her devotions before it while in prison, and carried it with her to the scaffold, where, at the moment before she laid her head on the block, she bestowed it on one of her attendants. It was presented to William V., Elector of Bavaria, by Pope Leo XI. Here is much fine old Ch. *Plate*, reliquiaries studded with precious stones, native pearls, &c. A Crucifixion enamelled on gold, of 10th centy., deserves notice. This chapel is shown Monday and Friday, at 10.

There is also a *Treasury* (Schatzkammer) in the palace, containing the regalia and royal jewels; among them the palatinate pearl, half white, half black, and a vast number of costly trinkets; a magnificent blue diamond, set in the order of the Golden Fleece, and weighing 36 carats; several pink diamonds; many fine single stones, emeralds and sapphires, of immense size and value; the king's and queen's crowns, made in Paris, 1806, with others of older date which belonged to the Counts Palatine; also several goblets, made of, or adorned with, precious stones, or carved from ivory &c.; the crowns of Henry II. and his empress Kunigunde (1010); those of the Empr. Charles VII. and his wife, with orb and sceptre; a complete *toilette* of the Empress Amalia in enamel, and another of the Empress Josepha in lapis-lazuli. In the middle of the room is a very carefully executed model of Trajan's Column, which occupied the artist, L. Valadier, 20 years. The Treasury is shown to the public, by ticket, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10 to 11, under the superintendence of the royal chamberlain.

The *New Palace* (der neue Königsbau), a massive structure facing the Max-Joseph's Square, and copied for the most part from the Pitti Palace at Florence, was built by the architect Klenze for the late king, and completed in 1835. Although the lower story is inhabited by the court, the king allows it to be shown at fixed hours. Admittance by tickets only, which the commissionaire will procure, for Königsbau and Saalbau. The interior is not fitted up after the usual manner of palaces — of which the traveller sees so many on the continent — but is an admirable example of a style of decoration prevalent in Germany,

but little known in England, which, properly speaking, is a revival or imitation of the ornaments of the Loggie of the Vatican, and of a still more ancient model, the houses of Pompeii. The ground floor consists of state apartments painted in fresco by *Julius Schnorr*, with subjects from the ancient national epic, the Niebelungenlied. The apartments of the king and queen occupy the first floor. Those of the king are decorated with paintings in fresco and encaustic, and reliefs illustrating the Greek poets; those of her majesty contain subjects from the German poets and minstrels. The paintings are surrounded by beautiful arabesque borders, either original or copied from Pompeii, and are further enriched with classical cornices, reliefs, and raised patterns in stucco or gold. The floors are of various kinds of wood inlaid in patterns, different in each apartment.

Ground Floor.—The rooms to the W., or l. hand of the entrance in the Max-Joseph's Square, and between this and the first entrance in the Residenzstrasse, contain the frescoes from the Niebelungenlied. The series begins from the latter entrance. On the walls of the *Entrance Hall* are represented the personages of the poem. Over the entrance is the poet, between figures who typify Narration and Song. On the ceiling are the 4 most remarkable incidents of the poem. The 2*nd*, or *Marriage Hall*, contains the most important events of Siegfried's life: above, opposite the windows, his first arrival before the palace of the Emperor Gunther, at Worms; over the windows, his return to his parents with Kriemhild. In the lunettes are knightly contests. The 2 large paintings are—1. Siegfried's return from the Saxon war; 2. Brunhild's arrival at Worms (a finely coloured fresco). Opposite the windows, Kriemhild's and Siegfried's Marriage; between them, Betrayal of the Secret of Brunhild's girdle. Over the doors are 4 small frescoes. In the 3*rd*, or *Hall of Treachery*, are, on the ceiling, Kriemhild's dream: in the 12 lunettes, painted in monochrome, are as many events in Siegfried's life. Over the doors—1. Kriemhild points out to Hagen where Siegfried is vulnerable, in order that he may protect Siegfried. 2. Siegfried departs for the chace. 3. Sigmund learns the death of his son Siegfried. 4. Hagen sinks the Niebelungen treasure in the Rhine. The 4 large pictures are—1. Contest of the Queens before the cathedral door. 2. Hagen treacherously kills Siegfried. 3. Kriemhild finds the corpse of Siegfried as she is going to the cathedral at early morning. 4. Kriemhild discovers Hagen to be the murderer of her husband by the wounds of the corpse bleeding at his entrance. The 4*th*, or *Hall of Revenge*, represents the downfall of the heroes brought about by Kriemhild's revenge. On the ceiling are the Sea-witches who prophecy the downfall. Surrounded by arabesques are—1. Kriemhild exciting war by presents. 2. By entreaties. 3. She has recourse to fire. 4. She takes Siegfried's sword from Hagen's side, who is in chains. In the lunettes:—Kriemhild prays Etzel to invite the Burgundians. 2. The heroes cross the Danube. 3. Rüdiger before the last battle gives his shield to Hagen. 4. Kriemhild between Gunther and Hagen, who are chained. Over the doors:—1. Hagen slays the child of Etzel and Kriemhild at a feast. 2. Death of Rüdiger and Gernot. 3. Dietrich gives up to Kriemhild Gunther and Hagen in chains. The large pictures are—1. Kriemhild reproaches Volker and Hagen, who are keeping guard before the palace, for their faithlessness to Siegfried. 2. The great fight on the staircase of the burning palace. 3. Dietrich conquers Hagen. 4. Kriemhild, after she has taken vengeance with her own hand on Gunther and Hagen, falls by the sword of Hildebrand. The 5*th*, or *Hall of Lamentation*, remains at present unfinished.

First Floor.—The *King's Apartments* are in the eastern half of the palace. The entrance to them is from the *Black Hall* of the old palace, which is

behind the E. end of this front. Passing from this through the landing-place at the head of the stairs, adorned with figures representing the 8 provinces of Bavaria by *Schwanthaler*, you enter the 1*st Antechamber*, painted in encaustic, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*, in the style of the ancient Greek vases, with scenes from the tale of the Argonauts as said to be told by Orpheus. 2*nd Antechamber*.—The subjects are taken from Hesiod; those in the frieze from the 'Theogony;' those on the walls from the 'Works and Days' and the 'Shield of Hercules.' The painting is encaustic, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*, executed by *Hiltensperger* and *Streidel*. *Service Chamber*.—The hymns of Homer to Venus, Ceres, Apollo, and Mercury, are here illustrated. The drawings were by Schnorr; the execution by *Hiltensperger*, *Oliver*, *Streidel*, and *Schulz*. *Throne Room*, ornamented with reliefs in plaster by *Schwanthaler*: the subjects from Pindar. In the 5 following apartments the paintings on the ceiling are in fresco, those on the walls in encaustic. *Banquet Room*.—Anacreon furnishes the subject of these paintings. The drawings were by *Zimmermann*. *Reception Room*, with 24 pictures from Æschylus, drawn by *Schwanthaler* and executed by *Schilgen*. *Writing Room*.—Here are 21 compositions from Sophocles, drawn by *Schwanthaler*, and painted by *Röckel* and *Hanson*. *Dressing Room*, with 27 pictures from Aristophanes, painted by *Hiltensperger*, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*. *Bed Room*.—The paintings here are from Theocritus, executed by *Röckel*, *Schulz*, and *Bruckmann*, partly from their own designs, partly from those of *Hess*.

The *Queen's Apartments* are in the west half of the palace, and partly in the side facing the Residenzstrasse. The entrance is by the staircase leading from the high gateway in this street; but when a visitor is shown round the palace, he frequently enters them from the king's apartments, in which case they are passed through in the reverse order to that in which they are here described.

First Antechamber.—The subjects of the frescoes here, by *Gassen*, are from the poems of Walther von der Vogelweide, a Minnesänger of the 13th century. *Second Antechamber*.—A series of pictures representing the life of Parcival of Wolfram von Eschenbach, a cotemporary of Walther, in fresco by *Hermann*. *Service Chamber*, with 20 paintings in encaustic from the poems of Bürger, by *Foltz*, assisted by *Dietz* and *Wendling*. *Throne Room*.—The poems of Klopstock are here illustrated by *Kaulbach*. The ceiling is in fresco, the walls encaustic. *Drawing Room*.—This is decorated with encaustic paintings from the poems of Wieland. The frieze, illustrating Oberon, is by *Neureuther*, who also painted the architectural decorations of the walls from the designs of *Klenze*. The rest was painted by *Förster* from the designs of *Kaulbach*. *Bed Room* contains 36 compositions from Göthe's works, painted by *Kaulbach* in fresco on the ceiling, and in encaustic on the walls. In the *Writing-room* are 22 pictures from Schiller by *Foltz* and *Lindenschmit*. *Library*.—The subjects of the pictures here are from the poems of *Tieck*; they were painted by *Moriz v. Schwind*.

The apartments on the *Second Floor* are designed for balls and court entertainments. The ball-room is appropriately decorated in encaustic; on one side it opens into a room for shrubs and flowers, on the opposite side into two other rooms, the furthest of which is decorated with reliefs in plaster, by Schwanthaler, representing the story of Venus.

Adjoining the palace, on the E. side of the Max-Joseph's Square, is the *Theatre*; opposite the Palace is the new Post-Office, with an arcade in the style of Vasari's loggia at Arezzo, and in the centre of the square is the statue of King Maximilian Joseph I.

The central portion of the palace remains in its old form; but *the N. wing facing the Hofgarten* has been extended, and internally decorated with even greater splendour than the Kö-

nigsbau. It is also from the designs of *Klenze*.

The *Fest-Saalbau*, as this part of the building is called, contains the state apartments for drawing-rooms and court festivities, as well as apartments for the reception of royal or distinguished visitors. The new portion of this front, nearly 800 ft. long, is in the style of Palladio. Beneath is an arcade, with an entrance formed by 3 of the arches; above are 10 Ionic columns, supporting a broken entablature, on which rest 2 lions and 8 statues, representing the 8 circles of the kingdom, by *Schwanthaler*. On the *Ground Floor*, to the left, on passing under the central arches, are 6 apartments painted in encaustic by *Hiltensperger*, from drawings by Schwanthaler. The subjects are derived from the Odyssey. *First Floor* (shown daily at 2¾. Visitors assemble in the corridor over the Hofapotheke).—The entrance is near the E. end; an antechamber at the head of a broad flight of stairs leads by a small cabinet into the *Ball-room*, 123¼ ft. long, and 47½ ft. broad, decorated with reliefs by *Schwanthaler*, and paintings, in the Pompeian style, of Greek dances. On the E. side of the ball-room are two rooms for card-playing, called the *Halls of the Beauties*, containing portraits by *Stieler* of beautiful women of modern times, chiefly Bavarian, from the present queen to the peasant-girl and Munich dressmaker; but also including some English, *e. g.* Lola Montes and Lady Ellenborough. The *Banquet Hall*, with battle scenes from the war between 1805 and 1814, by *Peter Hess*, *Kobell*, *Adam*, *Heideck*, and *Monten*. On the opposite side of the ball-room, three halls, adorned with pictures of large dimensions, representing the chief events in the lives of Charlemagne, Frederic Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg, by *Schnorr*, assisted by his pupils, precede the Grand Hall, called *Thron Saal*. In the 1st hall, called the *Hall of Charlemagne*, 12 pictures, by various artists. The subjects of the large compositions are, 1, Charlemagne, 12 years old, anointed future king of the Franks by Pope Stephen II. at St. Denis, in presence of his father. 2, He takes Pavia, and makes Desiderius, King of the Lombards, prisoner. Opposite to these, 3, He conquers the Saxons. 4, He makes the Saxons converts. Opposite the windows, 5, He regulates the affairs of the Church at the Synod of Frankfurt. 6, His Coronation at Rome. On the side of the windows, his friends Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard, and 2 small pictures representing his exertions for education and the fine arts.

In the *Hall of Barbarossa* the large pictures represent, 1, Frederic Barbarossa elected Emperor at Frankfurt (1152). 2, His entrance into Milan as a conqueror (1162). Opposite to these, 3, His concluding peace with Pope Alexander III. at Venice (1183). 4, His celebration of a national festival at Mayence (1185). Opposite the windows, 5, His victory at Iconium in the 3rd crusade. 6, His death in the Calycadnus near Selencia (1190). On the side of the windows are, 1, the deposition of Henry the Lion by Frederic from the Dukedom of Bavaria, which, 2, is granted to Otto of Wittelsbach. The frieze in relief above the paintings represents Frederic's crusade, and is by *Schwanthaler*.

In the *Hall of Rudolph of Habsburg*, the frieze, designed by *Schwind* and painted by *Schnorr*, &c., represents the effects of the restoration of internal tranquillity to the German empire by Rudolph, *e. g.* Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. The large paintings, composed and drawn by *Schnorr*, are,—1, Rudolph giving his horse to a priest that he may pass a stream and carry the Host to a sick man. 2, He hears, while attacking Basle, that the Electors at Mayence have chosen him Emperor. These two are painted by *Schnorr*. 3, He defeats King Ottocar of Bohemia, who refused to recognise his election, 1278. 4, He brings the Robber Knights to justice, and destroys their castles.

Throne Room (Thronsaal).—This is a magnificent and truly stately hall, 106¼ ft. long and 73 ft. wide, flanked

by 12 columns, all white, like the walls, with gold capitals and ornaments. Between the pillars stand 12 colossal statues in gilt bronze of Princes of the House of Wittelsbach, designed by *Schwanthaler*, and cast by *Stiglmayer*. They are 10 ft. high, and stand in the following order (beginning on the left on entering) :—1, Otho the Illustrious, Elector Palatine and D. of Bavaria, d. 1253. 2, Lewis the Bavarian Emperor, d. 1347. 3, Rupert Emperor, d. 1410. 4, Frederic the Victorious, Elector Palatine, d. 1476. 5, Lewis the Rich, D. of Bavaria, d. 1479. 6, Albert IV., the Wise, D. of Bavaria, d. 1508. 7, Frederic II., the Wise, Elector Palatine, d. 1556. 8, Albert V., the Magnanimous, D., d. 1579. 9, Maximilian I., Elector, d. 1651. 10, Charles XI., K. of Sweden, d. 1697. 11, John William, Elector Palatine, d. 1716. 12, Charles XII. K. of Sweden, d. 1718.

The *Hofgarten*, a square enclosure, planted with rows of trees, N. of the palace, has on two sides an open *Arcade* lined with paintings by modern German artists. On the W. side are 16 frescoes forming a series of representations of the most remarkable events in the annals of Bavaria from the time of Otto of Wittelsbach, the founder of the reigning family. These were executed, 1827–1829, by young artists under the direction of *Cornelius*, chiefly as experiments in fresco on its revival. On the N. side are 39 paintings in colours prepared in wax, representing scenes from the late Greek war of Liberation; the designs are by *Peter Hess*, executed by *Nilson*. Besides the historical paintings, on the W. side are landscapes of remarkable places in Greece, Italy, Sicily, &c.; the verses above them are from the royal pen of King Lewis. These hasty, opaque, and dingy frescoes, however, convey no idea of the rich, clear, and bright landscapes of the south. The W. side of the Hofgarten is occupied by the Bazaar, which includes cafés, restaurants, shops, &c.; the N. side, opposite the palace, by the old picture-gallery; and the E. side by a large barrack.

In the summer months a military band plays in the Hofgarten on Wednesday evening from 6 to 7. The artillery band plays on Sundays, and sometimes on other days, at 12, in front of the barracks, at the E. end of the Hofgarten.

The *Wittelsbach Palace* was begun in 1843, from the designs of *Gärtner*, and was intended for one of the Royal Princes; but since 1849 it has been inhabited by the ex-king Lewis and his squeen. It is of brick, and pink stucco, in the style of a palace of the 14th and 15th centuries. The entrance, the staircase, the quadrangle, and the kitchen, are most worth seeing.

The *Glyptothek*, Gallery of Sculpture (*γλυπτός, carved*, and *θήκη, repository*), is a very chaste and classical edifice of the Ionic order, erected by Klenze, 1816–30, for King Lewis I., who, while Crown Prince, formed the very interesting and valuable collection deposited in it entirely at his own expense.

Admission gratis—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, *with tickets*, obtained at the Pinacothek from the Inspector of the Galleries, or from the Keeper of the Gallery, Barrer Strasse, No. 10—Friday, without tickets—hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. No one is allowed to draw in the gallery without especial permission.

The front is adorned with sculpture; in 6 niches stand Vulcan, Phidias, Pericles, Hadrian, Prometheus, and Dædalus. In the pediment is Minerva, surrounded by artists employed in the different branches of sculpture. The decorations of every apartment are adapted to its contents. The walls are scagliola of the richest colours, the floors are of marble, and the ceilings are decorated with fresco and stucco patterns, and with gilding. The statues are lighted from one side only.

Here follows an enumeration of the objects best worth notice in the collection, which is chronologically arranged.

The first apartment is occupied with

Egyptian Antiquities. — II. *Earliest Greek* and *Etruscan*. — III. *Æginetan*, which is entirely devoted to the marbles discovered in the island of Ægina by Baron Haller, Messrs. Cockerell and Forster, Englishmen, and some other artists, in 1811. They adorned the two pediments of a temple, conjectured by some to be that of Jupiter Panhellenius, in Ægina. They have been skilfully restored by Thorwaldsen, and are arranged in the order in which they stood on the two pediments, as far as it can be determined by the attitudes of the figures and the relative position they occupied when dug out of the ground, which was carefully noted at the time of the discovery. They represent, according to the interpretation adopted here, as shown by the inscriptions on the walls, certain noble actions of the Æacidæ; Æacus, the founder of the temple, being held in great respect at Ægina. The group from the eastern pediment representing Hercules and Telamon (the son of Æacus) fighting against Laomedon and the Trojans, consists of 4 figures; that from the western pediment, of 10 figures, is regarded as the contest of the Greeks and Trojans over the body of Patroclus, as described by Homer, in which Ajax (grandson of Æacus) holds a conspicuous position. The names of some of the figures have been assigned as follows:—In the first group: 56. Hercules. 57. Laomedon. 58. Telamon. In the second or larger group: 61. Minerva. 62. Patroclus. 63. Ajax Telamonius. 64. Teucer. 65. Ajax Oileus. 67. Hector. 68. Paris. 69. Æneas. These marbles were purchased in 1812 by the late King, when Crown Prince of Bavaria, for 6000*l*. It must ever remain a subject of regret with the English that they did not find their way to the British Museum; and it is provoking to know that they were lost to us solely by mismanagement, an agent having been actually despatched from England with authority to offer 8000*l*. for them.

On the wall opposite the window is a model of the front of the temple to which these marbles belonged, restored, so as to show the blue and red paint with which both the building and statues are well ascertained to have been originally covered. Remains of the paint were actually detected in various parts. The weapons and ornaments of the armour seem to have been of metal; holes for fastening them on may be seen in several of the figures. Around the room are arranged a great number of fragments, also found amongst the ruins of the Temple. "These sculptures may be classed among the most valuable remains of ancient art that have reached us. Considered in an archæological point of view, they constitute a link of the highest importance in its history, in exhibiting the connection between the primitive and prescriptive practice of the art with its perfection in the school (i. e. that of Phidias) which so immediately followed the date to which these statues must be attributed. In comparing these with art of the archaic or most ancient style, to which class they doubtless belong, it will at once be seen that there is considerable artistic power shown in the variety as well as expression of the composition. The figures are all engaged in violent, or at least emphatic, action; and though each individual is evidently earnest in his own particular occupation, whether fighting, or falling, or running to the rescue, the whole act together in carrying out the obvious action of the drama. An heroic encounter is being carried on: for though archæologists are still divided as to the precise meaning, the subject is evidently a battle in which personages of no mean importance are engaged, since Minerva herself is represented as presiding over the fight; but beyond this general vigour and propriety, both of general action and composition,—in itself an advance, in so extensive a subject, upon earlier efforts, —there are indications of an entirely new character in the technical treatment of the sculpture. There is considerable care shown in anatomical study, a point usually much neglected in early art. The muscles, it is true, are exhibited in broad masses, without small details, but they are correctly placed, and in the joints, especially the

knees and ankles, there is proof of very considerable knowledge in this respect. The proportions also are, for the most part, correct and harmonious. So far, then, they approach the more perfect works of the earlier sculptors of the age of Pericles. On the other hand, certain peculiarities still connect these sculptures with the class of archaic design. The heads of all the figures belong to an established type, in all probability *prescriptive*, from which, as the subject is no doubt connected with the heroic or religious myths, the artists were not suffered to depart. The countenances of all those engaged are represented as blandly smiling, however such expression is opposed to the earnest or violent action in which the individual is occupied. The peculiar knobby and shell-like treatment of the hair throughout is also closely characteristic of the earliest practice of Greek art. The centre figure of the western pediment, representing Minerva, is particularly worthy of remark as belonging less to the transition than to the primitive school. It is more rude in style and more dry in treatment than any of the other figures. Although the statue fronts the spectator, both the feet, raised on thick sandals, are turned in profile in the same direction. The drapery also is arranged with much apparent care in the most early, stringy, and zigzag manner. The art of this figure is evidently much inferior to that of the other figures, and it is obvious that this, the dry style of representation of an earlier school, has been intentionally preserved, although the artists were capable of producing what was more perfect. The purpose of this it is not expedient to enter upon here; but, as a fact, it is very important as confirming the remark before made, that these sculptures form a most interesting illustration of the steps of progress in this art."—*R. Westmacott, jun., R.A.*

IV. The Hall of Apollo, for works of the time and school of Phidias.—The statue (84) in Parian marble, from which it is named, is said to be the work of Ageladas, master of Phidias. It was formerly called the Barberini Muse. — 94. Pallas, probably a copy of a work of Phidias.—88. Ceres.

V. Hall of Bacchus. — 98. "The sleeping, or Barberini Faun, so called from its having formerly been in the possession of the Barberini family, in Rome, represents a colossal male figure of the Satyr class sleeping, half sitting, half reclining, on a rock. He appears to have fallen back, as if overcome after a deep carouse. The peculiar merits of this work claim particular notice. By far the greater proportion of the statues of antiquity which have reached us exhibit different classes of ideal beauty in attitudes of studied simplicity and repose. This work is an example of a distinct character. It is remarkable for the display of bold invention, and expression, and varied action, with but little ideal beauty. It is essentially a work of character. The expression of heavy sleep is admirably given in the head and falling arm: while, at the same time, the unconfined and irregular disposition of the limbs, suggesting movement, would seem to be intended to convey the notion of disturbed and uneasy slumber. The precise date of this fine statue has not been determined; but the style of form, and excellent technical treatment of the marble, leave little doubt of its having emanated from the best school of sculpture. If not from the hand even of Scopas or Praxiteles, it may without disparagement be considered the work of a scarcely inferior scholar."—*R. Westmacott, jun., R.A.* It was discovered on clearing out the ditch of the castle of St. Angelo (formerly the tomb of Hadrian), into which it had no doubt been thrown by the Greeks under Belisarius, who defended the castle against the Goths, A.D. 537, by hurling down the statues on the heads of the assailants.—*Gibbon*, chap. xli. 102, Head of a laughing Faun, called Fauno colla Macchia, from a green stain in the marble. 113, The Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne, a bas-relief on a sarcophagus. 118, Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite, a relief in Parian marble, in the wall opposite the window.

VI. Hall of the Sons of Niobe.—The Ilioneus (127) is a kneeling figure of the youngest son, represented at the moment when Apollo is supposed to point towards him his deadly arrow, before which he is crouching in terror. "The head and arms are wanting, but the supplicatory expression of the attitude, the turn of the body, so deprecatory, so imploring; the bloom of adolescence, which seems absolutely shed over the cold marble; the unequalled delicacy and elegance of the whole, touched me unspeakably."—*Mrs. Jameson.* This exquisitely finished statue is thought to have belonged to the collection of the Emperor Rudolph II. at Prague, dispersed after his death. It was accidentally discovered in the yard of a stone-mason who had provided it with a head and arms to fit. 126, Another son of Niobe, stretched on his back, and in his last gasp, is good, though vastly inferior to the preceding. 134, The Medusa Rondanini, a beautiful, cold, and haughty countenance fixed by death: also a masterpiece. 137, The best existing copy of the Cnidian Venus: a celebrated work of Praxiteles, in which he represented the goddess undraped.

Rooms VII. and VIII. and the small apartment between them are decorated with modern frescoes by Cornelius, and his scholars Zimmermann and Schlotthauer. The subjects in the VIIth, called Hall of the Gods, are taken from heathen mythology; those in the VIIIth, the Trojan Hall, from Homer's Iliad.

IX. The Hall of Heroes.—The Warrior binding on his Sandal; also called Jason. — Alexander the Great. — Nero as a Gladiator.

X. The Roman Hall is the most splendid of all in its decorations, while its contents are inferior works, proclaiming the decay of art. Among them is a series of busts of the Roman emperors, and several splendid marble candelabra. Those most worthy of notice are — Nero — Geta — Augustus — Trajan — Cicero — Augustus — A Roman — Ceres — Antinous — Lucilla, daughter of M. Aurelius, and sister of Commodus.

XI. Hall of Coloured Sculpture.—293, Ceres; the head, shoulder, and arms of white marble; the drapery, flowing elegantly behind, is of black: a very beautiful statue. 296, Bronze Bust of a Satyr, of the best period of Greek art: holes are left for the eyes, which were of glass or precious stone. 296, Bronze bust of an Athlete. 299, Small bronze statue of Alexander, found near Paris.

XII. Hall of Modern Sculpture, occupied by works executed since the Renaissance or revival of classic taste, showing how ancient art has influenced modern. The most remarkable statues are—*Canova's* Paris and Venus; the latter a copy of that at Florence—*Thorwaldsen's* Adonis—*Schadow's* Girl fastening her Sandal—A bust in terra-cotta, a work of the end of the 15th century, supposed to be a portrait of Raphael. A bust of King Lewis of Bavaria, by *Thorwaldsen*, is also good.

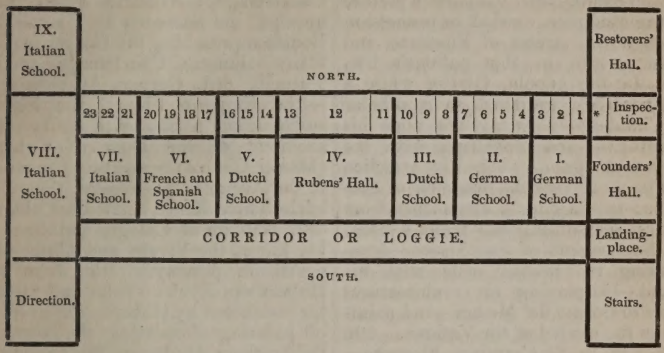
The *Pinacothek*, or *Picture Gallery* (πίναξ, *a picture*, and θήκη, *repository*), was begun in 1826, and opened in 1836. It is built after the design of Klenze, who, in addition to the praise of having constructed a beautiful edifice, deserves also that of having formed the most convenient and appropriate receptacle for paintings in Europe. The façade above the corridor is surmounted by a row of statues of 25 of the greatest painters, modelled by Schwanthaler.

Admission.—Open in summer from 9 to 3, in winter from 9 to 2, every day but Saturday.

The entrance is at the eastern end. The number of paintings is 1270, consisting of a selection of the best works out of all the collections belonging to the King of Bavaria, including the galleries of Düsseldorf, Mannheim, Zweibrücken, and many other cabinets.

They are arranged according to schools, in 9 splendid halls, and 23 adjoining small cabinets, on the first floor. The large pictures of each division, or school, are placed in the central halls, which are lighted from

GROUND PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PINACOTHEK.



above; the smaller works in the small cabinets with side lights. The central halls communicate on the one side with the above-mentioned cabinets, on the other with a long corridor or gallery, running the whole length of the building. Although a separate entrance leads from each of the great halls into the adjoining cabinet, yet, as the only entrances opened to the public are at each end and in the centre, the visitor is obliged, in order to see the pictures in the order of time and of the schools, to pass and repass through the cabinets. The *Corridor* is divided into 25 loggie or compartments, ornamented with fresco-paintings designed by Cornelius, executed by Zimmermann, Gassen, and others, his scholars, and intended to illustrate the *History of the Fine Arts during the Middle Ages.* Each compartment is enriched with the most beautiful and fanciful grotesque and arabesque borders, medallions, and gold backgrounds, and the paintings in each serve to elucidate some particular period in the history of Art, or incidents in the life of some eminent painter. The lunettes opposite the window usually contain the main subject, to which the smaller pieces on the ceiling and sides bear reference. The corners are filled with medallion portraits, in bas-relief, of the painter's pupils or most distinguished followers.

Thirteen of these loggie, beginning at the E. end of the corridor, illustrate the rise and progress of Italian painting, the 13th being devoted to Raphael or to the perfection of the art. The remaining 12 loggie, or compartments, beginning at the W. end of the corridor, show, in like manner, the progress of painting in Germany and the Netherlands, the 12th compartment being devoted to Rubens. The first two loggie E. and W. show the rise of the Fine Arts under the fostering care of Religion and Chivalry.

Beginning with the Italian series at the E. end of the corridor, the 1st compartment contains a sort of allegorical frontispiece, representing King Lewis of Bavaria in the grove of Painting and Poetry, surrounded by the most eminent artists of Italy and Germany, and by the classic poets of Greece and Rome. The paintings on the ceiling are intended to delineate the connection of the Arts with Religion. 2nd. The Crusades in connection with the Arts. On the ceiling, St. Bernard preaching; the battle of Iconium; and other subjects from the history of the Crusades, which had so great an influence in transferring to

the West the arts of the East, an influence which soon became manifest in Italy, in illustration of which Giovanni Pisano is represented showing the senate of Pisa his designs for the Campo Santo. 3rd. Cimabue's picture of the Madonna carried in procession through the streets of Florence, and other events in that painter's life. 4th. In the cupola, Giotto, while a shepherd-boy, received as a scholar by Cimabue — showing the pope his paintings — and travelling with the pope to Avignon. 5th. Fra Angelico da Fiesole refuses the bishopric of Florence; in the cupola are scenes from his life—assuming the monk's habit in the convent of San Marco—ornamenting the monks' cells with his pencil — displaying his architectural plans to Cosmo de' Medici—and painting in the chapel of the Vatican. 6th. Massacio in S. Carmine, Florence—with Cardinal Clemente at Rome. 7th. Pietro Perugino (Raphael's master). In the cupola, his scholars and their characteristics. 8th. Forerunners and contemporaries of Raphael—Luca Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment. 9th. Leonardo da Vinci supported in his last moments by Francis I. — Leonardo as portrait-painter, and as teacher. 10. Correggio and his scholars: the Four Elements—the recumbent figure in the lunette represents the artist himself surrounded by allegorical figures of Music, Poetry, &c. 11th. Titian, his master and his scholars: the Bellini and other painters of the Venetian school—Titian painting Charles V.—visited by Giulio Romano, Vasari, &c. 12th. Michel Angelo in his threefold capacity—as painter, surprised by the pope as he is lying on his back painting the Last Judgment in the Sistine Chapel; as sculptor, executing the statue of Moses; as architect, designing the dome of St. Peter's. 13th. Raphael's Death occupies the lunette. On the ceiling he is represented studying under his father—taken by him to Perugino — showing the designs for the Loggie of the Vatican to Pope Julius—and engaged in painting them with his pupils. The German series, beginning at the W. end of the corridor, comprises: 1st. Allegorical representation of the connection of the Arts with Religion. 2nd. Origin of German civilization in the days of Charlemagne: — Charles Martel conquering the Saracens at Tours — St. Boniface preaching the Gospel in Germany — lunette, Charlemagne on his Throne. 3rd. German Architecture: — the Emperor Henry the Fowler surrounding a city with walls — the architect of the Dom of Cologne (Master Gerard) presenting the model to the Archbishop—lunette, the relics of the Three Kings carried to Cologne. 4th. William of Cologne painting, on his knees, the Virgin and Child—his death, in poverty. 5th. John and Hubert van Eyck: — John and his sister instructed by Hubert—discovery of oil-painting—imparting the secret—the brothers displaying their works to Philip the Good — lunette, the Worship of the Lamb, from the famous painting by Van Eyck, at Ghent. 6th. Hans Hemling: —Apocalyptic visions of Saints, &c.—the artist in St. Ursula's Hospital at Bruges. 7th. Lucas van Leyden on his death-bed; the ruling passion of the artist still strong. 8th. Holbein's life: —lunette, Joyous Gamesters surprised by Death; above it, Vision of the Virgin and Child, as in the painting now at Dresden, the artist's masterpiece — Holbein embarking for England—taking leave of Erasmus—showing his works to Henry VIII.—painting Sir Thomas More and his family. 9th. Albert Dürer treated with distinction by the painters of Antwerp. In the cupola, scenes from his life—as the scholar of Wohlgemuth—his friend Pirkheimer reading to him, contrary to the will of his wife, while he paints. 10th. Rembrandt. In the cupola, Claude Lorraine. 11th. Le Sueur working at night among the Carmelites. In the cupola, Nic. Poussin and his school at Rome — Apollo and Minerva drive away the Furies from him. 12th. Rubens in England as ambassador and artist. On the roof, Rubens before Mary de' Medici. "From the beauty and richness of its decorations, as well

as for the exquisite taste displayed in it, this corridor can scarcely be too highly praised."

The first apartment of the gallery which is entered from the stairs, is an *Ante-room* containing portraits of the founders of the Bavarian Picture Gallery; John William, Elector Palatine, founder of the Düsseldorf Gallery; Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria; Charles, Duke of Zweibrücken; Carl Theodore, Elector Palatine, who transferred the Mannheim Gallery to Munich; Max Joseph, who united the Düsseldorf Gallery with it; and the late king, Lewis, who surpassed all his predecessors in his zeal for the arts, and was not behind any of them in the additions he made to this collection; witness the Boisserée and Wallerstein Galleries, and the vast number of single paintings purchased by him at different times. He also enriched the Munich Gallery with the choicest works from the provincial collections of Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Bamberg, as well as from numerous churches and monasteries in various parts of Bavaria.

The Ist and IInd Apartments, with 8 side cabinets, are devoted to the *German School.* They include the élite of the *Boisserée Gallery*, commenced at Cologne in 1804, by two brothers of that name, during the time of sequestration of churches and monasteries by the French, and the consequent dispersion of the works of art contained in them. It was purchased by King Lewis, in 1827, for 375,000 fl. The old German masters (together with the series of Rubens) may be said to form the strength of the Munich gallery, and deserve attention, because no similar collection of their productions exists. A careful selection has been made for the Pinacothek, affording examples of that very early school. They are deposited in the first five cabinets leading out of the large room. (There is a catalogue published, both German and French; it costs 1 fl. 54 kr.: the pictures in the cabinets are numbered separately from those in the apartments.)

The following pictures may be pointed out as among the best worth attention:—

Ist Apartment. — 1. *Albert Dürer:* Portrait of a knight in armour. — 2. *Beham:* A woman raised from the dead by the application of the true cross. —16. *Kulmbach:* A saint with a staff and laurel crown in his hand.—18. *Schaffner:* Purification of the Virgin in the Temple.—21. *Kulmbach:* St. Zacharias.—22. *Wohlgemuth:* The Agony in the Garden.—27. *Wohlgemuth:* Crucifixion.—34. The Descent from the Cross.—39. *Wohlgemuth:* Resurrection. The brilliancy of the colouring in the four pictures, 22, 27, 34, 39, is astonishing. — 40. *Holbein the younger:* St. Barbara.—51. *A. Dürer:* Portrait, said to be that of Jacob Fugger, painted in distemper. — 56. *L. Cranach:* The Woman taken in Adultery.—65. *Burgkmaier:* St. John in the island of Patmos. —*A. Dürer:* 71. St. Peter and St. John; and 76. St. Paul and St. Mark: noble figures. See Kugler, p. 148. 72. The Birth of Christ, painted for the Town Council of Nuremberg.

IInd Apartment. — 80. *Q. Matsys:* The Misers.—95. *Penz:* Venus and Cupid.—97. *Holbein the younger:* Portrait of a man in a black dress.—99. *Mabuse:* The archangel Michael.—153. *Dietrich:* The rich man looking up to Lazarus. 151. Landscape, with a storm coming on.—152. *Ang. Kauffmann:* Her own portrait.—153. *Mengs:* His own portrait.

1*st Cabinet.*— *William of Cologne* (the chief of the Byzantine-Rhenish school, and the first German painter of his day, flourished 1380): A series of saints and apostles, single figures in Gothic niches, painted on a gold ground. 1. SS. Benedict, Philip, Matthias, and James the Less. 2. SS. Bartholomew, Simon, Matthias, and Bernard. 10. Antony the Hermit, Pope Cornelius, and the Magdalen. 14. SS. Catherine, Hubert, and Quirinus, on a dark background. —*School of Cologne:* 5. Crucifixion. 13. Head of our Saviour (black) on the handkerchief of St. Veronica, one of

the very finest productions of this early school.

2*nd Cabinet.* — *Israel van Mekenen:* 18. Three Apostles. 19. Annunciation. 20. Marriage of the Virgin. 21. Several Apostles and John the Baptist. 22. Three Apostles. 23 and 33. Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple. 31. Assumption of the Virgin. — 24. *Burgkmaier:* SS. Liborius and Eustachius. On the back, S. Roch.

3*rd Cabinet.* — *John van Eyck:* An altarpiece with two wings. Centre, 36. Adoration of the Magi; the elder of the three kings is the portrait of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, while the Moor is the likeness of Charles the Bold. Left, 35. Annunciation. Right, 37. Presentation in Temple. 42. St. Luke painting the portrait of the Virgin; St. Luke is the portrait of the painter, Hubert van Eyck. These are all first-rate works of this master. — *Lucas van Leyden:* 38. SS. Christina and James the Less. 39. SS. Agnes, Bartholomew, and Cecilia. 40. SS. John the Evangelist and Margaret.

4*th Cabinet.*—*Hans Hemling:* 44. The Israelites gathering Manna. 48, 49, 54. The Adoration of the Magi, with two wings; on one John the Baptist, on the other St. Christopher. 51. Head of Christ crowned with thorns. 55. The meeting of Abraham and Melchisedec. 58. Christ betrayed in the Garden, and Peter striking off the high priest's servant's ear. (Does not belong to the Boisserée collection.) 63. The Joys and Griefs of the Virgin, and the Journey of the Wise Men. In this singular painting the chief events connected with the birth, death, and resurrection of our Saviour, and the death and assumption of the Virgin, are represented in distinct groups, portrayed in different parts of the same picture with singular minuteness.—47. *J. v. Eyck, or his school:* The Adoration of the Magi. —59. *Bernard van Orley:* St. Norbert refuting the heretic Teuchlin, a wild enthusiast who preached in the Netherlands between 1115 and 1124.

5*th Cabinet.*—70. *Schoreel:* The Death of the Virgin. The varied attitude and expression of grief in the persons who surround the Virgin is portrayed with great truth. This is decidedly the master's chef-d'œuvre. 69, 71. The founder of the preceding picture with his family, attended by St. George and St. Denis on one side, and St. Gudule and St. Christina on the other, are also of great excellence. — 87. *Grünewald:* The Virgin enthroned between SS. Margaret and Dorothea. — *Bles:* 89. The Salutation of the Virgin. 94. Adoration of the Wise Men.—93. *Patenier:* The flight into Egypt.

6*th Cabinet.* — 96. *Mabuse:* Crucifixion.

7*th Cabinet.* — 122. *Zeytblom:* St. George.—123. *A. Dürer:* SS. Joachim and Joseph. 124. His own portrait. This painting was stolen from Nuremberg by an artist to whom it was given to copy, and who cut away the original from the panel on which it was painted, and sold it to king Maximilian of Bavaria for 630 fl., returning his own copy, which he glued on the panel of the original, to its place in Nuremberg. *Walch:* 125. Portrait of the Emperor Maximilian, with his adventure on the Martinswand, described in Rte. 212, represented in the background. 128. Portrait of Dürer's father. 139. And of his master, Wohlgemuth. — 126. *Zeytblom:* Antony the hermit with his hog. — 141. *L. Cranach:* Portraits of Luther and Melanchthon.—*Holbein the younger:* 143. Portrait of an ecclesiastic. 149. Portrait of Carondelet, Chancellor of Flanders. — 147. *A. Dürer:* Portrait of a young man.— 148. *Baldung:* Portrait of the Margrave Philip Christopher of Baden.

8*th Cabinet.*—153. *A. Dürer:* Mater Dolorosa. — 169. *Altdorfer:* Victory of Alexander over Darius at Arbela. The soldiers are represented in German armour worn at the time of the painter. In this cabinet are also a few works of artists of a later date.—*Balthasar Denner:* 175, 187. Two heads.

The microscopic minuteness with which every hair and wrinkle are depicted will excite surprise.

The IIIrd, IVth, and Vth Apartments, with 9 cabinets, contain *Flemish and Dutch masters* of the 17th century, including, in the IVth Apartment, the works of Rubens, formerly in the Düsseldorf Gallery, described by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and regarded by him as constituting by far the finest portion of that collection. The IIIrd and Vth Apartments contain fine works of his scholars.

IIIrd Apartment. — Ph. de Champagne: Portrait of Turenne, interesting.—181. *Both:* Landscape with Mercury and Argus.—178. *Vandyke:* Virgin and Infant Saviour on his feet. 198. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; varying in many respects from the other painting of the same subject. 203. Dead Christ, in the style of Rubens, and by some attributed to him. "This difference of opinion among connoisseurs shows sufficiently how much the first manner of Vandyke was like that of Rubens. He is almost the only instance of a successful imitation: however, he had afterwards a manner of his own. St. John is blubbering in a very ungracious manner. The attitude of the Christ would be admirable if the head had not so squalid an appearance. The whole appearance of the Christ is equally light, which, with the help of the white linen on the Virgin's knee, makes a large mass of light: her head and the head of Mary Magdalene make the lesser lights. St. John's drapery, which is a light red, makes the light lose itself by degrees in the ground." *Sir J. R.* Portraits: 193, of an Organist of Antwerp; 206, of Snyders; 207, of himself; 209, of the engraver, Carl Malery, of Antwerp. 215, St. Sebastian bound to a tree, and 221, Susanna and the Elders: two admirable pictures, done when the artist was very young; highly coloured. "He never afterwards had so brilliant a manner of colouring; it kills everything near it. Behind are figures on horseback touched with great spirit. This is Vandyke's first manner, when he imitated Rubens and Titian, which supposes the scene in the room: in his pictures afterwards he represented the effects of common daylight; both were equally true to nature; but his first manner carries a superiority with it, and seizes our attention, whilst the pictures painted in his latter manner run a risk of being overlooked." *Sir J. R.* 225, The Dead Christ in the arms of the Virgin. "Finely coloured (though not of that splendid kind), correctly drawn, and finished with the utmost care and precision." *Sir J. R.* —214, *Wouvermans:* A Stag crossing a river, followed by the hunter.—214, *Vanderwerf:* The Magdalen in contemplation, as large as life. "The Magdalen was painted as a companion to the St. John of Raphael; but it was not thought even by his friends that he had succeeded: however, he certainly has spared no pains; it is as smooth and as highly finished as his small pictures; but his defects are here magnified, and consequently more apparent. His pictures, whether great or small, certainly afford but little pleasure. Of their want of effect it is worth a painter's while to inquire into the cause. One of the principal causes appears to me his having entertained an opinion that the light of a picture ought to be thrown solely on the figures, and little or none on the ground or sky. This gives great coldness to the effect, and is so contrary to nature, and the practice of those painters with whose works he was surrounded, that we cannot help wondering how he fell into this mistake. His naked figures appear to be of a much harder substance than flesh, though his outline is far from cutting, or the light not united with the shade, which are the most common causes of hardness. But it appears to me that in the present instance the hardness of manner proceeds from the softness and union being too great, the light being everywhere equally lost in the ground or its shadow; for this is not expressing the true effect of flesh, the light of which is sometimes losing itself in the

ground, and sometimes distinctly seen, according to the rising or sinking of the muscles. An attention to these variations is what gives the effect of suppleness, which is one of the characteristics of a good manner of colouring. There is in nature a certain proportion of bluntness and sharpness; in the medium between those two extremes the true and perfect art of imitating consists. If the sharp predominate, it gives a dry manner: if the blunt predominate, it makes a manner equally removed from nature: it gives what painters call woolliness and heaviness, or that kind of hardness which is found in these pictures of Vanderwerf. In describing Vanderwerf's manner, were I to say that all the parts everywhere melt into each other, it might naturally be supposed that the effect would be a high degree of softness; but it is notoriously the contrary; and I think, for the reason that has been given, his flesh has the appearance of ivory, or plaster, or some other hard substance. What contributes likewise to give this hardness is a want of transparency in his colouring, from his admitting little or no reflections of light. He has also the defect which is often found in Rembrandt—that of making his light only a single spot. However, to do him justice, his figures and his heads are generally well drawn, and his drapery is excellent; perhaps there are in his pictures as perfect examples of drapery as are to be found in any other painter's work whatever." *Sir J. R.*—*Van der Helst:* 224, Three-quarter portrait of Admiral Tromp. 231, Portraits of the family Van Hutten. — *Weenix:* 227, 234, Dead Game.—*Berghem:* 228, A woman on a white horse, with cattle beneath a ruined castle.

9*th Cabinet.* — *Teniers:* 194, Monkeys cooking and feasting. 195, A cat and monkey concert, conducted by an owl. 211, A smoking and drinking party of monkeys.

10*th Cabinet.* — 235–240, *V. Veen* or *Ottovenius*, Rubens' master: 6 pictures representing the Triumph of the Catholic Church. — *Teniers:* 248, Boors merrymaking. 249, A Country Wedding. 252, Boors smoking and playing at cards: three admirable pictures. — *Jan Steen:* 250, Boors quarrelling.

11*th Cabinet.*—*Rembrandt:* The most remarkable pictures are, 257, Descent from the Cross. "The chief merit of Rembrandt's paintings consists in his peculiarity of manner—of admitting but little light, and giving to that little a wonderful brilliancy. The colouring of Christ in 258, the Elevation of the Cross, cannot be exceeded: it is exactly the tint of Vandyke's Susanna, in the other room; but whether the ground of this picture has been repainted, or the white horse, which was certainly intended to make the mass of light broader, has lost its brightness, at present the Christ makes a disagreeable string of light. In reality, here are too many Rembrandts brought together: his peculiarity does not come amiss when mixed with the performances of other artists of more regular manners; the variety then may contribute to relieve the mind, fatigued with regularity. The same may be said of the Vanderwerfs; they also are too numerous. (See 16th cabinet.) These pictures, however, tire the spectator for reasons totally opposite to each other: the Rembrandts have too much salt, and the Vanderwerfs too much water, on neither of which we can live." *Sir J. R.* 268, Landscape — a stormy autumn day. 290, Christ in the midst of the Doctors.—*Ad. Brouwer:* 262, A village surgeon dressing a wound.—*Jan Steen:* 263, A doctor feeling a woman's pulse.—*Gerard Dow:* 272, His own portrait. 277, A lady's maid dressing her mistress's hair. 281, A hermit praying: inferior to the Dresden picture of the same subject. 284, A mountebank "haranguing from his stage to figures of different ages, but I cannot add of different characters; for there is, in truth, no character in the picture. It is very highly finished, but has nothing interesting in it. Gerard Dow himself is looking from a window

with his palette and pencils in his hand. The heads have no character, nor are any circumstances of humour introduced. The only incident is a very dirty one, which everybody must wish had been omitted. The rest of the figures are standing round, without invention or novelty of any kind. This is supposed to be the largest composition that he ever made, his other works being little more than single figures; and it plainly appears that this was too much for him—more than he knew how to manage. Even the accessories in the background are ill managed and disproportioned: a stump of a tree is too small, and the weeds are too large, and both are introduced with as much formality as if they were principal objects." *Sir J. R.* 288, An old woman, with a spinning-wheel, saying grace before dinner. 289, An old woman peeling apples. A hermit at prayer. —*F. Mieris the elder:* 274, A soldier with a pipe, puffing out smoke with a great sense of enjoyment. — *Ekhout:* 279, Christ with the Doctors in the Temple.—*Ad. Ostade:* 282, Boors in an alehouse, quarrelling. 286, Boors merrymaking in an alehouse. — *Slingelandt:* 285, A woman sewing near a window, with a child in a cradle; a most elaborately finished picture. — 287, *Mieris the elder:* A young lady fainting, attended by a doctor.

IVth Apartment.—Rubens: The *central* and *largest hall* of the Gallery, and one cabinet, are exclusively occupied by 95 works of the great Flemish master, including many of his chefs-d'œuvre. 244, Portraits of Lord and Lady Arundel, whole length. The lady rests her hand on a dog's head; her husband stands behind: a boy (her son) by her side with a hawk, and a dwarf behind the dog. The Arundel arms, a red and white shield, with a lion and a horse for supporters, and the garter in a label under, are painted on the curtain. 245, A lion hunt. "This capital production appears to be wholly by the pencil of Rubens. His powerful painting and energetic expression are conspicuous in every part. In the composition he has evidently borrowed largely from the Battle of the Standard, by L. da Vinci." It is one of Rubens' finest works, excelling in those qualities in which he surpasses all other artists, movement and action. According to the catalogue the animals are by *Schnyders.* 246 (over the door), SS. Peter and Paul, "painted in the grand style of the Italian school." 247, The dead body of the hero Decius crowned with laurel, sketch for the large picture in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna. 248, Victory crowning Mars. 249, The Sabine Women. 250, The Fall of the Damned, or the Fallen Angels. "It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the powers of Rubens without having seen this picture: he seems here to have given a loose to the most capricious imagination in the attitudes and invention of his fallen angels, who are tumbling one over the other, 'with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition.' If we consider the fruitfulness of invention which is discovered in this work, or the skill which is shown in composing such an infinite number of figures, or the art of the distribution of light and shadow, the freedom of hand, the facility with which it seems to be performed, and, what is still more extraordinary, the correctness and admirable taste of drawing of figures foreshortened, in attitudes the most difficult to execute, we must pronounce this picture to be one of the greatest efforts of genius that the art has produced." *Sir J. R.* Sir Joshua gives this picture the preference over all the others on similar subjects in the Gallery. *Wilkie* considered it "the most surprising of Rubens' labours. It combines, in first-rate excellence, his powerful imagination, his daring composition, and his deepest and richest tone of colouring; its small size is a defect." 251, The Infant Ferdinand of Spain on horseback. 252, The Nativity, with many angels. "Admirably composed; the nearest shepherd is particularly well drawn and coloured. One of the angels, who has her arms crossed on her breast, with curled hair, like the Antinous, seems to be copied from

Parmeggiano: it is much out of Rubens' common manner." *Sir J. R.* 253, The Peasants turned into Frogs for insulting Latona. 254, Samson betrayed by Dalilah. 255, Rubens and his first wife, Elizabeth Brant, "when he was a young man, for his portrait here appears not above two or three and twenty. His wife is very handsome, and has an agreeable countenance. She is by much the best part of the picture, which is rather in a hard manner. The linen is grey: he was at this period afraid of white." *Sir J. R.* 256, Seneca dying. "Copied from the statue. It is much to be suspected that this picture was not painted by Rubens." *Sir J. R.* 257, The great Last Judgment, formerly at Schleisheim, now fills the central place in the large gallery. "There is nothing very interesting in this picture; perhaps there is too great a quantity of flesh to have an agreeable effect. Three naked women and a naked man join together to make the great mass of light of the picture. One of the women, who is looking out of the picture, has for that reason the appearance of a portrait, and is said to be one of Rubens' wives; and a figure rising out of a grave, in the foreground, is said to be his own portrait; but, certainly, neither of these suppositions is well founded." *Sir J. R.* This picture was painted for the Duke of Pfalz Neuburg, and originally placed in the Jesuits' church of Neuburg. 259, Helena Forman, Rubens' second wife, in an arm-chair. 260, The Magdalen and three other repentant sinners, coming to Christ. 261, Christ on the Cross. 262, "Boys playing with or carrying a festoon of flowers and fruit, painted by *Schnyders*. Some of the boys the same as those in the Banqueting-house, Whitehall: it is one of Rubens' best pictures both for colouring and drawing; it is, indeed, soft and rich as flesh itself. Though the flowers are painted with all that beauty of colour which is in nature, yet Rubens has preserved such brightness and clearness in his flesh, though in contact with those flowers, as perhaps no other painter could have done." *Sir J. R.* 263, Michael combating the fallen angels. "Michael is but an ungraceful figure; his red mantle has but a heavy appearance: it seems as if it were only laid in flat, to be afterwards finished. The picture has certainly suffered by cleaning; there wants, upon the whole, a solidity of effect." *Sir J. R.* 264, The drunken Silenus supported by satyrs. "One of Rubens' highest coloured pictures, but not superior to that on the same subject at Blenheim. The composition of this varies in many points." *Sir J. R.* 265, A Madonna and Bambino, within a framework of flowers; "the flowers by *Breughel*, and eleven boy angels surrounding the garland, who are beautifully coloured, equally brilliant with the flowers." *Sir J. R.* "About 10 portraits: the best are—277, De Ney, a monk with a skull in his hand; 268, Dr. Van Tulden, in black, holding a book shut; 266, Philip IV. of Spain, and 267, his Queen." *Sir J. R.* 270, The Murder of the Innocents. A subject in which the painter has put forth all his strength and genius in depicting excited passions. This picture was not at Düsseldorf, and therefore is not mentioned by Sir Joshua. 271, Meleager and Atalanta. 272, The Holy Trinity (over the door). This picture was painted by Rubens at Munich, and formerly ornamented the Augustine Church. It is an excellent production, good in design and colour. 273, Peace threatened by Mars, but protected by Minerva. 274, A Boar Hunt; admirable. 275, Rubens' second wife, Helena Forman. (The fair complexioned dame, whose ruddy cheeks, in which the blood seems to glow and circulate, whose laughing and sparkling blue eyes, heaving bosom, and curly flaxen tresses, the painter so much doted on, and which he delighted to transmit to posterity in so many of his works.) 276, The Entombment of our Saviour; a very valuable sketch. 278, Susanna and the Elders; one of the best pictures in the room. 279, Portraits of Rubens' second Wife and Child. 281, An allegory from the Book of Revelations; the Virgin with eagle's wings treads upon the head of

the serpent, the archangel Michael hurls the 7-headed dragon and other monsters into the bottomless pit; in the distance is the town of Freysing, for which place this picture was painted. 283, Portrait of the Infant Ferdinand of Spain, in a cardinal's dress. 282, Portrait of a Queen of Poland. 285, Fame crowning Mars. "The Fame is too red, as well as the rest of the picture." 286, A shepherd kissing a girl; the man is thought to resemble the painter. 287, The Painter with his wife and son, in the garden of his house at Antwerp. 288, Diana and her nymphs; the landscape is by *Breughel.* 289, Nymphs and satyrs; the birds are by *Breughel.* 290, The descent of the cloven tongues; "a fine composition." 291, Castor and Pollux, with two horses carrying away Phœbe and Elaira, the daughters of Leucippus: "it is a fine piece of colouring, but the composition too artful." *Sir J. R.* 292, The martyrdom of St. Lawrence; "the colouring appears raw."

12*th Cabinet.*—In the side *Cabinet* are the following remarkable works by *Rubens:*—294, &c. 18 small sketches for the series of pictures designed for the Gallery of the Luxembourg, now in the Louvre, representing events of the Life of Mary de' Medici. 297, The small Last Judgment. "As in the large picture the blessed are the most conspicuous, here the damned make, in a manner, the subject of the composition: the blessed are faintly represented at a distance in the upper part of the picture, near Christ and the Virgin Mary. This picture is far superior to the large one on the same subject in every respect." *Sir J. R.* 309, The battle of Sennacherib. "In this picture there is a great repose of shadow in large masses; the figures and horses are full of animation." *Sir J. R.* 316, The Battle of the Amazons. "Not much larger than the print; painted in varnish. The woman, who lies dead at the bottom, with her head downwards, is beautifully coloured, in the manner of the woman in the picture of fallen angels; and, though not a correct form, has a grand, free, open outline. This appears to be painted at the same time of his life that he painted the Fall of the Angels, which is in his best manner. It is a pity that the date is not known." *Sir J. R.* 284, A Landscape, "with a double rainbow quite across the picture [the 2nd does not go quite across], very slight: the varnish seems to be off this picture." 317, "A small picture of the Fall of St. Paul. The horse of St. Paul is in a remarkably fine attitude, and there is great spirit and bustle through the whole picture. Tameness or insipidity is not the character of Rubens; in whatever he employs his figures, they do their business with great energy." *Sir J. R.* 353, A finished small picture of the St. Christopher, the same as on the door of the Descent from the Cross at Antwerp. 324, An exquisite Landscape with Cows. 325, The Resurrection of the Blessed, a truly wonderful sketch. The expression of movement, and that upward movement, given to the figures, is very remarkable. 329, Decius consecrated by a priest before devoting himself to death. Sketch for the large picture in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna.

Vth Apartment.—Schalken: 296, A boy trying to blow out a candle in a girl's hand.—*F. Hals:* 317, A family picture.—*Gaspar de Crayer:* 314, Virgin and Child, with various saints in adoration. Sir Joshua, who saw it at Düsseldorf, says of it, "Here is an immense picture of Gaspar de Crayer, mentioned not on account of its excellence, in my own opinion, but from its being in such high estimation in this country; and it is certainly one of his largest works. Though it cannot be said to be defective in drawing or colouring, yet it is far from being a striking picture. There is no union between his figures and the grounds; the outline is everywhere seen, which takes away the softness and richness of effect; the men are insipid characters, and the women want beauty. The composition is something on the plan of the great picture of Rubens in the St. Augustine's at Antwerp; that is, the subject is of the same

kind, but there is a great difference indeed in their degree of merit. The dead and cold effect of this picture sets off those of Rubens to great advantage. It would be a profitable study for a young painter to look from it to Rubens, and compare them again and again, till he has investigated and fixed in his mind the cause and principles of such brilliant effects in one instance, and of failure in the other." *Vandyke:* 313, 315, Whole-length portraits of a Burgomaster of Antwerp and his Wife; and 351, of Duke Wolfgang of Neuburg. "All fine portraits in his high-finished manner." 316, A Madonna and Child asleep. 321, Portrait of the sculptor Colin de Nolé. —*Weenix:* 320 and 332, Dead Game. —*J. Ruysdael:* 322, A Waterfall.—*Rembrandt:* 323, 329, Portraits of the painter Govaert Flink and his Wife.—*Jordaens:* 324, The Satyr rebuking the man who blows hot and cold. "Well painted. He ought never to have attempted higher subjects than satyrs or animals, or men little above beasts; for he had no idea of grace or dignity of character; he makes, therefore, a wretched figure in grand subjects. He, certainly, however, understood very well the mechanical part of the art; his works are generally well coloured, and executed with great freedom of hand." *Sir J. R.—Schnyders:* 317, A Wild-Boar Hunt. 303, A Lioness devouring a Boar. 297, Two Lionesses pursuing a Roe. All fine of their class.

13*th Cabinet.—Vandyke:* 10 interesting small portraits, in brown, of celebrated persons. 335, Mary de' Medici. 336, Alex. Scaglia. 337, Ct. John of Nassau. 338, Gustavus Adolphus. 342, Palamedes the painter. 344, Lucas van Uden the painter. 345, Princess Margaret of Lorraine. 346, Prince of Carignano. 347, Tilly. 348, Wallenstein. 343, Fine Portrait in colour of Peter Snayer. 363, Christ on the Cross.—*J. le Ducq:* 339, A Guard-room. — *F. Mieris:* 353, The Artist himself.—*Pynacker:* A Landscape at sunset.—*Both:* 378, Landscape, trees with a distant vista seen through them; the figures and animals are by *Carl du Jardin.* 387, A Landscape, with rocks and a brook, over which a shepherd is carrying his wife.

14*th Cabinet.—F. Mieris:* 396, On a tavern table are the boots of the painter, who is in discourse with the landlady (Kugler, p. 297). 417, A young Lady with a Parrot. 423, A Lady in green satin before a Looking-glass. — *Wouvermans:* 398, Loaded Waggons on the banks of a stream. 428, A Battle-piece. 442, The plundering of a village. — *Schalken:* 400, The Wise and Foolish Virgins with their lamps. — *Van der Helst:* 410, Portrait of the Prince of Chabanais.—*Keyser:* 418, An old Woman in an arm-chair and a Man settling a Reckoning.—*Berghem:* Several beautiful Landscapes. 431, Sunset, cattle crossing a river. 435, A Girl on a Mule conversing with a herdsman, who is about to cross a broad river with his cattle. 438, Morning, a horseman giving alms. *Terburg:* 437, Boy with a dog in his lap.

15*th Cabinet.—Ruysdael:* 446, Landscape, with a waterfall under a wooden bridge. 453, Road over Sand-hills covered with wood. 455, Entrance to a dark Wood. 474, Oak Wood, near a pool, with wild fowl.—*F. Mieris:* 448, The Breakfast on Oysters; the man is a portrait of the artist. 467, A Soldier in Armour, with a pipe in hand, leaning against a table.—*W. v. der Velde:* 461, A Calm. — *Terburg:* 470, A Lady dressed in satin, receiving a letter from a trumpeter.—*P. Neef:* 473, Interior of a Church.

16*th Cabinet.*—This is entirely filled with the works of *Ad. van der Werff* The best among them are—480, Virgin and Child, and 483, Abraham dismissing Hagar.

17*th Cabinet.—Van der Heyden:* An open Place in a Town planted with Trees.—*Carl du Jardin:* 505, Boy milking a Goat, near four Sheep.—*Poelemburg:* 506 and 512.—*Adr. van der Werff:* 507, Boy and Girl among Ruins. — *Paul Potter:* 511, Cows standing up and lying down before a cottage; in the foreground a group of peasants and children.—*Gerard Dow:* 517, A Hermit in his Cave praying.—

P. van Hooghe: 530, Interior of an Ale-house.

SPANISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS.

VIth Apartment.—Murillo: Six or seven pictures of scenes from the life of the lower classes in a Spanish town; such as Two ragged Boys eating Melons and Grapes, full of humour, and true to nature; as 357, Two Boys playing with Dice, and a third looking on. 368, A Girl purchasing Fruit. 376, Two Boys eating Bread and Fruit.—*Zurbaran:* 351, The Virgin and St. John going to Golgotha. 373, St. Francis holding a Skull.—*Velazquez:* 366, Portrait of a Spaniard, said in the catalogue to be taken for the artist himself. 367, Portrait of Cardinal Rospigliosi, afterwards Clement IX. 380, 381, Portraits.—*Claudio Coello:* 379, St. Peter of Alcantara with a lay brother walking on the Sea.—*Nic. Poussin:* 415, Adoration of the Shepherds. 417, The Entombment of Christ. 408, Midas praying to Bacchus.—*Vernet:* Several marine pieces. 399, Morning. 396, Sunset. 409, Sunrise. 414, A Storm.—*Claude:* 407, Morning. 416, Evening. Both green and cold.

ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

VIIth Apartment.—Guercino: 421, Christ crowned with Thorns.—432, A Holy Family, by *Camillo Procaccini.* "His best, finely coloured; the Christ's head admirable." *Sir J. R.—Lud. Caracci:* 435, St. Francis.—*Domenichino:* 438, Hercules spinning with Omphale.—*Titian:* 450, The Virgin and Infant with St. Anthony, St. Jerome, and St. Francis. 467, Portrait of a Man in a black dress, said to be Pietro Aretino. "A Kitcat, one hand a-kimbo, the hand itself not seen, only a bit of the ruffle; the other, the left, rests on what appears to be his sword: he is looking off. This portrait has a very pleasing countenance, but is not painted with much facility, nor is it at all mannered; the shadows are of no colour; the drapery being black, and the ground being very near as dark as it, prevents the arm a-kimbo from having a bad effect. It is no small part of our art to know what to bring forward in the light, and what to throw into shade." *Sir J. R.—Carlo Dolce:* 453, Madonna and Child with a Lily. "This is one of his best works: the expression of the Virgin is very beautiful; the Christ, which is a little figure at length, though not excellent, is still better than his children generally are." *Sir J. R.—Luca Giordano:* 458 and 462. "Two portraits dressed in rags, like beggars, in imitation of Spagnolet's manner; well painted. They are said to be his own and his father's pictures. I have seen a picture of Caravaggio, painted by himself, in the same style: it is difficult to find out the wit or humour of this conceit of being drawn in the character of beggars." *Sir J. R.—Giorgione:* 470, Worldly Vanity; a young woman holding a looking-glass, in which jewels, &c., are reflected.—*An. Caracci:* 477, Murder of the Innocents.—*Tintoretto:* 481, A Magdalen.—*Pordenone:* 482, A Musical Party.—*Paris Bordone:* 483, Portrait of a Lady dressed in red.—*Vasari:* 484, Holy Family.

VIIIth Apartment.—Titian: 489, Portrait of a Venetian in black. 524, A Bacchante initiated by Venus into the Bacchanal rites.—*Baroccio:* 494, Noli me tangere. "The figures have not much grace; the Magdalen looks as if she was scratching her head; it is, however, finely coloured." *Sir J. R.—Carlo Cignani:* 514, The Assumption of the Virgin. "An immense picture, heavy, and in no point excellent." *Sir J. R.—Domenichino:* 522. "Susanna and the two Elders. She is sitting at a fountain, the two elders are behind a balustrade. Her head is fine, as are those of the old men; but it is upon the whole a poor, barren composition. There is as much expression in the Susanna as perhaps can be given, preserving at the same time beauty; but the colour is inclinable to chalk, at least it appears so after looking at the warm, splendid colours of Rubens; his full and rich composition makes this look cold and

scanty. She is awkwardly placed by herself in the corner of the picture, which appears too large for the subject, the canvas not being sufficiently filled." *Sir J. R.*—*Guido:* 527, The Assumption of the Virgin. "Said to be by *Guido*, but it is undoubtedly a copy. It has that regularity of composition which is frequent with Guido; two large angels and two little angels on each side, and two cherubims regularly placed in the middle, under the Virgin's feet. This formality is certainly a defect in Guido, however it might become other painters who have adopted a style of more dignity." *Sir J. R.* The original is in the Bridgewater Gallery.

The *IXth Apartment* is the private cabinet of the late king of Bavaria, and contains pictures of the Italian school, chiefly collected by himself.—*Raphael:* 534, A Holy Family (from Düsseldorf). "Christ and St. John attending to each other; the Virgin sitting on the ground looking at St. John; St. Joseph behind, with both hands on his staff; which, altogether, make a very regular pyramid. The Virgin is beautiful, and so are the children; indeed, the whole is to be admired, but the colouring has a disagreeable yellow cast: it is in his first manner." *Sir J. R.* 581, Portrait of his friend Bindo Altoviti; but said in the catalogue to be a portrait of Raphael himself, and as such it was engraved by Morghen. This is an error: see Raphael's Life in Vasari, and notes in the last edition. 584, Madonna and Child, in the manner of the Seggiola at Florence; purchased in England from Sir Thomas Baring.—*Andrea del Sarto:* 544 and 548, Two Holy Families.—*Leonardo da Vinci:* 546, St. Cecilia.—*Fra Bartolomeo:* 550, A Holy Family; a masterly painting.—*Perugino:* 557, The Virgin appearing to St. Bernard. 590, The Virgin contemplating the Child, who is lying on the grass; at the side St. John and St. Nicholas.—*Francesco Francia:* 575, The Virgin in deep devotion, kneeling before the infant Jesus laid on the ground.—*Innocenzio da Imola:* 574, A Madonna.—*Luini:* 584, St. Catherine. 589, The Virgin and Child.—*Giorgione:* 582, His own portrait.

Cabinets 18 to 23 contain works of the Italian schools. The 18th and 19th Cabinets contain several paintings of the early Florentine masters. In the 18th is a head of St. John in fresco, 541, attributed to *Raphael;* an Angel's Head, 544, also in fresco, by *Correggio;* and 542, Head of a Monk, by *Masaccio.*

19*th Cabinet.*—*Giotto:* 550 and 553 each contains five saints on a gold ground.—*Masaccio:* 558, His own portrait. 559, Faith and Piety.

20*th Cabinet.*—*Garofalo:* 580, Virgin and Child. 594, Portrait.—*Raphael:* 581, The Baptism of Christ; and 593, The Resurrection: two small pictures in his early manner. 588: "A head in an oval frame, from a collection at Florence, where it was said to be Raphael, but it is not by him, nor are the features his, though it is a picture of his time." *J. D.*—*Andrea del Sarto:* 582 and 583, Sketches in brown, John the Baptist preaching, and the Visitation.

21*st Cabinet.*—*Raphael:* 614, A Virgin and Child, from the Palazzo Tempi at Florence; date about 1507, known by the name of the *Madonna del Tempi.*—*Correggio* (?): 626, An Ecce Homo.

22*nd Cabinet.*—*Tintoretto:* 631, Portrait of Vesalius.—*Carlo Cignani:* 636, The Virgin bending over the sleeping Jesus, and holding a cloth before him; St. John on one side—a very pleasing picture.—*Sasso Ferrato:* 637, Madonna in adoration.—*Carlo Maratti:* 638, A Sleeping Infant.—*Fr. Albani:* 643, Venus and Adonis.

23*rd Cabinet.*—665, "A head only, said to be of Correggio, but apparently of Domenico Feti. It should seem by this mistake that there is a resemblance in the manner of Domenico Feti to that of Correggio; what there is, which is very little, lies in the colouring. There is something of a transparent and pearly tint of colour in this head; but the character is much inferior to Correggio. It is in heads or small parts of pictures only that, perhaps, some resemblance can be discovered: in the larger works of Domenico Feti no one

can be deceived." *Sir J. R.* — *Carlo Maratti:* 676, Vanity sleeping.

The *lower story* of the Pinacothek contains collections of DRAWINGS by the *Old Masters*, formerly at Mannheim, amounting to 9000, including 5 of *Raphael*, 30 of *Fra Bartolomeo;* a design for the seal of the Academy at Florence, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, accompanied by his own written explanation of it; a portfolio full of *Rembrandt's* Sketches; many by *A. Dürer;* portraits by *Holbein;* a series of subjects from the wars of Maximilian, by *Hans Burgkmair*. The drawings of Cornelius for the Loggie, and 3000 collected by Rugendas, in S. America. These collections are open Mon. and Wed., 11 to 1. Here is also the *Cabinet of Engravings*, amounting in number to 300,000. It is open Tu. and Fri. 9 to 1. Entrance through the porter's room, on the rt.

On the ground floor of the western wing of the Pinacothek is a very choice collection of *Vases*, including 1800 Etruscan, from Viterbo, purchased by the late King. (It is to be seen Sun., Tu., and Thurs., from 10 to 1, by tickets from the Inspector, who is to be found at the top of the 1st flight of stairs.) The rooms are painted in exact imitation of the Greek mural paintings in the tombs at Tarquiniæ, most accurately copied by a young Bavarian artist. These paintings are most interesting, and represent the funereal and marriage rites, banquets, games, &c., of the ancients. The floors are inlaid with Tyrolese marbles. There are three classes of Vases—*Funeral, Prize,* and *Nuptial Vases*—Δῶρα ἀττήρια: the two last also, having been treasured up in the houses of the owners during their lives, were buried with them. Among the most remarkable objects are: *1st Room.*—On the table on the rt. a large vase, on which is represented a young man being instructed in music; in the middle of the room a large vase, on which is the taking of Troy; on the table on the l. a water-jug, with women at a fountain. *2nd Room.* —Here are some white water-vessels from Attica. *3rd Room.*—In this is the finest part of the collection. On the 1st table on the l. a vase, on which is the contest of Apollo and Hercules for the brazen-footed hind in the presence of the other gods—a fine work. On the 2nd table is a large nuptial vase, with designs of great beauty, representing different parts of the marriage ceremony: this is one of the finest specimens here. Also a funeral vase, on which is the story of Jason and Medea. In the floor of the 4th room is a fine mosaic (16 ft. square), found in the Duke of Leuchtenberg's estate in the S. of Italy, representing Apollo surrounded by the Zodiac, and the Year nursing the 4 Seasons, represented as 4 children. On the l. is a curious collection of earthen vessels, oriental in style and ornament, found in the Greek islands.

On the N. side of the Pinacothek is the *New Pinacothek*, begun 1846, and completed 1853. It is open Tu., Thurs., Sat., and Sun., 8–12 and 2–4. It contains 52 rooms on 2 stories. It is from the designs of the architect Voit, and is destined for the reception of the works of the painters of the 19th century. The exterior is decorated with a series of allegorical frescoes, on a colossal scale, executed from Kaulbach's designs by an artist named Nilson, "ineffective, oddly recalling the scenic temptations hung on the outside of booths at fairs." Between the windows on the N. side are colossal full-length portraits, on a white ground, of Thorwaldsen, v. Klenze, Cornelius, Ohmüller, P. Hess, Gärtner, Schnorr, H. Hess, Rottmann, Ziebland, Schwanthaler, Schorn, Schraudolph, Kaulbach. The upper floor, which contains the paintings, is divided into 5 large central halls, 5 rooms on the S. side, and 14 cabinets on the N., besides a room at the W. end filled with Rottmann's *Encaustic* paintings, views of historic sites and remarkable places in Greece. Beginning with the central halls, we have the finest work of *Kaulbach* (the Destruction of Jerusalem*), and of *Schorn* (the De-

* A very fine engraving of this picture has been made by Mertz— to be had of Carl Waagen, Elisen Strasse, No. 1; also a separate print of

luge).—*Piloty:* Seni, the astrologer, finds the body of Wallenstein, murdered.—*H. Hess:* Virgin and Child, with Saints and Angels.—*Kaulbach's* sketches in oil for the frescoes on the outside of the building. Here is *Wilkie's* capital work, The Reading of the Will.

The *Collection of Paintings on Porcelain* is on the ground floor of the New Pinacothek. It is open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 to 1, by tickets, which are to be obtained from the Inspector, who is to be found in the building. It contains copies on porcelain of the most famous works in the Picture Gallery.

The *Leuchtenberg Gallery of Pictures,* formed by Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, was removed to St. Petersburg 1852–3.

The *New Building for Exhibiting Works of Art* (neue Kunstaustellungs-Gebaüde), in Corinthian style, by *Ziebland,* opposite the Glyptothek, was opened in August, 1845, with a great exhibition of works of art. The pediment is ornamented with a group by *Schwanthaler,* representing the professors of the various arts placing themselves under the protection of Bavaria, who, seated on a throne, is distributing wreaths.

In the Old Picture Gallery on the N. side of the Hofgarten is deposited an extensive collection of antiquities and curiosities from different parts of the world, called the *United Collections* (Die vereinigten Sammlungen). The rooms are thus occupied: 1, Terracottas. 2, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities. 3, Chinese. 4 and 5, Indian and Chinese. 6, *Carvings in ivory* (formerly in the Alte Maxburg); but few of them possess great merit as works of art: a Crucifix, attributed to *A. Dürer;* St. Sebastian, by *Fiamingo;* and 2 bishops' crosiers, one Italian, on which is a crucifix, the other German, with the Annunciation, samples of the art of the 14th centy., are the most remarkable objects. 7, *Arms and Armour:* well executed Cork Models of Buildings, ancient and modern. These collections are open from the beginning of April to the end of Oct., on Mon., Wed., and Fri., from 9 to 1. The entrance is on the N. side of the Hofgarten.

The large building adjoining St. Michael's Church, originally the *Jesuits' College,* afterwards the *University,* contains at present the *Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and Gems,* and the *Museum of Natural History;* but these institutions are to be removed to the new buildings preparing for them in the Ludwigsstrasse.

The *Cabinet of Coins,* including 20,000 Greek, 18,000 Roman, and 40,000 other medals, is shown to strangers who interest themselves in such subjects, every day but Sunday, from 10 to 12.

The most interesting portion of the *Museum of Natural History* is the *Brazilian Collection,* formed by Drs. Spix and Martius, in their travels through that country. Besides many rare specimens of animals, they have here brought together a collection of dresses, arms, utensils, implements, and ornaments, curiously illustrating the manners and customs of the savage tribes dwelling on the banks of the Amazon river. The robes and head-gear, formed of feathers of parrots and other birds, are very gay. Among the curiosities is a sort of pestle, with which one of the tribes grind their corn; it is a small club of wood studded with teeth of enemies slain in battle. A set of masks, very hideous, formed of the bark of trees, daubed with colours, and worn at festivals. The terrible arrows, steeped in wourale, or urari, a poison so fatal that the slightest wound is followed by almost instant death. The reed tube, 6 or 8 ft. long, out of which they are discharged by the breath with unerring aim. The poison itself, and portions of the plant from which it is obtained. An Indian cradle, shaped somewhat like a boat: the head of the infant is bound down tight under a board, by which, in process of time, the skull is completely flattened. A species of clay sometimes eaten as food by tribes of Indians on the Amazon.

The following objects illustrate the natural history of Bavaria:—Beavers (Castor fiber) taken on the Amper, a tributary of the Isar, not far from Moosburg. Bears: one shot near Passau,

the very fine group of The Christians Departing—the gem of the whole composition.

the other near Traunstein. Both the above species of animals are becoming rare. The Lämmergeyer (Vultur leucocephalus) and bearded vulture (Gypaetos barbatus), from the Salzburg Alps. A curious series of birds' nests.

This portion of the Museum, which is on the first floor, may be seen every day except Sundays and Festivals, from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4.

The *Fossil Collection* is on the ground floor. (The keeper is to be found in the Academy from 7 to 12, and from 2 to 7, by inquiring of the housekeeper.) Among the *mineral* and fossil productions of Bavaria are: from Eichstadt, fossil wood, fish, and crabs; from Passau, porcelain earth; from Pfaffenreith, near Passau, black lead; from Berchtesgaden, rock salt and gypsum; from Baireuth, 40 kinds of marble; fish, plants, and flying lizards (Pterodactyls), from the lithographic-stone quarries, Solenhofen; bones of bears, &c., from the caves of Muggendof. The collections of fossils formed by *Count Munster* at Baireuth have been added to this Museum, and are a treasure of geological science.

The *Public Library*, a large, useful, and magnificent building in the Ludwigsstrasse, in the style of a mediæval Italian palace, is from the designs of *Gärtner*. In front are placed statues of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides. It is capable of containing *two million volumes*. Its staircase is especially grand and imposing — one of the finest architectural interiors in Munich. The collection of books, estimated at 800,000 volumes—or 400,000 works, including 12,000 incunabula (books printed before 1500) and 22,000 MSS., besides more than 100,000 duplicates, now *on sale*—is, in point of extent, the second in the world, being surpassed by the library of Paris alone, which amounts to 626,000 volumes and 80,000 MSS.

The *Reading Room* is open to the public on Mon., Wed., and Fri., from 8 to 12. The library is shown between 10 and 12 daily. Those who wish to see it should go punctually at 10, 11, or 12 o'clock.

Among the rarities of this library may be mentioned the New Testament (Greek) in capital letters, of the 8th century. The Orations of Demosthenes, on cotton paper from Chios. A collection of Traditions of a church at Ravenna, written on papyrus, 9th century. A Translation of the Gospels into Latin of the 8th century. New Testament written in gold and silver letters on purple vellum, of the 9th century. The Codex Alaricianus, or Laws given to the Westgoths by Alaric II. in 506, is the oldest MS. here. MSS. of the New Testament of the 7th and 8th centuries. The Niebelungenlied (1235?) A Bible and Missals, given by the Emp. St. Henry to the Cathedral of Bamberg (1024), most richly decorated with miniatures by Byzantine artists, and the binding enriched with carved ivory, set with precious stones. The Tournament Book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria. Orlando Lasso's Seven Penitential Psalms, with coloured borders. *Albert Dürer's* Prayer Book, with very interesting sketches by him and Cranach. Among early printed books (incunabula) of a period anterior to the year 1500, this library possesses 3500 without date, including about 50 block-books, some of them printed at Haarlem; and 6000 with dates. One of the oldest specimens of printing (1454) contains an appeal to arms against the Turks. Luther's Bible, decorated with his own and Melanchthon's portraits, is preserved here. Here is the first attempt at lithography by Sennefelder. Among the autographs is an exhortation written by Luther for the peasants of Suabia, and the correspondence of the Elector Palatine Frederic V., son-in-law of James I., captured after the battle of Prague, 1620. Among them is a letter of Charles I. to his sister.

The *New University*, at the end of the Ludwigsstrasse on the W. side, forms, together with the *Priests' Seminary*, or *Georgianum*, opposite, a quadrangle traversed by the street. Both were designed by Gärtner. The University of Munich is the principal school of learning in the Bavarian dominions, being frequented by about 1700 students, and having 60 ordinary and

extraordinary professors. It was originally founded at Ingoldstadt, 1472; was transferred thence to Landshut, 1800; and finally removed to Munich, 1826. It possesses a library of its own, amounting to 160,000 volumes.

Public Monuments.—The *Isar Thor*, one of the ancient entrances into the city from the side of the river, dating from the time of Lewis the Bavarian, was restored in 1833 by *Prof. Gärtner*, and decorated with a fine fresco by *Neher* and *Kögel*, representing the return of the Emperor Lewis from his victory over Frederick the Handsome of Austria at Mühldorf.

In the Market Place, called *Marienplatz*, in the old town, stands a *Pillar* (called the *Marianische-Säule*), erected by the Elector Maximilian I. of Bavaria, as a memorial of the victory gained by him, in conjunction with the Emperor Ferdinand II., over the Protestant forces of the Elector Palatine (son-in-law of James I.), near Prague, in 1638. It bears this inscription:—

"Rem, Regem, Regimen, Regionem, Religionem,
Conserva Bavaris Virgo Maria tuis."

At the 4 corners are figures of angels combating 4 monsters—a viper, a basilisk, a lion, and a dragon, meant to represent pestilence, famine, war, and heresy!

An equestrian statue in bronze of the Elector Maximilian I., chiefly known to fame for his successful expulsion of Protestantism from his dominions, by *Thorwaldsen*, decorates the square called Wittelsbacher Platz. It is formed out of cannon taken from the Turks in the Greek war.

In the *Max-Josephsplatz*, opposite the New Palace, is a statue in bronze of King Maximilian Joseph, modelled by *Rauch* of Berlin. The sculpture of the pedestal is also by him; the architectural arrangements are by *Klenze*. On the N. side, between the lions which support the pedestal, is a statue representing Public Happiness. On the S. side is a statue of Bavaria. On the latter side, figures of Hercules, Diké, Minerva, and Ceres, typifying Power, Justice, Wisdom, and Prosperity; the last of which, in reference to agriculture, is expressed by figures of a husbandman and fruit-grower. On the E. side the king is granting the constitution to Bavaria in the presence of the industrial and educational classes. On the N. side the genius of Humanity is reconciling the two confessions, represented by a Roman Catholic bishop and Evangelical clergyman. And here are also the professors of the fine arts which the king revived by his patronage. On the W. side are depicted his favourite pursuits, the Natural sciences. This monument was erected by the citizens of Munich.

The bronze *Obelisk* in the centre of the circus called *Karolinenplatz* was erected, as the inscription informs us, by Lewis I., to the 30,000 Bavarians who fell in the Russian campaign. They died fighting on the side of Napoleon, in 1812-13; but the inscription on the N. side says, "they also died for the deliverance of their native land," an assertion which will probably not a little puzzle those who are acquainted with the history of that time. The obelisk is 94¾ ft. high, and formed partly out of cannon taken by the Bavarians during the war.

At the S. end of the Ludwigsstrasse stands the *Hall of the Marshals* (Die Feldherrnhalle), a copy of the Loggia de' Lanzi at Florence. In it are placed bronze statues of Count Tilly, the celebrated commander of the Imperial armies in the 30 years' war; and of Fieldmarshal Prince Wrede, the Bavarian General in the wars of Napoleon. Both were modelled by *Schwanthaler*, and cast by *F. Miller*. (Tilly, however, was born in Belgium, near Gembloux. A Jesuit in his youth, he afterwards served in the armies of Spain, the Empire, and Bavaria.)

Near this, in the Odeon Platz, are statues of *Glück* the composer, and of *Orlando di Lasso*. Glück was born in 1714, at Weidenwangen, in the Upper Palatinate. His statue was modelled by *Fr. Brugger*. Orl. di Lasso was born at Mons in Belgium, and died at Munich in 1599, being then Director of the Chapel of the Elector of Bavaria. His statue is by *Max Wiedmann*. Both were cast by *F. Miller*.

In the *Promenade Platz* are statues of *Kreitmayr*, author of the Bavarian code, by *Schwanthaler*; and at the other end of Westenrieder, by *Wiedmann*.

At the N. end of the Ludwigsstrasse is the *Triumphal Arch* (Das Siegesthor), an imitation of the arch of Constantine. It was begun by *Gärtner*, and carried on after his death by *Metzger*. On the top is placed a figure of Victory, in a triumphal car, drawn by 4 lions, modelled by *Wagner*, and cast in bronze, by *F. Miller*. The figures and reliefs, representing battles, without the country of the combatants being indicated, were executed by various artists from the designs of *Wagner*.

The *Bavarian Hall of Fame* (Die baierische Ruhmeshalle) stands on a bank which rises slightly from the W. side of the Theresien Wiese. It was designed by *Klenze*, and consists of a Doric portico (στοα), forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, in the centre of whose open side rises the colossal statue of Bavaria. The busts of those Bavarians who have been most distinguished in war or peace are placed along the wall behind the columns, which are 48 in number, and, with the capital, 22¾ ft high. In the tympana, at the end of the wings, are 4 recumbent female figures by *Schwanthaler*, representing the 4 national divisions of the kingdom, Bavaria, the Palatinate, Swabia, and Franconia. The frieze contains 92 metopes, of which 44 are adorned with figures of Victory; the remaining 48 with reliefs representing the various arts, sciences, professions, and occupations which flourish in civilised society, all from the designs of *Schwanthaler*. The *bronze colossal statue of Bavaria*, 61½ ft. high, stands on a pedestal of the height of 28½ ft.; a staircase within leads into its head, which can hold 8 persons sitting. It represents the Protectress of Bavaria, accompanied by a lion; in her right hand is a sword for protection; her left hand raised holds a chaplet, to crown merit. It was modelled by *Schwanthaler*, and cast by *Fr. Miller*, at the royal foundry.

The *Studios* of the Munich *artists* employed on the great public works ought to be visited. These gentlemen are very polite to strangers, and feel flattered by a visit, which ought to be made at such an hour as has been ascertained by previous inquiry to be most convenient. This is usually before 2 o'clock. All that is required is that the visitor present his card.

Kaulbach (St. Anna Vorstadt—Tattenbacherstrasse, No. 2, to be seen from 12 to 1) confines himself almost entirely to oil-painting. One of his greatest achievements is the picture of the destruction of Jerusalem in the New Pinacothek:—Titus entering; the Roman Eagle planted on the altar of the Temple; the High Priests putting themselves to death; the Jewish women in despair; the Christians conducted forth from the walls by good angels; above, the 5 prophets who foretold the event. Here is the cartoon of the "Geisterschlacht," the battle of the spirits of the Romans and Huns slain before the walls of Rome, which the artist executed for Count Raczynski of Berlin. Kaulbach is also much occupied with portraits.

The studio of the director, *H. von Hess*, is in the Hofgarten. The studios of *M. v. Schwind*, *L. Schorn*, *T. Schlotthauer*, are in the Academy. *Stieler* is the court portrait-painter.

The *Schwanthaler Museum*. The late sculptor *Schwanthaler* left by his will the models of all his executed works to the Academy, together with his studio, situated in the Lerchenstrasse, and containing a very extensive and interesting collection, open every day to the public. The studio of *Prof. Wiedmann* is at No. 4, Augustenstrasse; that of *L. Schaller*, No. 8, Arcisstrasse.

The *Bronze Foundry of Stiglmayer*, on the outskirts of the town, a little to the rt. of the road to Nymphenburg, is worth visiting, as it usually contains some fine specimens of castings of all sizes. Most of the statues erected in Germany of late years were cast here. It is under the direction of *F. Miller*, the nephew of the founder of the establishment. Open, 12 to 1, daily.

The *Royal Painted Glass Manufactory* (near the Glyptothek) usually contains some good specimens of this art.

The windows for Cologne Cathedral were made here. The *painting of glass for windows* is worth inspection. The different colours are laid on one piece of glass,—a variation from the old process, by which glass-painting was a species of transparent mosaic. The glass must be heated 7 times in the furnace, and the most equable temperature preserved, without which the work would be destroyed. Hence the process is tedious and very expensive. The stained glass is made at Benedictbeuern, and it is here painted and burned, or incrusted.

The dépôt of the *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* is in the Kaufingergasse.

Lithography was invented at Munich by Aloys Sennefelder, about 1800, and the art still maintains great perfection here.

The *Theatre*, in the Max-Josephsplatz is a handsome edifice, with a lofty Corinthian portico, painted with various colours, conformably, as it is supposed, with the polychromatic system adopted by the Greeks in their buildings. The internal arrangements and machinery are excellent, and well worth inspection by those who have never before seen the details of a playhouse. To avert the danger of fire, water is distributed in pipes over every part of the building, the supply being raised by powerful pumps out of a canal flowing beneath it. The roof commands a good view of Munich.

The days of performance are usually Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday — Sunday and Thursday being opera nights. The performances begin at 6½; the orchestra and chorus are good, but few of the singers or actors are eminent. The musical department is under the direction of the Capellmeister Lachner.

Prices of Admission.—A box, 1st tier, 8 Gn.; 2nd, 9 Gn.; 3rd, 7 Gn.; a single place in 1st tier, 1 Gn.; in 2nd, 1 Gn. 12 kr. A stall or lock-up seat (Sperrsitz), in the pit, the most agreeable part of the house, and frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen, costs 1 Gn.

The *Odeum* is a handsome edifice, devoted to musical entertainments, concerts, and balls, which take place periodically, during the winter season.

The *Volks Theatre* (Lipperl), beyond the Isar Thor, is the true National Theatre of Bavaria. To appreciate the broad humour requires a knowledge of the local dialect. Open at 4 p.m.

The *Museum* (§ 44), Promenadenstrasse, is a club composed of gentlemen of the upper classes, into which a stranger may be introduced by a member for the space of a month. The institution includes a reading-room, where the principal European journals —among them the Times, Galignani's Messenger, and the Quarterly Review —are taken in; a billiard-room, and ball-room, &c. Strangers not provided with introductions, or intending to make only a short stay, will find the reading-room, called *Literarische Verein*, on the ground-floor of the Odeum, well provided with German and French papers, including Galignani. A member can introduce a stranger gratuitously for 3 days; but a subscription of only 1 fl. will secure admission for a month.

The *English Garden* is perhaps the most successful imitation of an English park out of England: it is about 4 miles long, but not more than ½ a mile broad. It is entered from the Hofgarten, and commences immediately beyond it. It is laid out with groves and shrubberies, interspersed with temples, a pagoda (near which the band plays on Saturday afternoon), a bath-house, &c. &c. Several branches of the Isar are carried through it; and at the further extremity is a fine lake. It affords many pleasant walks and rides, especially near the borders of the lake, which will prove equally agreeable to those who seek retirement or exercise in a cool and refreshing shade from the summer sun. In its varied walks and shady groves of fine trees it contrasts most delightfully with the monotonous open plain around Munich, and really deserves more than one visit. Few cities in Europe possess so beautiful a promenade. It was planted originally by Count Rumford. A *Circular Temple* (monopteros) of the Ionic order

has been erected on the summit of a mound, near the road running through the garden: it is a good point of view, and exhibits a modern example of the ancient application of colours to the exterior of a Grecian building.

Another good view of Munich may be had from the high terrace-walk called *Am Gasteig*, forming the rt. bank of the Isar below the stone bridge. The Tyrolese Alps appear in the distance.

The *Great Prison* (Strafarbeitshaus), in the suburb Au, is worthy the inspection of those who take an interest in such establishments. One division is appropriated to prisoners sentenced to 1—8 years' confinement, for minor offences. To the other belong great offenders condemned for life, or for a term not yet fixed (unbestimmte Zeit), with a provisionary sentence for 16 years, liable to be prolonged at the expiration of that term to 10 years more, or to be terminated at the judgment of the superior courts, according to the conduct of the prisoner. "Every prisoner is obliged to work at his own trade, so that there is no kind of handicraft that is not going on within the prison walls. It is like a general manufactory: carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, dyers—all are seen plying their trades. The article chiefly produced seems to be the light blue cloth worn by the Bavarian army. Whatever a prisoner gains by his labour more than sufficing to keep him is kept until the term of his imprisonment expires, and it is then given to him, deducting a quota for the expenses of the establishment. There is a separate workshop allotted to each trade; the prisoners work in company, and are permitted to converse upon allowed topics, overseers being of course present. Criminals who are admitted at so early an age as not to have yet learned a trade are permitted to make choice of one, which is taught to them. Women (who are rigorously separated from the male prisoners) follow their trades also: we see embroidery, stocking weaving, straw-hat making and plaiting, and all the other kinds of labour in which women are engaged. Women who have been servants before are servants still. In fact, the interior service of the prison is performed by the criminals; and all their wants are supplied by themselves or their neighbours. I tasted the soup and meat in the kitchen, and the bread in the bake-house, and found both excellent." Every prisoner has a fixed daily task allotted to him, the produce of which varies from 9 to 30 kreutzers daily, and the amount is increased in proportion to his skill and proficiency, so that the sum to be laid by, after deducting the expense of clothing, &c., is very small, 76 fl., or 6*l.*, being the largest amount on record saved by one individual after 22 years of imprisonment. The amount of the savings-fund varies according to the number of prisoners. In 1839 it was 13,140 fl.; in 1840, the number of prisoners having decreased, 11,995 fl.

"I saw some prisoners confined for life, for crimes which in England would have sent them to the gallows: these are tasked to a certain quantity of work, and maintain themselves and benefit the state at the same time. By a singularly humane enactment, prisoners for life are allowed some indulgences that are denied to those whose punishment is for a limited term." Although more heavily ironed, they are not worked so hard as the rest, but they are locked up in parties of four, in small cells, instead of working together in large numbers like the rest.

"The utmost cleanliness and simplicity pervade every department of this excellent establishment; a proper discipline and just restraint are united to those arrangements that insure the health and improvement of the prisoners; and the building itself is one of the most complete that I have ever seen set apart for the correction of criminals."—*Inglis.*

The *Public Cemetery*, Gottesacker, or *Friedhof* (§ 45), lies outside the Sendling Gate. It is one of the most interesting in Germany, of vast extent, and open to Catholics and Protestants alike. On the S. side of it, after passing a semicircular vaulted building containing the Leichenhaus, lies the *New Friedhof*. This is a large square enclosure, 427 ft. each side, surrounded

by an elegant cloister of brick, with moulded ornaments, in the Lombard style. It is from the designs of *Gärtner*, whose monument is now within it.

N.W. of the Cemetery, and near it, is the *General Hospital*, Krankenhaus, supported by contributions from servants' wages in the town. Women pay 6 kr., men pay 18 kr., per quarter, to entitle them to the benefit of it in time of sickness. It contains 600 beds.

The *English Church Service* is performed on Sundays at the private residence of the British Minister, 48, Brienner Strasse, at 11 A.M.

A *Valet-de-Place* receives between 3 and 4 zwanzigers for a day. His services are almost indispensable here, as many of the collections and buildings are open for a single hour only, once or twice a week; without a knowledge of which, and some method in arranging visits to different objects, much time will be lost.

Fiacres, well appointed and numbered, stand for hire in the Schrannenplatz and Max-Josephsplatz, at the Karlsthor, Maxthor, and Sendlingerthor, and in the Odeonplatz, close to the Hofgarten. *Fares* vary according to the time, the number of horses, and the number of persons conveyed:—¼ hour, 12 kr. for 1 or 2 persons; 24 kr. for 3 or 4: ½ hour, 24 kr. for 1 or 2 persons; 48 kr. for 3 or 4: 1 hour, 1 fl. for 1 or 2 persons; 1 fl. 12 kr., for 3 or 4: 2 hours, for 1 or 2 persons, 1 fl. 48 kr.; 2 fl. for 3 or 4.

Passports must be sent to the police on arriving in the town, and signed by the police previous to quitting it. If the stranger meditate remaining more than a week, he must apply for a Carte de Séjour (§ 28). The police regulations are not rigorous; and it suffices to send a servant to the police-office for the passport, without the owner being compelled to apply personally.

Ministers from almost all the courts of Europe reside here.

Bavarian Glass, at least as good as the Bohemian, may be had at *Steigerwald's* handsome shop under the arcades of the Hofgarten. Prices moderate.

Baron Cotta, bookseller, 10, Promenadenstrasse, and J. Palm, keep a good assortment of English as well as German and French books, guide-books, &c.

The *telescopes* of Frauenhofer of Munich are justly celebrated. Since his death the manufacture is carried on by Merz and Mahler, 11, Müllerstrasse.

Carl Waagen, No. 1 Elisenstrasse, agent for H. M. the King of Prussia, has some very fine *paintings* (ancient and modern) for sale; also the engravings from Kaulbach's 'Jerusalem.'

The *October* or *Volks Fest*.—On the first Sunday in October, every year, a species of agricultural meeting, instituted by King Lewis of Bavaria, is held on the meadows to the S.E. of the town, called *Theresienwiese*, immediately under the colossal statue of Bavaria. Its original object was the promotion of agriculture in its various branches by the distribution of prizes for the finest farm-produce. The peasantry assemble from far and near, bringing with them the best specimens of cattle, which are paraded before the king, who is usually present on these occasions, and distributes the prizes. After this, exquisitely ludicrous horse-races are run. Matches of rifle-shooting also take place, and prizes are given by the king to the best marksmen. A high sloping bank running along one side of the meadow, cut into steps like a Roman amphitheatre for the convenience of spectators, commands a good view of the whole scene, which is interesting to a stranger from the variety of costume, since the inhabitants of many different villages attend, each with their respective banners. The festivities last for 2 or 3 days after the Sunday.

As long as the October festival lasts most of the collections of art, museums, &c., are thrown open to the public, gratis. This is not, however, a good time for a person to visit Munich who is desirous of seeing its works of art, as some parts of the collections—*e. g.* the cabinets at the Pinacothek, &c.—are sometimes not opened, especially in bad weather, in order to preserve them from injury by the crowds of

country people who throng to the exhibitions. During the week, too, after the festival the galleries are closed for the purpose of being cleaned.

Munich has the reputation of being a very dissolute capital; a careful examination, however, of population returns, kept at the police-office, has proved that this has been greatly exaggerated. The illegitimate births are to the legitimate as 2 to 3, it is true; but this includes a large number ($\frac{1}{6}$) of females who repair to the city from a distance. Even as it is, the fault apparently lies less with the people themselves than with the laws, which lay the most absurd restrictions upon the liberty of marrying. Munich ranks in this respect far above Vienna, where the illegitimate births are as 1 in 67 compared with the whole population, whereas here it is only 1 in 173.

The *immediate Environs* of Munich abound in taverns and gardens (§ 37), the resort of the middle classes, where a profusion of beer is drunk and waltzes are danced for 6 or 8 hours without intermission, to the sound of very tolerable music, provided by the proprietors of these places of entertainment. A visit to some of them, especially on Sundays and holidays, when they are chiefly frequented, will give the stranger an opportunity of obtaining some insight into the manners of the people. He will then see to advantage the peculiar Munich head-dress called *Riegel-Haube*—a small bag of gold or silver tissue with two points like a swallow's tail. It is worn on the back of the head to enclose the hair, and often costs as much as 30 or 40 gn.; a piece of extravagance which even the poorer class of females indulge. The late king was a great encourager of this piece of national costume.

Nymphenburg—a Royal Palace about 3 m. off, built in the latter end of the 17th century, is an agreeable afternoon's excursion. It presents towards Munich a semicircular façade broken so as to look like a number of small pavilions. In front are gardens in the French style, traversed by a straight canal filled with water of crystalline purity, falling over ledges of masonry. Behind, near the Bath-house or Pavilion, is an extensive lake, the borders of which are prettily laid out in the English style, diversified by art, and planted round with trees and shrubs. The interior of the palace is not at all remarkable; but the hot-houses are very extensive, and the collection of Brazilian plants unrivalled. The fountains, supplied with water from the Lake of Staremberg, throw up a jet 85 ft. high, by the aid of an hydraulic machine. The menagerie formerly existing here is broken up, but one or two specimens of beavers from the Isar and Danube are still to be seen. There is a Royal Manufactory of China here. Either in going or returning the visitor should drive through the Hirschgarten, which abounds with deer and other game. In the grounds is a hunting-lodge, built by the Emperor Charles V., which contains two or three rooms richly carved and silvered, though now somewhat faded.

Schleissheim—a deserted palace of the Bavarian Electors, built 1684–1700, about 7 m. N. of Munich, in a dreary situation near the road to Ingoldstadt, is now scarce worth a visit, since its once famous picture gallery has been stripped to furnish out the Pinacothek at Munich. The Crucifixion by *Tintoretto*, one of the largest pictures in the world, formerly in the Augustine Church, Munich, is a work of merit, and remains here chiefly on account of its unmanageable size, and the want of room for it elsewhere. Also the following paintings of inferior value from Düsseldorf, mentioned by Sir Joshua Reynolds: — *Rubens'* Diogenes with a lantern looking for an honest man, among a multitude of half-length figures (this is not Rubens' best manner of painting); Laban reconciled to his brother; the Assumption of the Virgin. *Vandyke:* Portrait of his wife in a white dress (the picture has been damaged). At Schleissheim there is a School of Agriculture and a Model Farm (Musterwirthschaft).

Harlaching—a village, consisting of a church, an inn, and one or two houses —was at one time the residence of the landscape-painter Claude Lorraine. It

lies on the rt. bank of the Isar, about 3 m. above Munich, and commands a view of the Tyrolese Alps.

A more picturesque excursion is that to the *Lake of Würm* or *Starnbergersee* (Rte. 186)—Railway thither—nearly 19 m. distant. Its scenery, however, is tame in comparison with that of the *Tegernsee and Walchensee*, at the foot of the Bavarian Alps (Rte. 187), and vastly inferior to that of Berchtesgaden and Königssee, in the midst of the sublimest district of the chain of the highlands of Salzburg (Rtes. 185, 199). These latter excursions will each occupy several days; but cannot fail of affording the highest gratification.

Railways to Augsburg, Ulm, Nuremberg, Stuttgart; in progress to Innsbruck and Salzburg. Omnibuses convey passengers to the station: charge 6 kr. each, with luggage 12 kr.

Eilwagen, daily to Innsbruck, Ingolstadt, Landshut, Ratisbon, Linz, and Salzburg. To Passau; to Traunstein, Reichenhall, and Berchtesgaden; to Vienna. To Tegernsee and Kreuth Baths in summer.

Lohnkutscher (§ 36) may always be heard of at the Hotel Maulick and Goldener Hahn. Boards are usually set up in front of these houses, announcing their destination and time of departure.

ROUTE 167.

FRANKFURT TO NUREMBERG, BY WÜRZBURG, SCHWEINFURTH, AND BAMBERG.—RAILWAY.

Railroad (4 trains daily; express in 9 hrs.; terminus in Frankfurt, outside of Allerheiligen Thor) to Hanau was the work of a private company, 1848; continued by the State and opened 1854 to Würzburg.

rt. The river Main is seen, and the town of Offenbach beyond it, distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from

Mainkur Stat.

Wilhelmsbad Stat., in a sort of park. This is a watering-place much frequented by the Frankfurters.

On the l. bank of the Main, near the village of Rumpenheim, a large white house is seen. It is a summer residence of the Landgrave William of Hesse Cassel. rt. is the *Palace of Philipp's Ruhe*, a summer residence of the Elector of Hesse, at the extremity of whose dominions it stands. Shortly after, the railroad, crossing the river Kinzig by a covered bridge, enters

Hanau Stat. (*Inn:* Zum Adler, opposite to the Post-office.) The town, of 16,000 Inhab., stands between the Main and the Kinzig, which, after having half encircled the town, here falls into the Main in the most fertile part of the Wetterau. It is the second town in importance of Hesse, ranking after Cassel, and has some considerable manufactures.

l. of the Rly. lies the Forest of Lamboi, the scene of the *Battle of Hanau*, Oct. 30 and 31, 1813, when Marshal Wrede with 40,000 Bavarians threw himself across the road from Leipzig, to intercept the retreat of Napoleon, but was overborne by 80,000 French, and compelled to fly.

Kahl Stat. Beyond the Kahlbach lies

Dettingen Stat., a large village, celebrated for the battle gained by the Austrians and English over the French in 1743. This was the last engagement in which a king of England appeared in person on the field. On this occasion George II. displayed considerable skill as the commander of the army, and his son, the duke of Cumberland, distinguished himself by prodigies of valour. At the Bavarian frontier-village, Klein-Ostheim, marked by blue posts, the monuments of some of the officers who fell in the action may be seen in the churchyard.

5½ *Aschaffenburg Stat.* (*Inns:* Freihof, good and clean; Baierisher Hof; Post.)

This town (Pop. 10,000) lies on the rt. bank of the Main. It owes its origin to being the station of the 10th and 23rd Legions. On the ruins of the Roman castle the mayors of the palace of the Frankish kings built a hunting-palace. Its most conspicuous building is the *Palace* (*Schloss*), on a commanding eminence above the river. It is a large square red edifice, with a tower at each angle, built by the Archbishops and Electors of Mayence for a summer residence. The date of its construction is 1606, and the style of architecture Renaissance (our Elizabethan). It contains a gallery of 382 pictures, chiefly curious rather than beautiful; a fine *Library*, with MSS. illuminations and early printed books; and a cabinet of 20,000 engravings.

In the Park, close to the Rly. station, is the *Roman Villa*, a copy of that of Castor and Pollux at Pompeii, with similar decorations, built for King Lewis of Bavaria, under the direction of the architect *Gärtner*. It stands near the river.

The *Dom* or *Stiftskirche* was founded A.D. 974, but the present edifice is in different styles. Portions of the cloisters are of the 10th century, others are considered by Moller to date from the 13th. They present an early example of the use of the pointed arch in Germany. The nave has double aisles, the inner barrel-vaulted, the outer aisles pointed. In the church is the monument of Card. Albert of Brandenburg, consisting of 2 bronze bas-reliefs, the Cardinal's effigy and the Virgin in glory, executed 1525, by *Peter Vischer*, under a canopy, the work of a more recent age and a very inferior artist. A bronze monument by Hack is also remarkable.

About a mile out of the town, beyond the bridge on the l. bank of the Main, is the pretty royal villa, park, and orangery of *Schöne Busch*.

The situation of Aschaffenburg upon the winding Main, and the walks in the gardens around it and attached to the palace, as well as in the *Schöne Busch*, are very agreeable.

Between Aschaffenburg and Würzburg lies the *Forest of Spessart* (Silva Spissa), one of the largest in Germany, and one of the few remaining fragments of the great primeval *Hercynian Forest*, described by Cæsar and Tacitus.

The highest summit of the Spessart range of hills is near Rohrbrunn. Portions of the Spessart Forest are cut down every year, and the vacant ground in a great measure replanted. The old timber which has grown from the planting of nature is mostly beech. Pine, fir, and larch are also now planted. The Spessart has been thinned so much that timber and wood for fuel have risen to a high price. A wild country, few villages.

The railroad was opened, Oct. 1854, from Aschaffenburg to Würzburg. It soon enters rock-cuttings in the new red sandstone, gradually ascending among wooded hills, crosses the stream of the Laufach, and pierces the high hill of the Schwarzkopf in a tunnel nearly 2 m. long.

Heigenbrücken Stat. Thence descends by a clear trout-stream to

Partenstein Stat., whence it follows the valley of the Lohr downwards, and reaches the valley of the Main at

Lohr Stat., a very pretty scene (*Inns:* Post; Krone), a town of 3600 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Main, which the railway hence follows all the way to Würzburg, nearly parallel with the post-road.

12¼ Gemünden Stat. (*Inn:* a new one at the Stat.) This is the nearest station to *Kissingen Baths* (Rte. 169); the town stands at the influx of the Saale into the Main. Above it rises the *Castle of Schorenberg*, ruined in 1243. At the lower end is a new *prison*

Stone embankments protect the Rly. The vine covers the hills near

Carlstadt Stat. (See Rte. 190.)

Retzbach Stat.

Veitshoehheim Stat.

The *Convent of Zell* is now occupied by the manufactory of König and Bauer, inventors of the cylindrical steam printing-press. Exquisite view over the winding stream and vine-clad banks of the Main; Würzburg itself

appears in sight, and the citadel rears itself aloft on the summit of a hill.

17½ WÜRZBURG Stat. (*Inns:* Kronprinz von Baiern, near the Post, clean and moderate, at the side of the Hofplatz facing the Palace; Adler, small, but tolerable bachelor's quarters. The traveller may try Franconian wines, which grow on the hills round Würzburg: the best kinds are the Steinwein (stone wine) and Leisten. But Englishmen accustomed to the wines of Spain and Portugal will probably think those of Franconia both sour and small.)

Würzburg, beautifully situated on the Main, and containing 28,000 Inhab., nearly all Roman Catholics, was for more than 1000 years the capital of an ecclesiastical principality, ruled by a line of 82 bishops, who were princes of the Empire, and by their power and wealth exercised great influence in Germany. This will account for the number of churches which sprang up in the chief town of their territory. Those which remain, however, are either incomplete or have been injured by modern alterations, so that they are deficient in the grandeur and beauty which they would otherwise have possessed. The narrow streets, overhanging houses, and pointed gables, mark the antiquity of the town, which contains many picturesque, and some fine public buildings.

A stone bridge connects the city with the suburb Mainviertel; it was begun in 1476, and finished 1607; it is ornamented with statues of saints, &c.

A wide and rather picturesque street, called the Domstrasse, runs eastward from the bridge, and in the same line with it: at the end of this stands the *Cathedral* (*Dom*), founded in the 8th century on the spot where St. Kilian suffered martyrdom: he was an Irish missionary, who came hither to preach Christianity, and is now regarded as the apostle of Franconia. Of the original structure nothing remains; the present building, distinguished by its four towers, shows on the outside some traces of the round style of the 11th and 12th centuries, particularly in the two towers at the east end. The interior, modernised and covered with stucco figures and ornaments, with tarnished gilding, and worthless pictures, contains a long series of monuments of the magnificent prelates of Würzburg; their marble effigies, in high relief, planted upright against the walls and piers, each bearing the sword of temporal rule in the right hand, and the crosier in the left. They are curious in the history of art and of religion. There are also in the aisles and transepts several curious monuments of other persons, chiefly clerical, and connected with the cathedral; some in bronze, in low relief, like those at Bamberg. At the extremity of the N. transept is the funereal chapel of Bishop Schönborn, in the Italian style, only remarkable for the profusion of marble and gilding with which it is overloaded. Just to the left on entering by the west door is an ancient bronze font, with reliefs representing events in the life of our Saviour. The inscription round its upper edge gives 1279 as the year of its completion.

On the N. side of the Dom stands the *Neue Münster* Church (b. 1000), in the Romanesque crypt of which—the remnant of a much earlier building than that which now rises over it—is the plain sarcophagus tomb of St. Kilian. His relics impart such virtue to a well in the crypt, that it cures sore eyes. Outside, at the E. end of the church, a monument was erected (1843) to Walther von der Vogelweide (d. 1230), the most popular of the Minnesingers, who was buried in the cloisters. The German epitaph is by King Lewis of Bavaria. He left a sum of money to buy corn to feed the birds at his tomb every day at noon: the inscription and relief refer to this. The Chapter, however, soon discovered that the money would be best applied in buying white bread for themselves.

E. from the cathedral is the *Royal*, originally *Episcopal*, *Palace*, situated in a square flanked by two singular tall pillars; it was erected by two bishops of the family of the Counts of Schönborn, 1720-40, and is of great size and unusual magnificence. Its architect was a German, John Balt'r

Neuman, and few *royal* palaces surpass its now faded splendour. The staircase is very stately and original in its design. The 284 apartments contained in the building, including the suite occupied by the Emperors of Germany on their way to the coronation at Frankfurt, are distinguished for the gorgeous display of gilding, marble, Gobelin tapestry, silken draperies, and mirrors. The *Chapel*, well worth seeing, is a very rich specimen of internal decoration, in the taste of the time of Louis XIV. The whole edifice, not undeserving of the title of a German Versailles, is remarkable evidence of the unbounded wealth of the ecclesiastical princes of the Empire, nearly to the end of the last century, when it was swept away in the changes which followed the French Revolution. Though termed the *Residence*, this palace is rarely inhabited by the royal family. The gardens attached to it are a very agreeable walk. The 3 gates leading into them are very fine specimens of iron-work.

On the N. side of the town, not far from the Rly. Stat., stands the *Julius-Spital*, a magnificent asylum for poor, infirm, and sick (arme, presshafte, und kranke), and at the same time a school of medicine; it is named after a bishop, who founded it in 1572, but the present is not wholly the original building. It is in extent a palace, having a range of 62 windows in front, and containing 28 wards, each with 12 beds: the whole establishment is remarkable for its cleanliness. Passing under the archway, over which is a relief representing the founding of the hospital, you enter a spacious quadrangle with 2 fountains, and the N. side of which is a handsome building in an Italian style. Beyond this is a pretty garden. In the walk, planted with trees, called the *Graben*, or *Untere Promenade*, in front of the hospital, the late king of Bavaria erected, in 1847, a fine bronze statue by *Schwanthaler* to the founder, Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn.

A little E. from the Julius-Spital is another very large church, domed, and in an Italian style (1671), called *Stift Haug*. Here the Prince of Hohenlohe performed his miracles! The interior is entirely covered with tarnished gilding, bad pictures, and whitewash.

N. of the Domstrasse is the Marketplace, a very gay and animated scene on a market morning, and on the N. side of it stands the *Marienkapelle*, the finest church in Würzburg, an elegant pointed Gothic building (1377-1479), with a tower of red stone in the same style, surmounted by a lantern of late Italian. It has tall lancet windows, sculpture over the portals, against the buttresses, and within on the columns. It has been carefully restored, at considerable expense, but is still sadly crowded with shops between the buttresses. It was built on the site of a Jewish synagogue, destroyed in 1348, when the Jews were burnt, with their wives and children, in their houses, by the zealous Christians.

The *University* was founded 1582: it enjoys some celebrity as a school of medicine, but the number of students has declined within a few years. In 1849 there were only 420.

The once numerous monastic establishments of Würzburg are diminished to 5; among those that remain is an *Ursuline Nunnery*.

The most pleasing sight in Würzburg is the *view from the *Citadel*, or *Marienburg*, on the left bank of the Main. The town itself has an imposing appearance, owing to the number of its towers and steeples: it is backed by the hill producing the celebrated Stein wine, and the Main, winding through the landscape, adds a charm to the view. The flanks of the hill of the citadel, also clad with vineyards, furnish the other principal of the Franconian wines, called Leisten. The best sort grows on the slope opposite, the *Kapelberg* (or *Köppele*), a neighbouring hill, named from the white pilgrimage *chapel* on its summit, which is rendered more conspicuous by the line of stations leading up to it. The view from this church is quite as fine as that from the citadel.

Permission to enter the *Citadel* must be obtained from the Commandant of Würzburg. This fortress was the

stronghold and original residence of the bishops, and is supposed to occupy the site of one of the 50 Roman castles built by Drusus in Germany. It consists, at present, of a tall donjon and several other relics of a feudal edifice, associated with more recent constructions.

Close under the hill of the Citadel, between it and the river, stands the *Ch. of St. Burkhard*, a very ancient building, with nave and towers in the round style, but calculated to interest the antiquary alone.

The glacis of the fortifications which surround Würzburg has been, for the most part, laid out in gardens and shrubberies, forming agreeable walks.

There is a club (§ 44) furnished with newspapers, called *Harmonie* (close to the cathedral), and a *Theatre* here.

Steamers on the Main to Marktbreit, Hanau, and Frankfurt (Rte. 190), when the depth of water allows. In summer a steamer starts daily at 4½ A.M., and reaches Frankfurt in one day.

Eilwagen daily to Kissingen (during the season); to Ansbach; to Heilbronn Stat. for Stuttgart and Heidelberg; to Mergentheim; to Brückenau and Fulda.

Railway to Frankfurt, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Munich, Augsburg, Baireuth, Leipsig.

From Würzburg Stat. the Rly. turns nearly due E. away from the Main, ascending the valley of a tributary stream until it reaches a summit-level 350 ft. above the Main at Würzburg. Country uninteresting.

Stollendorf Stat.

Seligenstadt Stat. Open country; few trees; no hedges.

The Rly. passes in a tunnel partly under the town, to reach the

Schweinfurth Stat. (*Inns:* Rabe, in the Place; Goldne Krone; Löwe), a prosperous manufacturing town (carpets and ultramarine made here) of 7300 Inhab., chiefly Protestants, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Main. It was the Trajectus Suevorum of the Romans. It was once an Imperial city, the great corn-mart of Central Germany, and is still surrounded by walls and a ditch: two of the old gateways also remain, which are good specimens of the ornamental or Italian style of fortification. There are shot-marks on the stones. The chief building is the picturesque *Rathhaus*, 1570, with a Gothic balustrade. The two S. doorways of the *Church* are said to have been brought from the Castle Mainberg, in the neighbourhood. The *Gymnasium*, or public school, was founded by Gustavus Adolphus.

Eilwagen to Kissingen 3 times a day, in 3 hrs.

The Railway to Bamberg follows the valley of the Main, studded with villages, at the foot of vine-clad hills, whose heights are here and there crowned with old castles of the Franconian nobles.

l. About a mile from Schweinfurth is a fountain at the river-side, with an inscription in honour of King Lewis of Bavaria, who improved the navigation.

The *Castle of Mainberg*, built by the Counts of Henneberg, is now a carpet manufactory.

Gädheim Stat.

Ober-Theres Stat. The Château of Theres, near the village, was once a convent.

Hassfurth Stat., a picturesque walled town. See close to the Stat. the elegant Gothic *Ritterkapelle* (14th centy.); choir and E. end richly groined vaulting; triple chancel arch with niches; over the doorway a Nativity in relief; within, monuments of the Schaumburgs.

Zeil Stat., another walled town. On the height shapeless ruins of Schloss Smachtenberg, built 1438, and razed by Albert of Brandenburg 1552.

Ebelsbach Stat. On the opposite bank of the Main, above the town of Eltmann, rises the tall and picturesque watch-tower of *Waldburg*.

The river Main is crossed by a stone bridge a little above the confluence of the Regnitz. See in the distance Schloss Giech, the Altenburg, and the Dom of Bamberg. l. The Rly. from Hof and Leipsig (see *N. German Handbook*) falls in.

Bamberg Junction Stat. is a mile from the Dom and centre of the city, to reach which the N. arm of the Regnitz must be crossed.

NUREMBURG
REFERENCES
St Sebalds side
1 St Sebald's Church E b
2 Parsonage house E b
3 Frauenkirche F c
4 Ægydienkirche G b
5 Holy Ghost Ch. F c
6 The Burg F a
7 The Rathaus E b
8 Chapel of St Maurice E b
9 School of Design G b
10 Picture Gallery G b
11 Gymnasium G b
12 City Library F b
13 Beautiful Fountain E c
14 Goose market F c
15 A. Dürers house E b
16 Holzschuhers house G b
17 M. Fuch's house F b
18 St John's Church & Burial Ground A a
St Lawrence's side
21 St Lawrence Ch. F d
22 Jacob's kirche C e
23 Deutsch Haus Ch. C d
24 St Martha F e
25 St Catherine G d
26 Trödel Markt E c
27 Theatre F d
28 Museum F c
29 Post Office E d
Hotels
30 Bayerische Hof E c
31 Rothe Ross E b
32 Wittelsbacher Hof D d
33 Strauss E d
34 Blaue Glocke D d
Bridges
35 Suspension bridge D c
36 Max brücke D c
37 Henker Steg D c
38 Karl's brücke E c
39 Fleisch brücke E c
40 Königs brücke F c
41 Spital brücke F c
42 Hau brücke F c
St Johns Burial Ground
Johannis Gasse
Sellers Gasse
Kreuz Gasse
Kuhberg
Hinter der Veste
Panier Strasse
Schild Gasse
Auf dem Oehlberg
Dürer Str.
Alb. Dürers Str.
Theresien Strasse
Pirck Gasse
Fleischbrücke
Fleischbrücke Platz
Weisse Platte
Aegidien Platz
Aegidienkirche Laufer Platz
Laufer Gasse
Laufer Str.
Hans Sachs Laufer Gasse
Wohrder Str.
Judengasse
Obst Markt
Haupt Markt
Spital Platz
Spital Gasse
Wintlers Strasse
Maximilians Platz
Contumaz Garten
R. PEGNITZ
Himpelshof
Kieselberg
Neuhausen
Rosenau
Furth Rail
Station
Weissgerber Gasse
Mühl Gasse
Josephs Platz
Adlers Strasse
Karolinen Strasse
Ludwigs Str.
Schleifeger Gasse
Deutsches Haus
Breite Gasse
Brunnen Gasse
Jacobs Platz
Jacobs Str.
Korn Markt
Farber Gasse
Spittler Gasse
Lorenzer Platz
Lorenzer Gasse
Koulas Strasse
Mandelle
Schütt Island
Nonnen Garten
Nonnenbach
Scherler Garten
Gleisbühl
Cattle Market
Wood stores
New Hospital
Station of the Bamberg & Augsburg Railways
Scale of half a Mile
Published by John Murray Albemarle Street London.
J. & C. Walker Sculp.

Bamberg, and the Railway from Bamberg to Nuremberg, are described in Rte. 172.

Nuremberg Station is a handsome Gothic edifice furnished with refreshment-rooms, &c. A sort of large almond-cake, for which Nuremberg is famed, may be had here. A handsome *Hospital* has been built near the Railway Station, at a cost of 180,000 fl., raised by a tax of one pfennig on every maas of beer drunk in the town.

Nuremberg (Germ. Nürnberg). *Inns:* Baierischer Hof, very good; Rothes Ross, also good; Wittelsbacher Hof, not far from the Post Office, good, clean, and moderate; Strauss; Blaue Glocke.

The 70,000 Inhab. who dwelt in former times at Nuremberg are now greatly diminished. That which was once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free Imperial cities, the residence of emperors, the seat of diets, the focus of the trade of Asia and Europe, the most important manufacturing town in Germany, the home of German freedom and art, the cradle of the fine arts, of poetry (in its uncouth infancy, it is true), and of almost numberless useful inventions—which was alternately the courted ally and the dreaded rival of sovereign princes — had degenerated from the latter part of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century into a dull provincial town. Forsaken by its ancient commerce, it might be compared to one of the galleons of its own merchants of former days, abandoned by the receding tide. Its manufactures, once so universally known and prized in all parts of the world as to give rise to a proverb,—

> "Nuremberg's hand
> Goes through every land,"—

were reduced to dribble in lead pencils, pill-boxes, and children's toys.

It has, however, of late years experienced a considerable revival of prosperity, the population having increased from 45,381 in 1843, to 50,000 in 1855.

The *Manufactures* of Nuremberg seem again on the ascendant; at present they include cloth, brass and bronze wares, mirrors, and tin and lackered ware and furniture; the foil used in setting jewellery is exclusively made here: much steel and brass ware is sent to America.

Nuremberg exports to all parts of the globe, and of late years to China in great quantities, the chief supply of children's toys known in England as Dutch toys; an inappropriate name, since they are mostly made by the peasants of the Thuringian forest, who employ themselves and their families on such labours during the winter months, and by their frugal habits are enabled to produce them at a surprisingly low price. Carving in wood and ivory is also executed here at a very moderate cost. Lead pencils are made here in large quantities, and are sold as low as 10*d.* for 12 dozen: they are inferior to the English, but often bear the name of English makers, and are sometimes sent over to England and reimported, in order to confirm the forgery. Nuremberg is even now a main depôt for goods passing from the South to the North of Europe, and *vice versâ*. Houses and property within the town have doubled in value within 30 or 40 years.

In spite of the changes it has undergone of fortune and condition, as a city it remains almost unaltered, retaining, probably more than any other in Europe, the aspect of times long gone by. It is surrounded by feudal walls and turrets (of which, in former days, it boasted to possess 365), faced and strengthened in more recent times, when the influence of gunpowder began to be felt, by ramparts and incipient bastions, resembling the early Italian mode of modern fortification. These again are enclosed by a ditch 100 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep, the sides of which are faced throughout with masonry. Its 4 principal arched gates are flanked by massive cylindrical watch-towers, no longer of use as fortifications, but picturesque in a high degree, and serving to complete the coronet of antique towers which encircle the city, as seen from a distance. The stranger arrived within its walls

might fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he threads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses. Its churches and other public edifices, monuments of the piety and charity of its citizens, are singularly perfect; having escaped unharmed the storm of war, sieges, and even of the Reformation, which its inhabitants adopted at an early period, and without any outbreak of fanatic iconoclasm. Its private buildings, including the palace-like mansions of its patrician citizens and merchant nobles, having been built of stone, are equally well preserved. Many of them are still inhabited by the families whose forefathers originally constructed them. Though built in the prevailing fashion of the period, with narrow, but highly ornamented fronts, and acutely pointed gables, they are often of large size, enclosing 2 or 3 courts, and extending back from one street into another. The ground story, low and vaulted, was usually occupied as a warehouse; the habitable part, though not laid out in a manner consistent with modern ideas of comfort, was richly decorated with carving and stucco; indeed, an ancient author (Æneas Sylvius), speaking of the splendour of Nuremberg, declares that a simple citizen was better lodged than the king of Scotland. An additional interest is reflected upon this venerable city by the fame and works of Dürer, Vischer, Krafft, Stoss, &c.; and, though stripped, to a great extent, of these treasures, in consequence of public and private poverty, she owes her chief ornaments to the still remaining productions of their skill. It will thus be easily understood that Nuremberg, though *dull* in a commercial sense, will afford to the traveller of taste high entertainment for a residence of several days. In its ancient and palmy state, when the seat of arts and of a far more extensive commerce than at present, it was termed the Gothic Athens.

The Pegnitz, a small stream running from E. to W., crossed by 8 small bridges, divides the town into two nearly equal parts, named after the two great churches situated within them: the northern, *St. Sebald's side;* the southern, *St. Lawrence's side.*

N.B. The traveller arriving by rail enters the town from the station by the Frauenthor, which leads straight to *St. Lawrence:* the same line of street brings you over the Museum bridge to the Marketplace and the *Frauenkirche*, and, passing l. the *Schöne Brunnen*, to the Rathhaus, the Church of St. Sebald, the statue and dwelling of Albert Dürer, and the Castle or *Burg.*

**The *Ch. of St. Lawrence*, the largest and finest in Nuremberg, is of a noble Gothic architecture, built at the instigation of the Emp. Adolphus of Nassau (1274–80). The towers terminate with an elegant octagonal story and spire: the highest stories of the square portion contain wide openings, divided by many mullions, to represent the gridiron on which the Spanish saint, to whom the church is dedicated, was broiled by Valentinian. The portal at the W. end, 24 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high, between the towers, is not to be surpassed by any Gothic building in the richness of its decorations. The actual doors are on each side of a central pillar, bearing a statue of the Virgin and Child; in the small arches above these are represented—the Birth of Christ, the Adoration of the Magi, the Murder of the Innocents, the Flight into Egypt. In the spandrils are 4 prophets. In the tympanum, above the transom, the lower row of sculpture represents the sufferings, burial, and resurrection of Christ; and the two upper rows, the Last Judgment. The Judge is surrounded by angels and the instruments of his passion; his feet rest on the sun and moon, which have human countenances. The inner curve of the arch contains the 12 Apostles; the outer, the 12 Prophets; below, of life-size, are statues of Adam and Eve. This portal is surmounted by a magnificent rose window, 30½ ft. in diameter; *the Bride's Door* on the N. side is also very elegant. The central vault is 70 ft. above the pavement. The aisles are of half the height and width of the nave. The choir, built 1459–1477, is loftier than the nave, and contains splendid *painted*

glass windows, gifts of the patrician families of Nuremberg, whose richly emblazoned coats of arms they bear. The finest of all is the *Volkamer window*, which, for the depth and brightness of its colours and the excellence of the design, is esteemed one of the finest specimens of glass-painting (an art for which Nuremberg was celebrated) to be found in Europe; on it is represented the pedigree of Christ. In one window the 4 Evangelists are represented with the heads of the symbolical animals allotted to them. St. Luke has a bull's head, St. John an eagle's. One of the chief ornaments of the interior is the *Sacramentshäuslein*, or repository for the sacramental wafer, a tapering stone spire of florid Gothic open work, 60½ ft. high, executed with a minuteness not commonly bestowed on stone. The elegance of the design, and beautiful sharpness of the carved ornaments, are wonderful; and so slender and graceful is the structure, reaching nearly to the roof of the church, that the top, which bends over, has the air of a plant which is checked in its further growth. Above the ciborium the principal events of the Passion are represented. Here are, in relief—Christ taking leave of his Mother; the Last Supper; the Agony in the Garden; Christ before Caiaphas; the Crowning with Thorns, and the Scourging; the Crucifixion; and, at the top, the Resurrection. The last is in round sculpture. These compositions show the influence of *A. Dürer's* works. The whole is supported on the shoulders of 3 kneeling figures, portraits of Adam Krafft, the sculptor who executed it, and his 2 apprentices, who helped. It cost him 5 years of hard labour, and was finished 1500. He received from one Imhof, for whom this work was executed, 770 gulden. It is recorded that this eminent artist, who has left behind so many proofs of his skill in his native city, died in 1507, at a great age, in the deepest distress, in an hospital at Schwabach.

A curious carving in wood, by Veit Stoss (1518), representing the Salutation of the Virgin by the Angel, is suspended from the roof of this church, before the altar. The group is surrounded by a chaplet of roses, in which are introduced reliefs depicting the 7 Joys of the Virgin. Above is God the Father, below hangs the Serpent. This work fell down in 1817, and was much broken, but has been most skilfully restored. On the high altar is a crucifix in wood gilt, by the same artist, of even finer workmanship. In the choir is some tapestry, on which are figures of Saints, in the style of the end of the 13th centy. On the wall of the sacristy is an early picture of great merit, representing the Virgin and Child and 4 cherubim; the head of the Virgin is very graceful: below is the portrait of the founder, with the arms of the Imhof family. The whole of the church, including the Sacramentshäuslein, has undergone a complete repair, and a new *Stone Pulpit*, of beautiful workmanship, designed by *Heidelhoff*, has been set up.

The private buildings most remarkable for their architecture on this side of the town are—the *Nassauerhaus*, at the corner of the Königs and Karolinen Strasse, 331, nearly opposite St. Lawrence: it is a specimen of pure German Gothic of the beginning of the 14th century. No. 306, Adlerstrasse, built 1600. No. 346, Karolinenstrasse. Peter Vischer's house is 761 in the street called after him.

On the E. side of the market-place (Hauptmarkt) stands the *Catholic Church* or *Frauenkirche*, remarkable for the richly carved decorations, sculptures, &c., which ornament its Gothic portal. It was founded by the Emp. Charles IV. and built 1355–1361, consequently during the best period of German Gothic architecture, by the architects *George* and *Fred. Ruprecht*, and the sculptor *Sebald Schonhofer*. The small tower at the top of the gable terminated originally an open spire, and the chapel over the projecting porch was added by Adam Krafft. In a niche in the gable of this is a seated figure of Charles IV., and the chapel contains one of those complicated clocks showing the position of the sun, the moon's age, &c., and in which the 7 electors, when the

hour struck, passed before the emperor. It was put up in 1509, but is now out of repair. The porch is adorned with statues of the Virgin, Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Saints. The vestibule is also richly decorated with similar figures and with reliefs representing events in Scripture. The interior, which is suffering from the colouring and decoration it received in 1816, when it was assigned to the Catholics, contains many monuments from churches in Nuremberg which have been pulled down. At the end of the S. aisle is an altar with coloured sculpture in the style of *Wohlgemuth;* and on the side-wall a painting in 15 compartments, dated 1512, representing the principal events in the life of our Saviour. At the end of the N. aisle is a picture representing St. Gregory celebrating mass in the presence of various saints, which Waagen holds to be one of the best works of *Wohlgemuth.* On the side-wall of the same aisle is a richly sculptured monument of the family of Pergensdorfer (date 1500), one of the best works of *Adam Krafft.* It represents the adoration of the Virgin by a crowd of worshippers, among whom are a pope, emperor, cardinal, &c. 3 of the 7 windows of the choir contain old coloured glass.

The *Beautiful Fountain* (der Schöne Brunnen), in the N.W. angle of the same market-place, also deserves particular attention. This elegant octagonal Gothic obelisk, or spire, 56 ft. high, of open work, resembles in shape the crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor in England; it was executed at the same time and by the same architects and sculptor as the neighbouring Frauenkirche, and was originally painted and gilt. Being, by time, in a ruinous state, it was, in 1821–24, restored with the greatest fidelity to the old work. Of the 24 statues by *Schonhofer*, it was necessary to re-execute no less than 16. The figures carved in stone, of no mean workmanship, represent, on the lower tier, the 7 electors, and what are called the 9 stout heroes ("neun starken Helden"), viz.—3 Christian, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, and Clovis; 3 Jewish, Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, and David; 3 Pagan, Julius Cæsar, Alexander the Great, and Hector. These are placed against the 8 pillars in pairs. Above these are Moses and 7 Prophets.

Behind the Frauenkirche is the *Goose Market*, provided with an appropriate fountain, viz. the bronze figure of a peasant carrying under his arms 2 geese spouting water from their mouths, called the *Gänsemännchen*. It is an exceedingly clever performance of an artist named Lawenwolf, who executed another fountain in the court of the Rathhaus.

Not many yards distant is the dwelling of Hans Sachs, the cobbler and poet (1530-38), and a native of Nuremberg, No. 969 in a street named after him, which runs eastward from the S.E. corner of the Hauptmarkt. It has, however, been nearly rebuilt since his time. His poems of various kinds exceed 6000 in number. His satirical songs, directed against the Roman Catholics, were much in vogue at the beginning of the Reformation. Another early effort of poetry which first saw the light in Nuremberg is the 'Theuerdank' of Melchior Pfinzing, secretary of the Emp. Maximilian, who, indeed, is believed by some to have assisted in the composition. It records, in verse, the emperor's marriage with Mary of Burgundy, and was published in 1517. (For his house, see p. 97.)

Obs. the *houses* of Jerome Paumgartner, No. 599, Theresienstrasse; on it is a relief by *Ad. Krafft*, representing the fight with the Dragon;—of Wilibald Pirkheimer, No. 758 in the Egidienplatz;—in the Hirschelgasse, No. 1304, now Fleischman's Papier Maché manufactory, a house built in a mixture of Gothic, Byzantine, and Oriental styles, by a cloth-merchant, on his return from his travels in the East;—the *Hertelshof* (now a card manufactory), in the Panierplatz, and the neighbouring house, No. 631, with its Gothic projecting balconies.

The house of the bookseller Palm, whom Bonaparte shot for publishing

a pamphlet against him, is in the Winklerstrasse. The late king, Lewis, placed on it an inscription in blood-red letters to commemorate the event.

The *Schwem'she Haus*, Burgstrasse, No. 606, contains a small room called the Pfalzgrafenstube, ornamented with fine panelling of lime-wood, put together without nails. It is remarkable for having been occupied by the Emp. Maximilian I., the Duke of Alva, and Cardinal Granvelle.

Many of the old houses have been restored of late years with a careful adherence to their original styles.

The *City Library*, which was founded in the 15th century, was in 1538 placed where it now is, in the Dominican monastery. It possesses above 30,000 volumes, among which are finely illuminated MSS. of the Gospels of the 10th, 12th, and 15th centuries, of the Psalms of the early part of the 13th century, and specimens of early printed books. The English traveller will regard with interest a beautifully illuminated Latin Breviary, executed, as appears from the style, between 1300 and 1360, at the end of which is this inscription:—"La Liver du Roy du France Charles Done a Madame la Roigne Dengleterre." This queen of England must have been either Isabella the wife of Richard II., or Katherine the wife of Henry V. The library also contains drawings, portraits, and curiosities; relics of Luther —his silk cap and drinking-cup, MSS. in his hand; a part of A. Dürer's work on the Proportions of the Human Figure; Hans Sachs' Poems; a richly illuminated Hebrew book of devotion, on vellum, date 1351.

Opposite to the E. end of the Church of St. Sebald stands the *Rathhaus* or Town-hall, a large building with a façade in the Italian style, built 1619, including within it an older town-hall of 1340. Portions of the older building may be seen in the interior quadrangle and in the street at the back; the intended completion of the building in one uniform style having been prevented by the expenses of the 30 Years' War. The great hall on the 1st floor, 76 ft. long and 28½ ft. wide, belongs to the older portion of the building, and is remarkable for the paintings in oil, by Albert Dürer, with which its walls are decorated. They have suffered much from time and injudicious restoration. Those on the N. wall, representing the triumphal car of the Emp. Maximilian, and the Unjust Judge, together with the Band of Musicians between the doors, are undoubtedly his. The frescoes on the side of the windows are by G. Weyer, 1521; among them is a representation of the *guillotine*, which is thus proved to be two centuries older than the French Revolution. On the 2nd floor is the smaller hall, or *Council Chamber*, ornamented with 9 portraits of Worthies of Nuremberg, who have endowed the city with wealthy institutions, painted in 1825. Open sittings of the city court and of the magistrates are held here. Beneath the Rathhaus are *Secret* and *Subterranean Passages*, extending in different directions under the streets and houses to the town ditch and beyond the walls. They are partly excavated in the rock, and may still be traced for a considerable distance, but they are choked up with mud and water. There can be no doubt that these outlets, which were kept secret from the public, and not known to exist until recent times, were constructed to afford the magistrates the means of security and escape in case of tumultuous risings among their fellow-citizens, whom it is evident they knew too well to trust. Below the building is a range of *Dungeons* called Loch-Gefängnisse, scarcely 6 ft. square, and adjoining them is the *Torture Chamber* (Folterkammer), but no longer containing the rack, as at Ratisbon. The existence of these instruments —not in the lonely castle of some despotic prince or tyrannical robber knight, but in the centre of the most populous free cities of Germany—gives a revolting impression of the jurisprudence of the 16th and 17th centuries. In one of the towers on the town-wall called Froschthurm, the *Iron Virgin* (Eiserne Jungfrau) was placed. It was a figure of a girl 7 ft. high, which opened by secret springs, and pierced with poniards, concealed

within its body, the miserable victim who was thrust into its embrace. On the approach of the French army the Virgin, and a cartload of similar instruments, were despatched in haste out of the town, and sold as old iron. The Iron Virgin is still preserved in the castle of Feistritz, near Neustadt, in Lower Austria. (See Rte. 247.)

The civic noblesse of Nuremberg, deriving rank from Imperial diplomas, cedes to none in antiquity: several existing families trace their descent in a direct line up to the 11th century. They possess complete and very curious domestic archives, and often a MS. history of their ancestors.

The ancient form of government of Nuremberg was decidedly aristocratic, and bore much resemblance to that of Venice. About 30 patrician families for a long time monopolised the chief authority, and from among them was chosen the council of state, consisting of 8 members, who formed the executive. Even they were in part excluded from a knowledge of the foreign relations of the free town, and from the administration of its finances, which were confided to the care and honour of distinct and almost irresponsible ministers. That such a body may at times have been guilty of arbitrary acts is highly probable, as well as that the dungeons and torture-chambers below the Rathhaus may have contributed to stifle complaints and check opposition. It is nevertheless certain that they were wise rulers and sagacious politicians, to whose arbitration even kings and emperors referred their disputes; and the increase and prosperity of Nuremberg, for 4 centuries, is the best proof that they understood and watched over its interests. In process of time, however, deep jealousies of the power monopolised by the patrician body began to spring up among the inferior citizens and the heads of the guilds; and struggles and discontents arose, which ended with the many wresting from the few a portion of the authority from which they had been so long excluded.

Down to the peace of Presburg (26 Dec. 1805) the city possessed a constitution of its own, enjoying the privileges, grants, and immunities which had been bestowed upon it by the various German emperors, beginning as far back as 1219, such as free election of magistrates, and independent courts of justice.

The Emperor appointed a Burggraf, or Stadtholder, who was generally a member of some noble or princely family: he lived in a castle within the walls, and was intended to be a protector of the city, though he was usually regarded by the burghers as a thorn in its side. The ancestors of the present Royal Family of Prussia make their first appearance in history as Burgraves of Nuremberg. They were constantly engaged in feuds with the citizens, until at last, in 1417, Frederic IV., Burgrave of Nuremberg, anxious to raise money to purchase the Mark of Brandenburg, sold his castle and a portion of his rights to the citizens for 120,000 gold guldens. No sooner was the purchase concluded, than the magistrates, assembling together men, women, and children, caused the castle to be levelled with the ground, so as not to leave a trace of it behind.

In the upper story of the Rathhaus is a singular representation in stucco of a tournament held here in 1434, the figures as large as life.

***St. Sebald's Church* exhibits great elegance externally and internally, especially in the beautiful Gothic choir. This, which is not quite in a line with the rest of the church, was built 1361–1377. The body of the church, in the transition style, and the W. end, in the round style, are much older. Of the towers, one dates from 1300, the other from 1345; neither, however, attained its present height until 1483. The carved portals, especially that very richly ornamented one, on the N. side, called the Bride's Door (Brautthüre), deserve attentive examination, as well as the carvings in high relief by the sculptor Adam Krafft, representing the several events of the Passion of our Lord. On the outside of the choir, above the door called the Schauthüre, which is on the S. side, near the guard-house, is a fine work of Adam Krafft,

of the date of 1485, representing the Last Judgment. The colossal bronze Christ, outside the W. end, is one of the oldest works of art in metal cast at Nuremberg. *The interior* shows in the nave the forms of the style of the transition from round to pointed architecture; the light choir, supported on clustered columns, is in the best style of German Gothic, and was added 1309-77. It is lighted by lofty and narrow windows 50 ft. high; their mullions, 40 ft. high, are wonderful works of masonry. The painted windows, some of which are very good, date from the beginning of the 16th century, and were executed by *Hirschvogel* and *Kirnaberger;* that called the Markgrafenfenster was designed by *Kulmbach.* Among the sculptures, observe Christ bearing the Cross (at a small altar), and Judas betraying Christ; the Agony in the Garden, and the Last Supper, a relief on the wall of the choir—all by *Adam Krafft;* also St. John and the Virgin, with Christ on the Cross, in wood, over the high altar, by *Veit Stoss.* The Löffelholz chapel (called after a family of that name) at the W. end was intended no doubt originally for a west choir; in it is a bronze font, in which the Empr. Wenzel was baptized, which is said to be the oldest existing Nuremberg work in casting. It is highly ornamented, and at the base stand statues of the 4 Evangelists. By far the most remarkable object is the *Shrine of St. Sebaldus,* which still stands in the centre of the choir, though the church is now devoted to the Lutheran service. It is the masterpiece of the distinguished artist, *Peter Vischer** (b. 1460, d. 1529), who was assisted in its construction by his five sons: he employed upon it 13 years of labour, and finished it in 1519. It is in the richest style of Gothic architecture, entirely of bronze, consisting of a rich fretwork canopy supported on slender pillars, beneath which the relics of the Saint repose in an oaken chest encased with silver plates. "The statues of the 12 Apostles, which stand on brackets at the sides of the pillars, are admirable; full of dignity and expression, peculiarly calm and quiet, the drapery flowing like the Italian." The graceful character, the varied action, the force of expression in the countenances, and the natural fall and flow of the draperies, deserve the highest praise;—they are truly first-rate works of art. Above them are 12 smaller figures of Fathers of the Church, while about 70 fanciful representations of Cupids, mermen, animals, &c., distributed among flowers and foliage, are scattered over the other parts. The miracles of the Saint are the subject of the bas-reliefs under the coffin. "Those on the N. side represent the miracles of St. Sebald on his return from Italy to Germany, when, perishing with cold, and finding no fuel in the cottage where he took shelter, he placed an icicle on the fire, which burnt like coal, and afterwards mended a broken kettle by blessing it, at the request of his host; on the S. his conversion of a stone into bread, and rescue of a man whom the earth was swallowing alive, on account of his having doubted his inspiration as a prophet: these are admirable." — *Lord Lindsay.* In a niche, at the end facing the altar, is an admirable statue of the artist himself, in a mason's dress, with apron on, and chisel in hand (dated 1508); and at the opposite end a figure, equally excellent, of St. Sebald: the whole fabric is supported upon snails. According to tradition, Vischer was miserably paid for this great work of labour and art; and he has himself recorded in an inscription upon the monument that "he completed it for the praise of God Almighty alone, and the honour of St. Sebald, Prince of Heaven, by the aid of pious persons, paid by their voluntary contributions."

The *Parsonage House* of St. Sebald's, at the N.W. corner of the square in which the church stands, remarkable for its beautiful oriel window, was the residence of Melchior Pfinzing, author of the poem of 'Theuerdank.' He was a canon of the church.

Opposite the N. side of St. Sebald's

* Engravings of it, and of all its parts in detail, have been published by Schrag.

[S. G.]

is the Gothic *Chapel of St. Maurice*, founded 1313, and rebuilt on this site 1354. For many years it was used as a magazine for wood, but in 1829 was restored by the architect Heideloff, and is now converted into a *Picture Gallery*, containing an interesting collection of the early German and Flemish schools, chronologically arranged. It will chiefly interest those who have directed their attention to the history and progress of art. It is open, from spring to autumn, gratis, Sun. and Wed. 10½-12, and on other days upon payment of 12 kr. for one person, and 24 kr. for two or more. A catalogue may be purchased for 45 kr., or hired for 12 kr. The pictures most deserving of attention are—6, *Israel von Mekenen*, or, as he is more usually called, "Master of the Passion:" The Birth of the Virgin. —17, *Mabuse:* Holy Family.—22, *J. van Eyck:* Portrait of Cardinal Bourbon. 45, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. George and Sebald; on the reverse, a scene from the story of St. Vitus.—52, *Schaffner:* Adoration of the Magi. —53, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. Catherine and Barbara; on the reverse, S. Luke painting the Virgin, and S. Sebastian.—57, *Kulmbach:* Joachim and Anna.—58, *Zeitblom:* S. Margaret.—59, 62, 63, 66, 111, 115, *Martin Schön:* Six family groups from the domestic life of the Virgin.—73, *L. Cranach, jun.:* The Woman taken in Adultery.—74, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. Rosalia and Margaret; on the reverse, part of the story of St. Vitus.—76, *George Penz:* St. Jerome.—80, *Wohlgemuth:* St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas; on the reverse, Christ appearing to St. Bernard and St. Christopher.—82, *Martin Schön:* S. Barbara. —102, *A. Dürer:* An Ecce Homo.—126, *Holbein the elder:* Virgin and Child, on a throne in a Gothic chapel.—132, *Burgkmair:* The Virgin giving the infant Saviour a bunch of grapes.

To the N. of the Moritz Capelle, in the open space formerly called the Milch-markt, but now Albert Dürer's Platz, is a bronze statue of *Dürer*, by Rauch of Berlin, erected 1840, possessing great excellence as a work of art. It was paid for by a subscription, to which the late King Lewis contributed largely.

*The *Imperial Castle, Burg*, or Reichsveste, occupies the most northern and elevated position within the town. It is a very picturesque and commanding edifice, conspicuous for its 3 massive towers, built on the top of a rock, towering above all other edifices, and commanding the best view of Nuremberg and the country around. (The Burgstrasse leads up to the entrance of it.) Its first construction cannot safely be placed earlier than the reign of Conrad II., the Salic (1024-1039). It was a favourite residence of many of the German emperors. Nuremberg was conveniently situated nearly in the centre of their dominions, and they took pleasure in the prosperity of the city, knowing well how much their own treasury benefited by the revenue drawn from it, and how many sturdy men-at-arms it could furnish them at a pinch to combat foreign or domestic foes. They even confided to the custody of its burghers the Imperial Regalia, which were deposited for three centuries in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, but are now removed to Vienna. Its foundation is attributed to Conrad I. (912). Frederick I., Barbarossa (1187), much enlarged it. An edict of the latter emperor is dated "from our Castle at Nuremberg." A portion of the building is supposed to have been erected by him; but an earlier date is assigned to the pentagonal tower (perhaps the oldest construction in Nuremberg); and the *Heidenthurm* (heathen tower), vulgarly so called from some carved figures once looked upon as idols. The latter stands on the left hand, after having passed through an archway leading to the castle from the terrace called the *Freiung*. It adjoins two very singular chapels in the Romanesque or round style; the lower, or *St. Margaret's*, supported by low and thick pillars, dates probably from the original building of the castle, between 1024 and 1039, and the upper chapel of *St. Ottmar*, or *Kaiserkapelle*, resting on slight marble pillars with barbarous imitations of Corinthian capitals, most probably of

the time of the Emperor Henry III., 1039–1056. Such double chapels are common in castles of the middle ages, and occur at Gelnhausen, Eger, and in France at Montmorillon; the upper division being destined for the seigneur and his family, the lower for the retainers. In the latter chapel are some curious reliefs:—2 representing Pharaoh in the Red Sea, and the Last Supper; and 2 in marble, of the Resurrection of Christ and Coronation of the Virgin; and 1 in wood, also of the same subject; another in wood, representing above a party of Saints, and below them the Last Judgment. These last two reliefs in wood are ascribed to *Veit Stoss*.

A gateway beyond these chapels leads into the castle yard, in the middle of which stands a *lime-tree*, said to be 700 years old; a marvel of vegetation. Its trunk rises as straight as a column to a height of about 30 ft.; it measures 15 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. The greater part of the castle, which surrounds this court, dates most probably from the restoration of the building in 1520. A part of the interior of the castle, which is fitted up for the residence of the Royal Family, contains several curious porcelain stoves. They are formed in slabs, and enriched with ornaments and figures in relief of a fine character, after the school of Holbein. The prevailing colour is deep copper green, sometimes blended with brown and yellow: they bear the date of 1657. Here are also some good pictures of early German masters. Amongst these there may be mentioned, as deserving notice, a Crucifixion by *Altdorfer;* several pictures by *Burgkmair*, recalling the manner of *Wohlgemuth;* Christ mocked, by *Scheuffelin;* an excellent altarpiece, attributed to *Martin Schön*, representing in the middle the Adoration of the Kings, and on the wings the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Flight into Egypt, and the Massacre of the Innocents; some portraits by *Wohlgemuth;* portrait of Frederic Duke of Saxony, by *Burgkmair*, and many works of the artists of Nuremberg during the 14th centy. In one of the residence chambers is the portrait of *Albert Dürer*, a copy, the original having been sawn off from the panel by one Kuffner, a painter, to whom it was intrusted to be copied, and who, substituting his own work, sold the original to the Elector of Bavaria (p. 68). Another suite of rooms serves every summer for exhibiting the works of native artists. The walls, and many angular bastions on the N. side, are constructed upon the system of fortification proposed by *A. Dürer*, which he probably learned during his residence in Italy, where the science of modern fortification arose; for Vauban and the French did no more than correct the proportions and angles of each flanking face.—*L. Mr.*

The *Churchyard of St. John*, about ½ m. beyond the Burg and Thiergarten Gate, to the N.W. of the town, is without a parallel in Germany: it has been the burial-place of the burgher aristocracy of Nuremberg for many centuries. Among the 3500 gravestones contained in it, all regularly numbered and mostly decorated with bronze plates bearing coats-of-arms and devices of deceased patricians, the following are remarkable:—No. 649, *Albert Dürer's* grave. A recent examination has proved that his remains no longer occupy it, but have been replaced by those of others. Dürer died of a piteous complaint—a termagant wife, a perfect Xantippe, who plagued his gentle spirit out of his body. The grave of Dürer's friend, *Pirkheimer*, is numbered 1414; that of *Veit Stoss*, 268. No. 503 is *Hans Sachs'* grave. Sandrart, the painter, was also interred here. The Behaim family, which dates from the 12th century, has a vault here. One of its members, Martin, a native of Nuremberg, made the first terrestial globe, and claimed, while Governor of the Azores, to have discovered Brazil before Columbus reached Cuba. He is not buried here, but at Lisbon. The vault of the Holzschuhers, built 1374, enlarged 1437, is decorated with a sculptured group of "the Entombment," the last work of Adam Krafft, 1507. The Gothic church of St. John (1323–1427) contains a picture at the high altar by *Wohlgemuth*, and statues in wood, attributed to

Veit Stoss, and at the side altars works of other old German masters. The way from the Thiergärtner gate of the town, through the Seilersgasse, to the churchyard, is planted at regular distances with 7 *stone pillars*, or stations, each bearing a bas-relief, representing a scene in the passion of our Saviour, executed by Adam Krafft. They were set up by a citizen of Nuremberg, named Martin Ketzel, as a representation of the Dolorous Way in Jerusalem, along which our Saviour is supposed to have passed in going from Pilate's house to Calvary. Ketzel made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1477, in the suite of Duke Albert of Saxony, in order to bring back the exact measurements. On his return he found, to his dismay, that he had lost the memoranda which contained them, and he thereupon, in 1488, made a second journey to Jerusalem with Duke Otho of Bavaria, to repair his loss. He placed these pillars at intervals between his own house, which is still standing (opposite that of A. Dürer), No. 493—hence called the Pilatushaus—and the gate of the churchyard, corresponding with the distance between the real stations in Jerusalem. Several of the bas-reliefs are defaced by time and white-wash, so that the merits of the execution and drawing are now lost; but the composition, as far as it remains and can be traced, was beautiful. One has been restored by *Burgschmiet*.

The *Egidienkirche* (Ch. of St. Giles) is a building in the Italian style, which succeeded, in 1718, a very ancient chapel, burnt in 1696, originally founded 1140, for some Scotch Benedictine monks, by the Emperor Conrad III. It is not in itself very remarkable, but contains an altar-piece by *Vandyke*, a Dead Christ surrounded by the two martyrs and St. John. Vandyke's name is between the feet of Christ. The seraphs or angels above were added by an inferior modern artist of the town. Behind the altar are 2 monumental bas-reliefs in bronze, one said to be by *Peter Vischer*, but stiff, and in a hard manner, but bearing his monogram and the date 1522; the other is by one of his sons. The 3 side-chapels are ancient, having escaped the flames. The first, St. Wolfgang's, contains a rude carving of the Entombment; the second, St. Eucharius's, is curious from its architecture, being in the transition style, having slender pillars, with broad capitals, but pointed arches; the third, built in 1345, is hung round with escutcheons of the Tetzel family, from the 12th to the 18th centuries. A sculptured relief here, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, is by *Adam Krafft*.

On the S. side of this church is the *Gymnasium*, or high-school, founded by Melanchthon, whose statue, by *Burgschmiet*, erected in 1826, stands in front of it. The present building was erected in 1699, after the Benedictine abbey, which formerly stood here, had been destroyed by the fire which consumed the adjoining church.

On the N. side of the Egidienplatz is the *house of Mr. Fuchs*, called, from the family who built it in 1605, the *Peller'sche Haus*, a fine specimen of the style of the Renaissance, adapted to the old German arrangement of the façade: it was finished in 1605. Within is a picturesque courtyard and staircase, and upstairs a room with finely-panelled wood covering the walls and ceiling, the latter of which is further adorned with paintings. It will remind the traveller of Venice, from whose palaces this style of decoration is derived.

At the E. end of the Egidienplatz is the *Kunstgewerbschule*, or School of Design, in a building, formerly a monastery, called the *Landauer-Kloster*. Among its casts and works of art it possesses the last work of P. Vischer, dated 1532—a bronze statue of Apollo drawing his bow; also the Rosenkranz (Rosary), a carving in high relief of Scripture subjects—the Trinity, Last Judgment, &c.—enclosed by a chaplet of roses: very fine work. The chapel (built 1507) is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The roof, which has the pendants of the cotemporary English style, is supported by 2 elegant spiral-twisted columns. Here are preserved some remarkable old

sculptures in wood. A gallery, added in 1838, adjoining the Landauer monastery on the N. side, contains, in 2 rooms and 6 cabinets, a collection of pictures, which is open Wed. and Sun., 2 till 5, gratis; on other days for a small fee. Among more than 300 pictures, collected principally from the cities of Bavaria, the following may be noted. (There is a catalogue, price 24 kr.):—*2nd Room.—A. Dürer:* 43 and 44, The Emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund; noble figures. — *Joachim von Sandrart:* 65, A picture representing the festival held in the great hall of the Rathhaus, at Nuremberg, on the 25th Sept. 1649, after the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War by the peace of Westphalia. "The heads are portraits; that of the artist himself in the foreground is above all successful. It was painted in 1650 for the Swedish generalissimo, the Count Palatine Charles Gustavus, and presented to the city of Nuremberg by the Crown of Sweden." *Waagen. — G. Pens:* 77, Portrait of the Austrian general, Sebald Schirmer, a Nuremberger, in armour; one of his best works.—81 and 82 are the copies, by *G. Vischer*, of *A. Dürer's* celebrated figures of SS. John and Peter, SS. Paul and Luke, now in the Pinacothek at Munich. The originals, which were presented by Dürer to his native city, were, in 1627, presented by the town-council to the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria; the inscriptions which the painter had placed on them being first cut off and affixed to these copies, lest they should give offence to a Rom. Catholic prince. — *Hans Oldenburg:* 94, A Woman sitting at a window with two children, one of whom is blowing bubbles; marked 1541. *2nd Cabinet.— Canaletto:* 24 and 25, Views of St. Mark's Place and the Doge's Palace. *3rd Cabinet.—J. Holzmann:* 58, An Entertainment in a Garden.—*N. Berghem:* 59, Italian Landscape. — *Peter de Hooghe:* 63, A Woman standing talking to an Officer seated, with other figures; a good specimen. *4th Cabinet.—Savery:* 88, Building the Tower of Babel; highly finished, but cold. *5th Cabinet.—Stradanus:* 114, Death visiting a family; "an artist rarely seen out of Italy." *W. — Schalken:* 117, An old Woman reading by a lamp. *6th Cabinet.—Holbein the younger:* 159, Female portrait, called Catherine a Bora.—*A. Dürer:* 163, Hercules attacking the Harpies.—*Schäuffelin:* 164, Judith and Holofernes; a study for the large picture at Nördlinger.—*Cranach the elder:* 168, Venus and Cupid; one of his best works of this kind. 170, Portraits of Frederick the Wise, John, and John Frederick, Electors of Saxony.—*Holbein the elder:* 184, The Virgin and Child enthroned. There are some good small specimens of painted glass of the 16th century.

The stranger may, perhaps, be surprised to find in the native city of Albert Dürer so few of his works; but most of those once in the public buildings of Nuremberg have been given away by the magistrates to kings and electors, and the greater part of the private collections have been sold, owing to the reduced circumstances of the owners. There still remains, however, one painting, by *A. Dürer*, of undoubted authenticity, and one of his best works. It is the portrait of the *Burgomaster Holzschuher*, a rich patrician and a friend of the painter, and has remained as an heirloom in the possession of his descendants ever since it was executed (1526). It is obligingly shown to strangers by its present owner, but only at stated hours; and it is generally necessary to request admission some hours beforehand. His house stands behind the Egidienkirche.

Albert Dürer's house is still standing, though much altered internally, at the corner of Albert Dürer's Street, No. 376, close under the castle, near the Thiergarten Gate. It is now occupied by a Society of Artists, who carefully preserve it from further injury.

Two *private collections* of works of art in the town deserve the attention of strangers;—1. the ancient and almost unaltered mansion of the *banker Merkel*, containing, among other curiosities, a centre-piece or ornament, the chef-d'œuvre of the goldsmith Wenzel Jamnitzer, whose representations of

animals and plants, wild flowers, insects, and reptiles, in silver and filigree, are only surpassed by the modern art of electrotyping;—2. the *cabinet of paintings, armour, and other curiosities* of Mr. Hertel; to which strangers are liberally admitted at certain times. Good specimens of modern *painted glass* may be seen at Kellner's—the artist living opposite A. Dürer's house. Very well executed *engravings* of the chief buildings and monuments of Nuremberg may be purchased here; the best are by Reindel and Wolf, published by Schrag.

The *Trödel Market*, or Rag-fair, in an island of the Pegnitz, close to the Baierischer Hof, though it may formerly have contained objects of curiosity, presents now to the collector merely a farrago of the ordinary rubbish of a town.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* is one of the most widely circulated papers in Germany.

There is a *Theatre* here, and a club called *Museum* (§ 44). They who would see the burgher life of Nuremberg at the present day should repair to the *Rosenau*, a garden on W. of the town, belonging to a private society, to which strangers are admitted, resorted to by the citizens and their wives to drink coffee and hear music.

The *Shop of Roth and Raes*, Josephsplatz, is a kind of bazaar or show-room for the various wares at present manufactured in Nuremberg.

Bookseller.—At the shop of M. F. L. Schrag, No. 327, Königsstrasse, near St. Lawrence's Church, are to be found excellent engravings and works descriptive of the monuments and relating to the history of Nuremberg and its artists.

The manufacture of *Papier Maché* is carried to great perfection here; not only statuettes, but fruit, bronze armour, swords, are imitated with great skill. The principal depôt of *Fleischmann* in the Hirschgasse, a very picturesque Gothic mansion, near the Laufe Thor, deserves a visit.

An *Excursion* to the *Franconian Switzerland* may be made from Nuremberg, taking the rail to Forcheim Stat., whence omnibus to Muggendorf (Rte. 173).

Eilwagen daily: to Ratisbon (twice) in 12½ hrs.; to Ansbach in 5 hrs., and Stuttgart in 16 hrs.; to Amberg in 7½ hrs.; Eger in 15½ hrs., and Prague in 43 hrs.

Railroads to Hof, Leipsig, and Augsburg (see Rte. 172); to Bamberg, Würzburg, and Frankfurt; to Baireuth.

Historic Notes on Nuremberg.—During the 15th and 16th centuries Nuremberg attained the height of its wealth and prosperity. It possessed an independent domain, 23 Germ. m. in extent; it was able to furnish a contingent of 6000 fighting men to the army of the Emp. Maximilian, and it was the centre of trade between East and West; the chief mart and staple place for the produce of Italy and the Levant, which it received principally from Venice and Genoa, and distributed over the north and west of Europe, returning in exchange whatever the North had to offer. It was admirably adapted also by its position for an entrepôt to the traffic carried on by means of the Danube and Rhine. But commerce and the carrying trade of Europe were by no means the only sources of its wealth; since, in the extent and celebrity of its manufactures, it deserves to be considered as the Birmingham of the period. Its artisans, many of whom may more properly be styled artists, especially the workers of metals, smiths, armourers, cutlers, casters in bronze, and goldsmiths, were esteemed the most cunning and skilful craftsmen in Europe, and their productions were highly prized; the cloth weavers and dyers were likewise in high repute. To this period belong the names of the Nuremberg artists—*Albert Dürer* (1471–1528), painter, sculptor, engraver, mathematician, and engineer; *Peter Vischer*, sculptor and caster in bronze (d. 1530); *Adam Kraft*, sculptor (d. 1508), whose works served as models to improve the taste of their townsmen. To these may be added *Veit Stoss*, carver in wood, who, born at Cracow in 1447, settled at Nuremberg, and died there in 1542. Many

discoveries, both useful and pernicious to man, but which may be said to belong to the arts of life, were made here. Thus playing-cards, if not invented, were manufactured here as early as 1380: in 1390 a citizen of Nuremberg built a paper-mill, without doubt the first in Germany. Records exist of cannon being *cast* here in 1356: those previously in use are believed to have been constructed of iron bars held together by hoops. The first watches (called Nuremberg eggs from their oval shape) were made here in 1500, by one *Peter Hele;* the first gunlock in 1517. In 1360 Rudolph invented a machine for drawing wire: in 1550 *Erasmus Ebner* found out that particular alloy of metals called brass; the brass of earlier times was a different combination. *Hans Lobsinger*, the inventor of the air-gun (1560), and *Christopher Denner*, of the clarionet (1690), were also natives of this city. Nuremberg also claims the introduction of majolica into Germany. *Hirschvögel*, an artisan of this city, travelled into Italy in 1503, and went to Urbino, where he learnt the art of enamelling pottery. He returned in 1507, and established the first manufactory of that ware in Germany.

Various causes contributed to the decay of Nuremberg: among the foremost may be reckoned the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, which turned the commerce of the East away from central Europe into an entirely new channel. The selfish and misguided prejudices of the trades and guilds contributed not a little to the ruin of its manufacturers: the first, in 1498, expelled the Jews, and forbade them under pain of death even to sleep within the walls; and at a later period they shut their gates upon the Protestant weavers exiled from France and Flanders, who, however, found an asylum in other German cities, which their skill soon rendered successful competitors of the short-sighted Nurembergers. The calamitous period of the Thirty Years' War inflicted a serious and permanent blow on the city. The citizens, as well as their neighbours of Augsburg, adopted early, and stedfastly adhered to, the Reformed faith. For several centuries no Romanist was allowed to hold property in the town. (In 1841, when the last enumeration of the inhabitants in respect of creed was made, it contained 40,848 Protestants, and only 2692 Rom. Catholics. The latter have, it is said, increased since then in a greater ratio than the former, at least among the lower class.) Nuremberg consequently eagerly espoused the cause of Gustavus Adolphus, who, in 1632, was compelled to throw himself into the town with an army of 15,000 men, to protect both himself and it from the advancing force of Wallenstein, which was treble his own. He had barely time to ensconce himself behind a rampart, which his troops, aided by the townsfolk, threw up round the walls, enclosing the city within a ditch 8 ft. deep and 12 broad, strengthened with bastions and half-moons at intervals, and defended by 300 pieces of cannon, when the Imperial army drew near. The fortified camp of the Swedes, though hastily constructed within 14 days, appeared so formidable to Wallenstein, that he declined attacking it, and preferred waiting quietly until famine should starve his enemies into surrender. With this view, he also entrenched his army within a strong position upon the height above Fürth, to the south of the Rednitz, trusting to be able from thence to intercept communications and cut off supplies from his adversary. It will give some notion of the extent of his armament to mention that this camp was 7 m. in circuit, that it contained 15,000 women, nearly as many carters, sutlers, and servants, and 30,000 horses, the greater part employed to draw the baggage. For nearly 3 months did these two masters of the art of war sit watching each other like skilful chess-players, each fearful lest a single move should give advantage to his opponent. Wallenstein, in thus attempting to starve out the Swedes, was himself reduced to the utmost straits: the country around, unsparingly and designedly wasted by fire and sword, was completely drained

and exhausted, so that he was obliged to send 35 m. for forage, and it became a question of doubtful result which party would hold out the longest. Gustavus had in the mean while received reinforcements, which raised his army to nearly an equality with that of the Imperialists, and in addition he was backed by 30,000 citizens of Nuremberg capable of bearing arms, and devoted to his cause. This very augmentation of force was of baneful consequence, in soon quite exhausting his supplies, which were scanty before. The city, though previously well stored by the forethought of the magistrates, could barely furnish enough for its own wants; and famine, and its consequence, disease, laid thousands low, both in the camp and city. All the mills in and about Nuremberg could not grind a supply of corn sufficient for such a multitude, and 50,000 lbs. of bread furnished daily by the town excited rather than allayed the cravings of hunger. The king, perceiving the impossibility of retaining his position longer, used every effort to bring on a general engagement and draw down the enemy from his vantage-ground. When this proved unsuccessful, he was driven to the desperate and hopeless determination of storming his camp near Fürth. Wallenstein, secured behind his bulwarks, and showering death upon the Swedish ranks, laughed to scorn the rash enterprise, and Gustavus, unsuccessful for the first time in his life, was compelled to break up from his quarters and retreat (Sept. 8, 1632), leaving a garrison of 5000 men in Nuremberg. At the time of his departure 20,000 Swedes and 10,000 of the citizens had perished of disease and starvation, in about 8 or 10 weeks; fire and sword had laid waste the surrounding country, reducing it to a desert; the neighbouring villages and hamlets were heaps of ashes and ruin. Wallenstein managed to keep his ground only for 5 days after his rival had withdrawn. He then broke up his camp and retreated, having scarcely suffered less than Gustavus, nor did he venture any attempt upon Nuremberg. The extraordinary efforts made by the city to meet this exigency completely exhausted her financial resources, and left her encumbered with a load of debt whose burden remained oppressively felt for more than a century.

In 1806, by a decree of Napoleon, Nuremberg ceased to be a free city, and was given over to the King of Bavaria.

From Nuremberg an excursion may be made to *Fürth* by a rly. (the first completed in Germany for locomotives, 1835) about 3¾ m. long. The distance is performed in 7 or 8 minutes. It is carried under the line from Nuremberg to Hof, and about half-way between the two towns crosses the *Ludwigs-Canal*, constructed to unite the Danube with the Rhine. (See Rtes. 172, 175.) It is carried below the road and railroad, and across the river Pegnitz upon a bridge or aqueduct of masonry.

The active manufacturing town of *Fürth*, about 5 m. from Nuremberg, is situated between the Rednitz and Pegnitz, which, on their junction close below the town, are called Regnitz. It has risen up within a few years to be a formidable rival to Nuremberg, and already possesses a population of 15,000 souls. About one quarter of them are Jews, who, being interdicted by an illiberal law from settling, or even sleeping, in Nuremberg, have made the fortune of Fürth by their industry and perseverance. They possess a college of their own here, a separate court of justice, 2 Hebrew printing establishments, and several schools and synagogues, and enjoy privileges denied them in other parts of the Continent. The town may be termed a German Birmingham, its principal manufactures being brass and other metal wares, buttons, medals, gold leaf, toys and trinkets, pipes, mirrors, &c. In *St. Michael's* church is a *Sacramentshaus*, 24 ft. high, carved by Adam Kraft. The *Rathhaus* is a good production of modern Gothic, built of red sandstone.

Travellers desirous of purchasing

mediæval works of art would do well to visit Pickert's collection (*Sammlung mittelalteriger Gegenstände*). Entrance 24 kr.

The memorable battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which terminated in the retreat of the Swedish king after a display of consummate skill in the art of war on both sides, took place in the neighbourhood of Fürth, 4 Sept. 1632. The head-quarters of Gustavus in Fürth were at the inn called Grüner Baum, in the street still named after him. Wallenstein was strongly posted near Zirndorf, upon the low wooded hill about 2 miles S. of Fürth, surmounted by the ruins of a fortress, from which it gets the name of *Alte Veste*. In addition to the commanding ground, Wallenstein had fortified himself within ramparts, ditches, and palisades. Yet, in spite of this, Gustavus, driven to desperation by famine and pestilence, which had mowed down his army, determined on attempting to carry it by storm. The attack was commenced by the German troops in the Swedish service, but a shower of balls, rained down from a hundred pieces of artillery, soon compelled them to retreat. Gustavus then, to shame them, led on his own sturdy Northern warriors, the Finlanders; but their ranks were shattered by the cannonade in the same manner, and bravery availed nothing against an enemy who was not to be reached. A third attack met with no better success. A fourth, fifth, and sixth, from fresh bodies of troops, proved equally hopeless; and at length, after a ten hours' engagement, and a loss of 1700 men, Gustavus was compelled to draw off his forces. The difficult task of effecting a retreat in the face of the enemy was skilfully and bravely executed by Colonel Hepburn, a Scotch officer in the Swedish service. Offended at the promotion of an inferior officer above his head, he had sworn never to draw his sword for Gustavus again; but now that the king, in his emergency, begged of him this favour, the brave soldier forgot his resentment: "Sire, this is the only service I cannot refuse to perform, since it requires some daring," was his answer, and he executed the task most gallantly. A small tavern has been built on the summit of the hill of the Alte Veste, and it forms the common resort of holiday-making citizens. The walk or ride thither in a fine summer's afternoon is very agreeable, and the view over the valley of the Regnitz, the towns of Fürth and Nuremberg, the railroad between them, and the Danish canal, is highly interesting.

ROUTE 168.

NUREMBERG TO RATISBON.

13½ Germ. m. = 62⅝ Eng. m. A Railway is in progress by way of Amberg.

Eilwagen in 14 hrs.; a very hilly road. N.B. Pleasanter than this dull post-road is to take the Augsburg Railway to Donauwörth (4 hrs.), and the steamer down the Danube to Ratisbon (7 hrs.).

A little to the rt. of the road, soon after leaving Nuremberg, lies the Dutzendteich, a small lake in a wood, much frequented by the Nurembergers.

2 Feucht (*Inn*: Post; a small inn, but clean), 1½ m. distant from the *Canal* constructed to unite the Danube with the Main and Rhine. (See Rte. 175.) It here reaches its summit-level, being raised by 20 locks, and carried through deep rock-cuttings, originally meant to be tunnelled. It traverses a ravine by means of a trough-aqueduct. A considerable height, called the Grünerberg, intervenes between Feucht and

3 Neumarkt (*Inn:* Goldene Gans; uncomfortable), a small town of 3000 Inhab., once a free town like Nuremberg. In the neighbourhood are many ruined castles; the most remarkable is Wolfstein.

1½ Deining. (*Inn:* Post.) Bernadotte and the French met with a repulse here, 1796, from the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, and were driven over the hills to Neumarkt.

The church still bears a mark of the action in a cannon-ball embedded over the entrance.

1½ Daswang.

2½ Hohen-Schambach. The first part of this stage commands a distant view of the valley of the Danube. The road afterwards descends intothe picturesque lateral valley of the Nab, and follows the course of that river to its junction with the Danube. The towers of Ratisbon are seen some miles off, from the l. bank of the Danube, along which the road lies till it enters the suburb Stadt-am-Hof, which was entirely burned down by the French in 1809. A bridge of stone, 1092 ft. long, the only one over the Danube hence to the Black Sea, connects it with Ratisbon, built 1135-46; and although inconveniently narrow and steep, and moreover a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river, causing a fall or rapid by the width of its piers, is a very respectable structure, considering that it was founded 700 years ago.

3 RATISBON. (Germ. Regensburg.) (*Inns:* Goldenes Kreutz, on the Heideplatz; very good: in it is shown the room where D. John of Austria was born: ascend to the top of its tower. Goldener Engel, near the Post Office; clean and good. Drei Helmen, near the Hauptwache, and close to the Post; good. Das Dampfschiff, close to the landing-place of the steamers.)

Ratisbon is a city of 22,500 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Danube: it takes its German name Regensburg from the small river Regen, which runs into the Danube nearly opposite, and it was called by the Romans *Reginum*.

Ratisbon, for many centuries, flourished among the wealthiest and most important of the free Imperial cities. A large portion of the commerce of Europe passed through it: it had factories in distant countries, and merchants of Kiev in Russia drew bills upon its bankers. As early as the Crusades the boatmen of Ratisbon were famous; they conveyed pious pilgrims and warriors down the Danube on their way to the Holy Land. In later times (from 1663 to 1806) it became the seat of the Imperial Diets, 62 of which were held within its walls. The Street of Ambassadors reminds the spectator of the days when the vast straggling mansions composing it were occupied by the ministers of the ruling states of Europe. The Lion of St. Mark may still be seen over one gateway, the Eagle of Austria on another, and the Genoese coat of arms near a third. The same causes which affected the prosperity of Augsburg and Nuremberg were equally prejudicial to the good fortune of Ratisbon; and in the middle of the 17th century it had already fallen into decay. "It has diminished in size one-half, and the cross which stood in the centre of the city before the Thirty Years' War is now outside the modern W. wall."—*L. Mr.* The annals of the town record no less than 17 sieges which it endured since the 10th century, accompanied by bombardments and heavy exactions of money. The last of them, in 1809, when the town was stormed by Napoleon, and obstinately defended by the Austrians, inflicted the severest injury; nearly 200 houses and the whole suburb were then burnt to the ground. "Napoleon received a wound in the foot on this occasion.

In its present state it has an air of dulness; its streets are narrow, many of its buildings are of very high antiquity —evidently, from their style of architecture, older than any in Nuremberg. Among its ordinary dwelling-houses may be observed here and there tall battlemented *towers*, with loopholes in the walls; the habitations and fortresses, in ancient times, of a tyrannical and timid aristocracy, who were obliged to be ever on the defensive, even against their fellow-citizens. The loftiest of these is the *Golden Tower* in the Wallerstrasse; another bears the figures of Goliath and David painted on the outside. A third is attached to the inn of the Golden Cross.

The *Cathedral* (of St. Peter), one of the finest Gothic churches in Germany, was begun 1275, by the architect Andrew Egl, and its construction was carried on until the beginning of the 16th century, when it was left in

its present unfinished state. The W. front is in the decorated style of the 15th century, but there is a portion on the E., as you enter the church, which resembles the early English style. The W. façade is a noble elevation, even though the towers are unfinished; and its portal, throwing out a pier in front so as to form a double archway, is laden with sculptured figures and elegant ornaments. The plan is peculiar: the cathedral has the form of a basilica on the ground plan, for the length of the transepts does not exceed the width of the nave and aisles. It is only in the upper story that there are transepts. Both aisles terminate at the E. end with an apse. It is 333 ft. long, and 120 ft. high. The interior is remarkable for the simple elegance of the clustered columns, the just proportions of the arches of the nave, the triforium, and the clerestory; for the subdued mellow hue of the stone, and the richness of the painted glass. Of the modern windows, that under the S.W. tower is one of the richest in colour which the modern art of Munich has produced. The modern windows were presented by the late king Lewis. At his instigation, also, the interior underwent a complete repair, and was purged of numerous gaudy painted wooden altars and monuments which disfigured the church and concealed its beauties, and none are left but such as are in harmony with a Gothic edifice. The high altar must be excepted; but it has been encased in a wooden covering executed in a Gothic style. It is of solid silver, most beautifully chased. Above the back of the altar rises a crucifix; the figure is finely sculptured. The other altars consist of elegant Gothic canopies carved in stone. In the N. aisle, opposite the 5th intercolumniation from the W. end, against the wall, is a statue of the Virgin, of singular beauty, highly worthy of attention as a work of art, probably of the 14th century. Just beyond this, in a recess, is the monument of the Primate Dalberg, in white marble, designed by Canova; and on the same side, near the end of the aisle, is a bronze tablet, with figures in low relief, representing Christ taking leave of the Virgin, on the monument of a lady of Nuremberg, who died in 1521, by Peter Vischer: opposite to this is the modern monument of Bp. Wittmann (died 1833), by Eberhard, of Munich; and near it is that of the prince-bishop Count Herberstein, containing a bas-relief, in white marble, by an artist of Passau (?), representing Christ feeding the multitude; it is stiff, but of wonderfully minute workmanship, and is a picture in stone. Near the E. end of the S. aisle are 2 good modern monuments of Bp. Sailer (d. 1832) and Bp. v. Schwäbl (d. 1841), both by Eberhard. Just beyond the door, within the S. transept, is a singular Gothic draw-well, ornamented with two appropriate figures, representing our Saviour and the woman of Samaria. In the middle of the nave, kneeling at the foot of a large cross, and in a fine style, is the bronze statue of the Cardinal and Bishop Philip William Prince of Bavaria.

An excellent *view* of Ratisbon, of the distant chain of the Alps to the S., and the course of the Danube as far as Donaustauf, and the Valhalla, is obtained from the top of the cathedral. The ascent to it is by the Eselsthurm (Asses' Tower), adjoining the N. transept, so called because the materials for the upper part of the building were carried up it on the backs of asses; and for their convenience it was provided with a winding inclined plane, instead of a staircase. This tower was a mere temporary erection, intended to supply the place of a scaffolding; but as the building has never been completed, it has not been removed.

To the N.E. of the Cathedral are the *Cloisters* (here called ambitus), containing much that is interesting in architecture. The windows are richly decorated with ornaments of different periods; they are round-headed, filled with trefoil tracery, and round the inside are figures of the Apostles, mixed with ornament in that style of the Renaissance which in Spain is called the plataresque. In the walls

and pavement are many monuments of members of the Chapter, and here are deposited a number of Roman antiquities dug up near the Jacobin Gate.

Those who take an interest in the study of architecture should visit two *ancient churches*, which certainly long preceded the larger cathedral, and which are entered from these cloisters. One, called the *Allerheiligenkapelle*, is a Greek cross, surmounted by an octagonal dome, stone-vaulted, and in the Romanesque style; it dates probably from the 10th or 11th century; it has erroneously been called a Baptistery. The other, called the *Alte Dom*, or Stephanskirchlein, is probably nearly as old as the Roman period, and is in the form of the ancient basilica, consisting of a parallelogram, vaulted with semicircular niches in the thickness of the wall, which is very massive; in one of them, at the end, stands the altar, a square block of stone, hollowed out, probably to contain relics. Opposite to it is a low gallery, supported on round arches by stunted pillars. This chapel, for it may be so termed from its limited size, is lighted by small round-headed windows, placed high up in the niches on each side. It is supposed that originally it had no windows. These two interesting edifices are not generally shown; but the verger (der Messner) keeps the keys, and will readily admit any one.

At a short distance S.E. from the cathedral, in the N.W. corner of the Corn-Market, stands a square massive tower of rough masonry, called the *Roman Tower*, probably the oldest structure in Ratisbon, and a relic of the Roman castle.

The churches of *Ober* and *Nieder Münster* belonged to nunneries long since dissolved, whose abbesses held the rank of princesses of the empire, and occupied seats in the Diet!

Most of the churches have been altered, modernised, or rebuilt, so that they retain very little of the primitive construction. There is, however, one other church of high antiquity which remains unchanged, the *Scotch Benedictine Church of St. James* (Schottenkirche), situated at the W. end of the city, close to the Jacob's Gate. Its origin will interest the English traveller. Many persons being driven from Scotland by Macbeth's usurpation, a Benedictine monk, named Marian, who took refuge at Ratisbon, built there, in 1068, a small monastery for his brethren. These Scotch Benedictines, having become popular by their piety and their devotion to education, and too numerous for their small monastery, Otho, Burgrave of Ratisbon, and his brother, with several nobles and citizens of Ratisbon, built for them, in 1109, a large convent and church, dedicated to St. James. It is the only establishment out of several in different parts of Germany — at Würzburg, Erfurth, Vienna, &c. — which still exists. It has escaped secularisation, probably because its depreciated revenues were not worth seizing; for it at present barely supports 2 monks of the order, and 5 young Scotch students, who are transferred from their native country to be educated here for the priesthood. Besides a good library of 16,000 volumes, it possesses portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, the Pretender, and Cardinal of York. One of its priors fought at Culloden in the cause of the Stuarts. Ladies are not admitted into the monastery. The *Church*, in the round style, is probably not older in any part than the year 1200, when it was so completely restored by the third abbot as to be really rebuilt. It is very plain within, and is in the form of a basilica, with a nave, having a flat ceiling and aisles vaulted. The height of the columns, and richness of their capitals, indicate a leaning towards the principles of the Gothic. On the N. side is a singular projecting porch of the 13th centy.—a circular arch, supported at the sides by pillars, near the bases of which lie lions. It is ornamented with curious carvings—crocodiles, monsters, &c.—which are supposed to represent the triumph of Christianity over various forms of heathenism.

Just outside the Jacob's Gate is a curious old cross, bearing the date of

1459. It was judiciously restored and replaced, nearly in its original situation, in 1846, by the architect *Herr Maurer*. The sculpture, except the 4 figures at the angles of the lower part, is old.

The *Church of St. Emmeran* (situated at the centre of the circuit of the city S. of the Danube), patron of Ratisbon, now half in ruins, is an interesting old structure: it has an isolated tower, ornamented with statues, and a fore court, in the round style, of a very early period. It contains some curious monuments of St. Emmeran, St. Wolfgang (both bishops here); of St. Denis the Areopagite, of King Childeric, who was driven hither out of France, of the Emp. Arnulph and his son, &c. *See* the Romanesque crypt containing St. Wolfang's relics. In the sacristy are preserved the elaborately ornamented silver shrines of Bishops Emmeran and Wolfgang, with their crosiers of ivory, mitres, and robes.

The abbot of St. Emmeran enjoyed princely rank, and sat at the Diets on the bench of Rhenish prelates. The abbey was 1200 years old at the time of its dissolution. The convent was built by Theodo II., and was enlarged, along with the church, by Charlemagne.

The vast abbey of St. Emmeran is now converted into the *Palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis;* it is an extensive but not a handsome edifice. It is hardly worth the trouble to enter it, though it contains some modern paintings. The new *Stables* are handsome and large. The riding-school is decorated with bas-reliefs by *Schwanthaler*, representing the Olympian games. The cloisters of the abbey, which have recently been restored by the present owner of the palace, are a fine specimen of the Gothic architecture of the 14th centy. The gateways at each end of the eastern cloister are remarkable. The *Gothic Chapel*, within the area of these cloisters, is an elegant structure, and deserves notice. *Dannecker's* statue of Christ is placed in it. Below it is the family vault, in which are some bronze sarcophagi of elaborate workmanship.

The *Rathhaus*, on the W. side of the Kohlenmarkt, consists of two parts: the older, on the W. side of the small Rathhausplatz, dates from the 14th centy.; while that on the N. side was completed in 1723. The old Rathhaus is a gloomy and irregular pile, but historically interesting, because the Diets of the Empire were held in it for nearly a century and a half (1663-1806). The entrance is by a very singular Gothic portal. The Diet occupied 6 apartments, distinguished neither for their proportions nor decorations, and now little better than lumber-rooms. In the Hall of Assembly, or Reichssaal, is shown an arm-chair, called, but erroneously, the Imperial throne, with the benches for the Electors and the ecclesiastical and civil members. A flight of steps at the lower end of this hall leads to the Model Chamber, which does not contain anything interesting, except, perhaps, a model of the bridge over the Danube, as it formerly existed, with 3 towers; and one, very carefully executed, of the porch of St. James's Church. On the ground-floor of the building, and below the ground, are the *Dungeons* and *Chamber of Torture*. The following description of them is taken principally from an account by a traveller who saw them in 1836, and they still remain unaltered:—"The damsel who acted as my guide was about to lead me through a long suite of rooms; but I begged her, in preference, to let me see the prisons. Accordingly, having descended the stairs, she disappeared, and in a few minutes returned, bearing a lantern and some sheets of paper, with which she led the way to the vaults below the building. After several turnings and windings we came to a doorway so low that I was obliged to bend nearly double to enter it; and, on passing it, I found myself, with my back still bent (for there was not room to stand upright), in a vaulted dungeon, 6 ft. or 8 ft. square, lined with wood, having a raised step at one end to serve as a pillow to the inmate of this miserable cell. Daylight was entirely denied to him, and the only air

that could reach him, from the dark passage without, came through a small grating in the door." In the ceiling is a square hole lined with lead, communicating with a pipe, which leads to a room above; by this means anything which the prisoner uttered might be overheard. In this dungeon, which is numbered 18, Count Schaffgotsch, who was accused of being engaged in Wallenstein's alleged treasonable conspiracy, was confined before his execution, A. D. 1635. "On the outside of this chamber my guide stooped down at a trap-door of iron grating, strongly fastened with bolts and chains, and, lighting one of the pieces of paper, pushed it through the bars. As it fell, I perceived by its light a dungeon more horrid than the first; a kind of well, about 12 ft. deep, with no other entrance than this trap-door, so that the prisoner must have been let down into it as into a living tomb. Of the former kind of cells there are 19 or 20; of the latter 3 or 4: they are, happily, no longer used. We passed hence, through several strong iron doors, to the *Torture Chamber*, a lofty apartment, with ample space for the exercise of the apparatus of cruelty deposited in it." Just outside the entrance is a bench, on which the prisoner was allowed to sit for a quarter of an hour, to consider whether he would make a voluntary confession. From this spot he enjoyed, through a small opening, a view of the different instruments of torture. To these were given facetious and endearing names; so that the judges and examiners were merry and humorous over their victims, and, as Isaac Walton did his frogs, handled them as if they loved them. First, there is the horizontal rack, resembling a long bedstead, or platform of boards, upon which the criminal was laid, his feet attached to one end, and his arms fastened to a rope which passed round a windlass at the other, so as to stretch out his limbs to the utmost extent that agony would allow without causing death. It exhibits a refinement of cruelty, being furnished with a roller armed with spikes rounded off, over which the body of the sufferer was drawn backwards and forwards. This roller was called *der gespickte Hase*, "the larded hare." The second species of torture resembled the first, but was inflicted vertically instead of horizontally, by raising the victim by a rope attached to his arms, which were bound behind his back, to the roof, and then letting him fall, by loosening the rope, to within a few inches of the ground. "Two stones so heavy," says the traveller before quoted, "that I could scarcely lift them (the heaviest weighs about a centner = 125 lbs. avoir.), were previously attached to the feet, so that the jerk inflicted by the sudden fall must have strained every joint out of its socket." Another mode of applying it was by securing the feet of the person being examined to hooks or rings in the floor, and then hoisting him up until the crack was heard of the arm-bones being pulled out of their sockets at the shoulders, when, if he was to be treated mildly, two burning torches were held under his armpits; if severely, one torch was held alternately under each. The instrument by which this was effected consists of an upright frame of wood, with a windlass about 2 ft. from the ground, to which the rope is still fastened by one end, while the other dangles from a pulley in the roof, with a triangle of wood attached to it; it was named *die schlimme Liesel*, "bad Bess." To this triangle the arms of the victims were fastened. The third instrument was a very high arm-chair, having, instead of a cushion, a seat stuck full of small sharp spikes of wood about 2 inches high, upon which the prisoner was made to sit with weights on his lap, and others hanging from his feet. This had two names, *der Beichstuhl*, *i. e.* "the confessional," and *der Jungfrauenschoos*, "the maiden's lap." A ladder leaning against the wall has some of the rounds replaced by angular pieces of wood, shaped like prisms, turning on their axis. The criminal was hauled by a rope over a pulley, passing into the next room, to the top of the ladder, and then allowed to de-

scend; the rapid friction up and down grazing every vertebra in his naked back, as he passed over the prisms: it was called *Rutschbahn*, or "slide." There is also a wooden horse, named *der Spanische Esel*, "the Spanish ass," on the sharp edge of which the criminal was made to ride; and two or three other instruments equally horrible, the invention of which is a disgrace to human nature. Nevertheless, those who used them were very religious, for even the frame which held the two lights, which were alone allowed, is made in the form of a large cross, on which was hung a crucifix, to afford consolation to the victim. One side of this chamber is partitioned off by a screen of wooden trellis-work; and behind it may still be seen the desk at which the judges (Blutrichter) sat, seeing and hearing all that passed, but unseen themselves, and took down the confessions extorted from the victims in their agonies. On the opposite side are the seats for the executioner (Scharfrichter) and surgeon, the latter of whom attended to watch the state of the prisoner, lest, if he were tortured too far, he should escape examination by death. This machinery surpasses in iniquity what survives of the far-famed dungeons of Venice, and is the only example in Europe of such an apparatus perfectly preserved—and indeed it deserves to be preserved, to illustrate the manner in which justice was administered in ages which are often held up to our admiration by those whose views of history are drawn from their imagination. The Torture Chamber lies directly under the Hall of the Diet; and, had not the floor been well lined, the cries of the sufferers must have reached the ears of the assembly. The lining is now removed, so that the light actually appears through cracks in the ceiling above. A work entitled *Institutio Criminalis Theresiana*, date 1769, a copy of which is shown at the town-house, contains not only a description of the tortures, but representations of the modes of inflicting them.

The square called *Heideplatz* receives its name from a combat which took place in it, in the presence of the Emperor Henry I., between a citizen of Ratisbon, named Hans Dollinger, and a gigantic *heathen* Magyar, called Craco, who had previously vanquished all opponents, but was here vanquished himself. A rude fresco-painting, on the house opposite the Rathhaus, No. 73, represents the duel. The interior of this house is worth seeing. At a later period a tournament was held here, to maintain the innocence of the beautiful Agnes Bernauer, whose story is related under the head Straubing, Rte. 180.

The *Bishop's Palace* (Bischofshof) (situated on the N. side of the Cathedral), in which the German emperors were lodged during their visits to Ratisbon, is now a brewery. The Emp. Maximilian II. died in it, 12 Oct. 1576.

An agreeable *Garden* or *Allée*, occupying the site of ancient fortifications, runs round the town. Within it, on the S. side of the town, a small circular temple has been erected as a *monument to Kepler* the astronomer, who died here of a broken heart on his way to see the Emperor Ferdinand, 1630, and is buried in the neighbouring Protestant churchyard.

The *theatre* is rebuilt since a fire in 1849. The *Club* is the *Harmonie*.

Those who desire a pleasing view over the city, and the valleys of the Danube and Regen, cannot do better than cross the bridge and the suburb of Stadt-am-Hof, and walk to the church on the Dreifaltigkeitsberg, just beyond it.

The *Post* and *Eilwagen office* is in the Domstrasse (Letter G, No. 61), on the S. side of the cathedral.

Eilwagen daily to Vienna in 42 hrs.; to Frankfurt a. M. by Rail from Nuremberg, to Landshut, and Munich, in 15½ hrs.; to Amberg in 8 hrs.; Eger in 18½ hrs.; and Prague in 38 hrs.; to Salzburg, by Altötting; to Donauwörth; to Baireuth.

Steamboats descend the Danube to Linz and Vienna every day in the height of summer, and every other day

at other times. (See Rte. 180.) As they start at a very early hour (5 o'clock in summer), passports are called for on a place being taken, and kept until the traveller has entered Austria.

No one should quit Ratisbon without visiting the *Temple of Valhalla*, at Donaustauf, on the l. bank of the Danube, 6 m. below Ratisbon. (See Rte. 180.) Omnibus daily: fare 24 kr. there and back, with 3 hrs. halt to see Valhalla. A carriage with two horses may be hired for 3 fl. = 5*s.* to go and return. It is an easy walk for a moderately good walker: much distance may be saved by crossing the wooden bridge, which is below the stone bridge, to the island called the Unterer-Wehrt, walking down nearly to the end of this island, and ferrying over to the village of Weichs. A pleasant path across the meadow, along the l. bank of the Danube, leads thence into the road; which, however, after rain, is, like all Bavarian roads, deep in mud, so that you reach the Temple of Fame, like some of its inmates, through a good deal of dirt.

Weltenburg (Rte. 175), about 18 m. above Ratisbon, and 5 above Kelheim, is the only very picturesque spot on the Danube between Ulm and Ratisbon.

ROUTE 169.

WÜRZBURG TO FULDA, BY KISSINGEN AND BRÜCKENAU.

The direct road does not pass through Kissingen: its stages are, 3½ Arnstein, 2½ Hammelburg, 3½ Brückenau. To Fulda, 13½ Germ. m.: Eilwagen daily, in 12¾ hrs.; to Brückenau in 8½ hrs. To Kissingen, 7¼ Germ. m.: Eilwagen daily, in 5¾ hrs.

2½ Opferbaum. (See Rte. 170.)
3 Poppenhausen.
1¾ *Kissingen.** — *Inns:* Kurhaus, a comfortable and well-managed establishment, has a much-frequented table-d'hôte at 1. Schlatters Hotel, in an agreeable situation on the N. side of the town, looking up the valley of the Saale: it has the best *cuisine* in Kissingen. Baierischer Hof. Sächsischer Hof. The Hôtel de Russie: table-d'hôte, 1 fl. and 36 kr. The *fare* at the tables-d'hôte, and the dinners sent from the Traiteurs to lodging-houses, are equally indifferent. Pastry, salad, cheese, and fruit are forbidden by the physicians, therefore omitted altogether.

Lodging-houses: many new and showy ones have been lately built in the immediate neighbourhood of the springs. In full seasons the price paid for lodgings is higher than that for rooms at the hotels. Most of the physicians receive boarders.

Physicians.—The most eminent resident physicians are—Dr. Maas, Dr. Diruf, Dr. Welsch, Dr. Balling. Dr. Granville visits the baths in summer; Dr. Travis of Nice has long practised here, by permission of the King.

Divine Service is performed by a clergyman of the Established Church, every Sunday, during the season, in a room fitted up for the purpose, in the buildings belonging to the government.

The number of visitors is about 4000 annually.

Kissingen is a town of about 1500 Inhab., pleasantly situated on the Franconian Saale. It possesses 3 mineral springs. The *Rakoczy* and *Pandur Brunnen* furnish saline and chalybeate waters, which are tonic and aperient without flying to the head; the Rakoczy is used for drinking, the Pandur for baths: they are highly recommended as a remedy for chronic diseases, gout, and complaints of the stomach. These 2 springs are covered by an elegant iron shed, designed by *Gärtner*. The third, or *Maxbrunnen*, is acidulous and alkaline: it is cooling

* Dr. Granville has published (1850) a useful 'Guide to Kissingen.'

and diuretic, and not unlike the Seltzer water, except that it has no iron, and is very much more agreeable; it is chiefly prescribed for children. The Rakoczy water is drunk before breakfast; the Maxbrunnen is taken after dinner; and the Pandur, which is not unpleasant in taste, still later. It is usual to begin with 2 or 3 glasses. The first effect of the waters is commonly a slight headache, which proves that they act upon the system, and is considered a good symptom. Between 400,000 and 500,000 bottles of mineral waters are exported annually.

The *Baths* are merely long wooden tubs, in the shape of coffins, brought into the patient's bedroom—the mineral water being conveyed from the Pandur spring in long narrow buckets, on the backs of old women, who discharge their burden by bending down and tilting out the water over their heads. The Kurhaus, Schlatters, and some of the best lodging-houses have baths attached to them.

King Lewis of Bavaria, who frequently visited Kissingen, caused a colonnade (*Arcadenbau*), and a handsome *Conversationssaal*, to be constructed in that style which at Munich is called Byzantine, from the designs of *Gärtner*. The latter is lighted up twice a week for a dance, but is generally thinly attended. Other improvements and new buildings have converted Kissingen from a poor village into a well-built town. The *ordre du jour* is nearly as follows: from 6 to 8 A.M. the guests repair to the wells and drink vigorously—the band plays at 6; from 8 to 1 the crowd disappears, no one is seen. At *one* everybody dines—the wine is bad. After dinner it is customary to take coffee on the Promenade, after which the visitors disperse in walking parties; exercise on foot being recommended by the physicians. Between 7½ and 8½ P.M. there is again music on the Promenade, and after supper all the world goes to bed. The life is monotonous, almost exclusively calculated for invalids, and offers a great contrast to the gaiety of Baden. There is, however, a small theatre on the rt. bank of the Saale at the foot of the Staffelberg, in which performances take place during the season. All *gaming-tables* have been forbidden by the Bavarian Government since 1848.

At the N.W. angle of the Kurplatz, or public walk, is C. Jügel's *circulating library and reading-room*, where the principal German, French, and English newspapers may be seen.

In the neighbourhood are many agreeable *walks* and *drives*. A little way to the N., up the valley of the Saale, are the *Salt Works*. The principal brine spring, called *Soolensprudel*, which supplies them, exhibits the singular phenomenon of ebbing and flowing through an Artesian well or shaft, bored to a depth of 307 ft. It brings up with it great quantities of carbonic acid gas, which is collected by means of a large inverted funnel, suspended over the surface of the water, and, being conveyed by pipes to an adjoining building, is administered to patients in the shape of gas-baths. It is introduced into a wooden tub, in which the patient is seated, clothed in his usual dress: its effects are stimulating, and it diffuses a warmth over the whole body. The water too is used in Douche baths, tub-baths (Wannenbad), in baths where the water is thrown over the body in small jets (Strahlenbad), considered very strengthening, and in effervescent baths (Wellenbad). The last is a most delightful mode of bathing; being, in fact, bathing in soda-water very highly charged with carbonic acid gas. The water, highly effervescent, rushes up with great force through a pipe which enters the bottom of the bath. The temperature of the water is almost invariably 67° Fahr.

The long *Evaporating Houses* (Gradirhäuser) deserve notice. They consist of sheds, nearly 1¼ m. long, 25 ft. high, filled with stacks of thorn faggots, over which the weak brine, pumped out of the shaft, is made to trickle, dropping from twig to twig. The water is 6 times raised in passing from one end of the building to the other; and after this process its strength is increased 7 times, from 2½ per cent. of

salt to 17½, by mere exposure to the atmosphere. It has been calculated by Professor Forbes that nearly 3 million cubic ft. of water are thus carried off as invisible vapour annually, and a vast expenditure of fuel is thus saved, which is the object and design of the contrivance. In the first descent of the water a great quantity of oxide of iron is deposited, which gives to the faggots in that section of the shed their yellow colour. A sensible coolness is produced in the air, even in the warmest weather, in the neighbourhood of the shed, while the evaporation is going on. The faggots are changed every 2 years, on account of the carbonate of lime with which the water encrusts them. This stalactitic matter is broken off and serves to mend the roads, while the wood is burned, and the ashes form an excellent manure, owing to the quantity of alkali contained in them.

About ½ m. further up the valley, at the village of Hausen, a new Artesian well, called *Schönbornsbrunnen*, has been sunk, which has reached the depth of nearly 2000 ft. This spring is also intermittent at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks; being in repose and in activity for intervals of equal length. The water rushes up in a column of about 6 in. diameter to a height which is said to be 80 ft. It is very highly charged with salt, to 26 or 27 per cent. A tower has been erected over this Artesian well, furnished with galleries, on which spectators assemble to witness the phenomenon of the rise of the fountain when it bursts forth.

About 4 m. off, up the valley of the Saale, is *Bocklet*, another watering-place, possessing 4 strong chalybeate springs, in which the salts of soda are largely mixed with the iron. The action of the water is powerfully tonic and exciting. The accommodation is tolerable, the principal lodgings and Kurhaus being under the same management as those at Kissingen; but living is cheaper.

A favourite walk is to the ruined *castle Botenlaube*, on the summit of a hill, less than a m. distant S. from Kissingen. From it there is a pleasing view of the valley of the Saale and of the town. Another walk is to the Altenberg, on the W. side of the river. It has been laid out in walks and shrubberies, and has a decorated summer-house on the summit.

Excursions are made to the Klaushof, in the wood on the road to Brückenau, to the ruined castle of Trimberg, on the way to Hammelburg (Rte. 169 A), and to the Kreuzberg. This last is the highest of the Rhöngebirge, and is visible from Kissingen in a N.N.E. direction. It is ascended for its view, which, though very extensive, is not remarkable, being that of an undulating country, partly cleared and cultivated, partly wooded; but without any prominent features of mountain, crag, lake, or river to diversify it. The home view is the most pleasing. On the summit is a cross 85 ft. high, and a wooden tower, built originally for surveying. A little below the highest point on the N.W. side is a Franciscan monastery, where those who ascend the mountain to see the sun set and rise, sleep, and are well fed and supplied with excellent home-brewed beer by the monks. The best way of making the excursion to the Kreuzberg is by starting in a light carriage from Kissingen in the morning, so as to dine early at Neustadt, where there is a neat clean inn, on the rt. hand, at the entrance of the town. Neustadt is a very ancient fortified town, and on the opposite bank of the Saale are the extensive ruins of the castle of Salzburg, said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and certainly the residence of Charlemagne, who, in 803, received here the ambassadors of Nicephorus I., the Emperor of the East. Proceed to Bischofsheim, so as to arrive there 2 hrs. at least before sunset. At Hasselbach, a little beyond Bischofsheim, it is necessary to get out and walk to the summit, as the road becomes exceedingly rough. This walk takes 1¼ hr. An empty carriage can reach the monastery, in which there is stabling. The first half of the ascent is rather steep; the latter, over sheep-walks and through copse, is easy. The

next morning the carriage should be sent to the village of Sandberg, where the traveller may rejoin it by a pleasant walk through the woods and down the grassy slopes of the mountain. The return to Kissingen will occupy about 4 hrs., passing through Premich and rejoining the high road, which runs up the valley of the Saale, at Aschach.

The nearest *Railway Stations* to Kissingen are Gemünden, on the line from Frankfurt to Würzburg (Rte. 167), and Schweinfurth, on the line to Bamberg (Rte. 170); *Eilwagen* daily to both stats.; also to Fulda, Würzburg, Brückenau, Meiningen.

There is a post-road from Kissingen to Meiningen. (See Rte. 92, *Handbook for N. Germ.*)

About 18 m. from Kissingen lies Brückenau. The road is now provided with post-horses and daily *Eilwagen*; the journey with voituriers takes up 4 or 5 hrs.

2¼ Platz.

1½ *Brückenau.* — *Inns:* Baierischer Hof; Post, good, situated in the town, which contains about 1800 Inhab.

The baths are 2 m. off, to the westward, lower down, and in a beautiful part of the valley of the Sinn, and are the most picturesque of the Franconian baths. They were much patronised by the late King of Bavaria. The principal buildings stand in the level ground of the valley, which is about ½ m. wide, and bounded by parallel lines of hills, which are covered with beech forest. The meadows about them have been laid out in gardens and park-like grounds, through which runs a clear, pebbly, brawling, trout-stream. Delightful walks traverse the woods in all directions. In fine weather these baths are a most agreeable place of residence, but in wet weather they are damp, and dry walks are scarce. The baths consist of a group of houses exclusively to accommodate visitors; there is no village here. They are on much the same footing as those at Schlangenbad. The lodging-houses all belong to the king, and are under the management of an inspector. Each room is marked with its price, but those visitors who do not stay more than 3 days are charged one-third extra. Furniture very scanty—attendance bad.

The *New Kurhaus* is a large building, looking outside very much like an ancient basilica, surrounded by an open arcade. The walls of the great hall within are covered with arabesques, vile in taste and execution. Table-d'hôte in it daily during the season—very indifferent, wine worse. Charge, 48 kr., but, to visitors staying not more than 3 days, 1 fl. No gambling is allowed.

The Fürstenbau, King Lewis's residence, a modest country house, stands on the slope of the hill on the western side of the valley, not far from the Kurhaus, from which a broad alley leads up to it. It has a pretty flower-garden, laid out in terraces, commanding a pleasing view of the valley. On one of them stands a very ancient oak. Here the late king used to pass some time every summer, and write verses expressing his love for peace and contentment and rural life.

The other edifices, called Kellerbau, Rothes Haus, Hirsch, Schwan, &c., are lodging-houses. *Living* is cheap on the whole; the usual charge for a room is 1 fl. a day—and the entire cost of board and lodging need not exceed 4*s.* English.

The good qualities of the waters were first discovered by the princely Abbots of Fulda, to whom Brückenau formerly belonged.

The chief of the 3 springs—*Brückenauerquellen*—affords one of the purest chalybeate waters known, and, though the gas is at first apt to fly to the head, has a tonic or very strengthening effect on weak stomachs. It is used as a finish (after cure) to the waters of Kissingen. The spring seems in constant ebullition from the quantity of carbonic gas which it throws up, and it deposits brown stains of oxide of iron upon every object with which it comes in contact. Portable baths from any of the springs are sent into the apartments of the lodging-houses when required. The water is so charged with

gas, that it sparkles and ferments with every movement of the body—and it has been compared to bathing in warm soda-water or champagne.

The other two springs, the "*Wernazzer*," and the "*Sinnberger*," are charged with very pure carbonic acid, and resemble soda-water in taste.

Owing to the situation of Brückenau on the W. extremity of the Rhöngebirge chain of hills, its environs abound in delightful walks and beautiful scenery. The favourite excursion is to the Kreuzberg; the road to which lies through the town of Brückenau, and up to the head of the valley of the Sinn.

A cross road leads from Brückenau to Schlüchtern in Hesse, a post station on the high road between Frankfurt and Eisenach. The road on leaving Brückenau rises to a great height, and crosses the hills near the picturesque village of Schwarzenfels. It passes a mile or two to the S. of Rampolz, the seat of Count Degenfeld-Schomberg, situated in a hilly and well-wooded country.

The road from Brückenau to Fulda is hilly; the next stage is

1½ Motten.

2½ Fulda. (See *N. Germ.*, Rte. 86.)

ROUTE 169 A.

FRANKFURT TO KISSINGEN, BY ASCHAFFENBURG AND LOHR.

17¾ Germ. m. = 81⅔ Eng. m. The quickest way to perform this journey is to take the Würzburg Rly. as far as Gemünden, 3¼ hrs., and thence by post or Eilwagen in 5 hrs. to Kissingen. Some may prefer the steamers up the Main, but they are very slow.

6 Aschaffenburg Stat. (Rte. 167.) [A post-road here branches off to the E., and proceeds through a pretty, well-wooded country, forming part of the Spessart, to

2 Hain, a hamlet pleasantly situated. The road, though well engineered and nowhere steep, ascends for more than half this stage, and finally winds by a green valley down to the banks of the Main. Nearly the whole way is dense forest (the Spessart), consisting almost entirely of beech (see Rte. 167), varied by constant inequalities of ground.]

Lohr Stat. (*Inns:* Post, Hirsch, good; the landlord rents some trout and grayling fisheries;—Krone.) Lohr is a thriving little town, delightfully situated on the Main—a station on the Rly. to Würzburg. It has manufactures of iron, paper, and boats. In the principal street almost every second house is an inn, as one is often surprised to see in the most remote German villages. Along the valley of the Main to

2 *Gemünden* Stat., also on the Main.—No good inn. Travellers to or from Kissingen, by the Rly. from Frankfurt and Würzburg, or by steamers on the Main, halt here. The road hence to Kissingen follows generally the course of the Franconian Saale, running sometimes along its valley, sometimes over the shoulders of the hills which confine its course. It passes through alternate copse, wood, forest, corn, and vines, with several very steep ascents. Except where, owing to the steepness of

the road, the rains have cut it up, it is good.

3¼ Hammelburg.—(*Inn:* Post; indifferent.) Near the Post is a stork's nest of immense size, on the gable of a ruined church.

About half-way a ruined castle, Trimberg, is passed on the right. After having survived attacks in the Peasants' and Thirty Years' wars, it was sold in 1803 for 22,000 fl., and reduced to its present state of ruin. It commands a fine view. It is a favourite object for excursions from Kissingen. A little farther on, just before the road crosses the Saale, is the village of Euerdorf. Thence, too, Kissingen may be reached by a pleasant path along the wooded bank of the river Saale.

2½ *Kissingen.* (Rte. 169.)

ROUTE 170.

FRANKFURT TO CARLSBAD, WÜRZBURG, BAMBERG, BAIREUTH—RAIL—AND EGER; WITH EXCURSIONS TO ALEXANDERSBAD AND THE FICHTELGEBIRGE.

RAILROAD as far as Baireuth, by Schweinfurth and Bamberg. For description of it, from Frankfurt to

WÜRZBURG, see Rte. 167. Thenceforth the Rly. follows a very winding course, first ascending the Fleischbachthal, then following the Main, by which tunnels are avoided, and the line is terraced round the sides of hills.

Near Unter-Pleichfeld the Archduke Charles defeated Marshal Jourdan, 1796. The palace of *Werneck*, formerly the summer residence of the Archbp. of Würzburg, is now a lunatic asylum. (*Inn:* Löwe.) The country between Würzburg and Schweinfurth is one uninterrupted corn-field.

2½ Schweinfurth Stat.

The Rly. to Bamberg follows the valley of the Main, studded with villages, at the foot of vine-clad hills, whose heights are here and there surmounted by old castles, the cradles of the Franconian nobles. l. ½ mile from Schweinfurth, under the terraced vineyards by the river side, is a fountain with an inscription in honour of King Lewis, who improved the navigation. 2½ m. from Schweinfurth is the picturesque and well-situated *castle of Mainberg*, now a carpet manufactory. On the l. of the road, at the village of the same name, stands the secularised monastery Ober-Theres, about 4 m. from

3 Hassfurth Stat. (*Inn:* Post.) At the E. end of the town is a pretty *Ch.* known as the *Ritterkapelle:* over the door is a Nativity in relief; the choir has double interlaced vaulting

ribs. The chief beauty is the triple chancel arch, with niches. It may have been built between 1300 and 1400; some tombs of the Schaumburgs deserve notice. Beyond Hassfurth the road passes through Zeil, which is agreeably situated, and has some curious old houses.

Ebelsbach Stat. On the opposite (l.) bank of the Main, here crossed by a stone bridge, above the town of Eltman, rises the watch-tower of the ancient *Castle Waldburg*, on the Karlsberg, commanding the windings of the Main from Schweinfurth to Bamberg.

The view on approaching Bamberg, with the old castle of Altenburg on the rt., is very striking.

Bamberg *Junction Stat.*

The journey from Bamberg to Baireuth may be made by railway, following the line to Hof as far as Neuenmarkt, whence a branch is made to Baireuth, a somewhat circuitous course. This is described in Rte. 172.

The post-road to Baireuth, for a couple of miles, runs across the tract of garden-ground which occupies nearly the whole plain around Bamberg. It then passes, on the rt., the château of Seehof, built by the bishops of Bamberg as a hunting seat, near the village of Memmelsdorf. Afterwards *the castle of Giech*, upon a pointed eminence on the rt., becomes conspicuous: it also belonged to the bishops of Bamberg. It is said to have had a communication formerly with the village of Schlesitz, by means of a subterranean passage. The level land ends at

3 Würgau, beyond which commences the series of hills extending almost without intermission to Baireuth.

2 Hollfeld (*Inn:* Anker), a village of 600 Inhab., on the Wiesent.

From the summit of the last hill, overlooking Baireuth, a beautiful view opens out. Through a gap in the forest the range of the Fichtelgebirge appears in sight, surmounted by the Ochsenkopf (ox's head, one of the highest of the chain). The road cuts through a fortified earthwork, erected by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, on the brow of the hill, and soon after passes, on the rt., the road leading to Muggendorf from Baireuth. (Rte. 174.)

The village of Eckersdorf is built on the slope of a very picturesque dell, on the opposite side of which, close to the road, stands a country-house called the Phantasie, now inhabited by Duke Alexander of Würtemberg. It contains several interesting works of art, executed by his late wife, the Princess Marie d'Orléans, the accomplished daughter of Louis Philippe—the models for two groups—one, Joan of Arc on horseback, pausing before a prostrate enemy; and 2 females on horseback engaged in the chace; also a bust, in marble, of Joan d'Arc, executed by the Princess for her husband, and busts of the Queen and Prince Royal of the Belgians. Here is also a portrait of the lamented artist. It is worth while to walk through the gardens, prettily laid out in terraces and shady alcoves; they are a favourite resort of the Baireuthers. An inscription on a rock by the road-side commemorates the gratitude of the French emigrants to Prince Hardenberg and the King of Prussia for the asylum afforded to many thousands of them in this happy land when driven out of their own country in 1796. Upon the left, at the entrance into Baireuth, lies the *Cemetery*, in which Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, the author, is buried; he died here 1825.

3 *Baireuth Stat.* (*Inns:* Sonne, best, and good; Anker), a town of 16,600 Inhab., on the Red Main, is at present remarkable for little. It has a cheerless and deserted character, since it is no longer the residence of the court, upon which it once depended, and it has little commerce or manufacture. It has two palaces—the *Alte Schloss*, now inhabited by the *President of the Government*, converted into public offices; and the *Neue Schloss*, containing a gallery of paintings of little value. Behind the *Neue Schloss* is a Public Garden, and in the square in front stands an equestrian statue of the Margrave Christian Ernst riding over a Turk, to indicate his having

fought against that nation as a general in the Austrian service. At his side stands his favourite dwarf.

A monumental *bronze statue of Jean Paul F. Richter*, modelled by *Schwanthaler*, and the gift of the King of Bavaria, has lately been set up.

The finest street is the *Friedrichsstrasse*, in which the *Post-Office* and *Gymnasium* are situated. The *Stadtkirche*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a Gothic building (1439-1446). Baireuth was a possession of the ancestors of the reigning royal family of Prussia (Hohenzollern), when they were merely Burgraves of Nuremberg. In 1791, the last Margrave dying without children, it became a dependency of the crown of Prussia; but was yielded up at the peace of Tilsit to the French, who added it to the Bavarian dominions.

There is a manufactory of porcelain and pipe-heads here. This part of Franconia is celebrated for the beautiful enamelled pottery formerly made here; especially for the "Apostles' mugs;" so called from the figures of the apostles in relief upon them, of vivid colours, and generally finely executed. Good specimens are rare, and only to be seen in old collections; but the modern fabrications are very abundant. In the *Penitentiary* (Strafhaus and Arbeitshaus), situated in the suburb St. Georgen-am-See, are marble-works, in which 34 varieties of marble from the Fichtelgebirge are cut and polished.

2 m. to the E. is the Palace of the *Eremitage*, erected by the Margraves of Baireuth, George William (1718) and Frederick; a fanciful building, with gardens, containing fountains, terraces, statues, &c., and a very beautiful park attached to it. Within the building are shown the apartments and bed occupied by Frederick the Great; and the room in which his sister, the Margravine of Baireuth, wrote her Memoirs; also a portrait of the White Lady. She was a widowed Countess of Orlamünde, who, being in love with Prince Albert the Handsome, of Brandenburg, murdered her two children in the hope of gaining his affections; but, being spurned, died of grief in the nunnery of Himmelskron, near Baireuth, and is said still to haunt the palaces of the Prussian family. The Eremitage is said to have cost 2,000,000 fl., and the Temple of the Sun alone 100,000 fl. This building is an imitation in miniature of St. Peter's church at Rome, having a semicircular portico on each side. On Sundays the gardens are much frequented by the Baireuthers; the waterworks and a military band then play within them.

The garden of the Phantasie has already been mentioned (p. 118).

Railway.—Branch line to Neuenmarkt Stat., on the line from Leipsig and Hof to Bamberg and Nuremberg: 3 trains daily (Rte. 172). *Eilwagen* to Amberg and Ratisbon.

Baireuth is at a short distance from the Fichtelgebirge on the E., and from the Franconian Schweitz on the W., to each of which districts agreeable excursions may be made.

The shortest road, and most agreeable in point of scenery, from Baireuth to Nuremberg, though not the best kept, is that which traverses *the Franconian Switzerland* (Rte. 174). Take the Eilwagen to Weischenfeld; visit Sophienhöhle; descend valley of Wiesent, seeing Rabenstein and Riesenburg, to Muggendorf; Malleposte thence to Forcheim Stat., and by rail to Nuremberg.

The pedestrian going hence to Alexandersbad will find a direct way thither by cross-roads and by-paths, through the midst of the mountains, shorter by half than the post-road.

There is no public conveyance from Baireuth to Eger unless you go round by Hof, and thence only twice a week.

There are no good inns on the direct road between Baireuth and Carlsbad. At Eger and at Alexandersbad, a little off the road, there are tolerable inns.

This road, though the principal line of communication between the Rhine and Carlsbad and Bohemia is very bad; on quitting Baireuth, it crosses the Red Main, and traverses the suburb of St.

Georgen-am-See. The lake (See) from which it derives its name no longer exists, having been drained and converted into cultivated land.

Beyond the village of Bindloch rises a very steep hill, from the acclivity of which Baireuth is seen to great advantage, and the Erémitage appears among the trees on the l., while from its summit the range of the Fichtelgebirge opens out to view. The highest point of their waving outline is the *Schneeberg*, 3252 ft. above the sea-level. At its foot rises the White Main, which, after threading the recesses of these mountains, issues out of them, and is crossed by a bridge, about ½ m. before entering

2 Berneck.—*Inn:* Post. A village in a valley so narrow as barely to afford room for two rows of houses. On the cliff above tower the ruins of an old castle of the Knights of Wallenrode, destroyed in the Hussite War. One of the family built the little chapel on his return from the Holy Land, 1480.

The small stream, a tributary of the Main, which traverses Berneck, is famed for its trout, and for its pearls, obtained from a species of mussel. A *Royal Pearl-fishery* still exists here. The shell in which the pearls are found is the *Unio sinuatus;* they are not of fine colours, nor very large size. The time of collecting them is the months of June and July, and the number found in one season is about 150. The fishery is preserved as a royal monopoly. In former days a gallows was planted by the river-side, *in terrorem.* The road out of the town lies through a hollow way under the castle, and up a steep ascent, from the top of which, if you look back, no trace of Berneck is discernible, so completely is it sunk in the valley. The little stream crossed near the end of this stage is the Perlenbach, above mentioned.

1½ Gefrees.—*Inn:* Lion; not good.

Here our road splits; and the left branch goes to Hof and Dresden; that on the rt. conducts us across the chain of the Fichtelgebirge, between Berg Waldstein on the l., and the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf on the rt., into Bohemia: it is hilly throughout. The direct road to Eger is by

1½ Weissenstadt, near which are the sources of the Eger, &c.

1 Thiersheim.

It is worth while to make a slight détour by Wunsiedel, from Weissenstadt, instead of going direct to Thiersheim, in order to visit

ALEXANDERSBAD and the FICHTELGEBIRGE.

The distance from Baireuth to Alexandersbad, in a direct line, is less than 20 m., or about half the distance of the post-road. This way, however, is practicable only on foot or on horseback, and a considerable part lies across the country by by-paths, not to be found without the aid of a guide. In taking this route the traveller must direct his course from Baireuth to Gold Cronach, as far as which place a cross or *vicinal* road runs: thence he must proceed to Wärmersteinach, at the S. base of the Ochsenkopf (the summit of which may be reached from hence in one hour, and repays the trouble by a splendid prospect), then past the source of the river Main, between the two hills called Platten and Todtenkopf, by Neuebau, across the Röslau and Tröstau; thence over the Luchsberg to Alexandersbad.

The carriage-road proceeds from Weissenstadt to

1½ Wunsiedel (*Inns:* Einhorn, not good; Baierischer Hof), a small town of 3500 Inhab., on the Rossla, the greater part of which was burned down to the ground in 1833-34, but is now rebuilt with many improvements. The frequency of such great conflagrations in this quarter of Germany, by which not individual buildings alone, but the whole or the greater part of considerable towns and villages, is consumed, is quite appalling: rarely a year passes without such a calamity. Wunsiedel is the birthplace of the author Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. His house still stands in the market-place; and that of Sand, the mad student who assassinated Kotzebue. Near this town coal-mines are worked.

About 2 m. S. of this, at the end of an avenue of trees, lies

½ *Alexandersbad*, a retired watering-place, originally called Sichardreuth, which received its present name in 1782 from the Margrave of Anspach, who sold his country and people to the King of Prussia, and, retiring with the wealth procured by the bargain, married Lady Craven and settled in England. — *L. Mr.* It consists of the *Schloss* or *Kurhaus*, and a few cottages near it. The Kurhaus is a large building, with two wings, including ball, dining, and billiard rooms, and 60 chambers, belonging to the crown, and let to a landlord called the inspector, to whom application for rooms may be made by letter. The charges are very high (but there is a new house built, 1842); bed, 1 fl. a night, or 5 or 6 fl. per week; table-d'hôte, 1½ fl.!! The well and the bath-house are separated from each other by a sort of pleasure-ground. The water contains a small portion of saline substance, and is richly impregnated with carbonic acid gas; and on account of its strengthening qualities, it is often used as an after-cure (Nachkur), following a course of the waters of Carlsbad.

Those who do not take up their residence here should at least visit the hill called *Luchsberg*, *i. e.* lynx mountain, or *Luisenberg*, from the late Queen of Prussia. It exhibits the singular phenomenon of a mountain in ruins. It takes more than two hours to explore it thoroughly, but it may be reached in about ½ an hour. The road lies through a wood and along the slopes of of a hill, copiously strewn with loose masses of granite rock, increasing in size and in quantity as you advance, until, at length, the hill itself seems to consist of nothing else but disjointed fragments, piled in heaps over one another. Such a vast pyramid of loose rocks might have furnished the Titans with ammunition when storming Jupiter in Olympus. If you begin at the bottom of the Luchsberg and climb to the top, or compass it round, you still find nothing but rocks in pieces, tumbled about in all directions; some indeed occur as large as a house, but still without any indication of a fixed nucleus. The result of this singular caprice of nature is a sort of labyrinth, which has been rendered perfectly accessible by paths, wooden ladders, and steps cut in the rock, constructed by the managers of the baths. It is so intricate in parts that the assistance of a guide, though not indispensable, is at least convenient. One may wander for hours among this colossal heap of stones, sometimes creeping for many yards together through caves dark, or barely admitting a few gleams of light between the interstices of the huge superincumbent masses which form their roofs; at others, threading narrow clefts, or scrambling over projecting masses, to the summit of the hill; which is itself a detached block, marked by a crucifix, and commands an extensive view over the chiefs of the Fichtelgebirge chain, and towards the Saxon Erzgebirge, and Böhmerwald mountains.

The most striking spots are the Grosse Grotto, Münsters Denkmal, and the view from the summit. But the wonder of the place is the beautiful phosphorescence which is seen in the crannies of the rocks, and which appears and disappears according to the position of the spectator. This it is which has given rise to the fairy tales of gold and gems, with which the gnomes and cobolds tantalize the poor peasants. The light resembles that of thousands of glowworms; or, if it be compared to a precious stone, it is something between a chrysolite and a cat's-eye, but shining with a more metallic lustre. On picking up some of it and bringing it to the light, nothing is found but dirt. This phenomenon may have given its first name to the mountain.

The number of trees, sprouting up in all directions through the crevices, gives the Luchsberg, at a distance, the appearance of a wood; and the peculiar luxuriance of the dark green moss, whose long hairy pensile filaments cover stock and stone with a furry coating, not distributed in patches, but involving the rocky walls in a continuous tapestry, and spreading as it were a carpet over the horizontal surface of the

granite, imparts an air of soft beauty to this singular scene. It is evident that the rocks have not been brought from a distance, for many have sharp corners and edges. In some cases it is possible to distinguish where a block has been broken off from the mass, and the projections and recesses of neighbouring fragments agree; so that they might, as it were, be fitted together again. The explanation of the phenomenon may be, either that the mountain has been shattered to pieces by an earthquake, or, which is more probable, that it consisted of softer and harder kinds of granite intermixed; that the softer parts, in process of time, disintegrated by moisture and frost, have been washed out by rain, so that, as soon as the supports were removed, the skeleton of the mountain fell to pieces, and its *disjecta membra* were tumbled over one another in the state in which they now remain. The rock in many places is so rotten, from the action of the atmosphere, that it may be rubbed to pieces by the fingers. The soil everywhere about the spot consists of a small gravel, formed of decomposed granite.

A longer and most agreeable walk of 2 hrs. leads from Alexandersbad to the top of the mountain Kössein, which, all things considered, is the finest point of view in the Fichtelgebirge. The traveller may return from it to the baths by the singular rock called Bergstein, and may conclude with the Luchsberg. The Ochsenkopf is 4 hrs. distance from the baths.

Early geographers compared the region of the Fichtelgebirge with the Garden of Eden, because 4 rivers, the Main, Eger, Saale, and Nab, had their sources in and flowed through it. They described its streams as full of gold, pearls, and precious stones, and in this they only exaggerated a real fact; but the gold found in them is very rare, and occurs in minute grains; the pearls and precious stones are not of fine water. Traditionary fables, still partly credited by the vulgar, have sent many a poor peasant to search among his native hills for the magical mountain, lined (according to the fairy tale) with richest gems, which the evil influence of gnomes and cobolds has removed out of sight. Some even believe they have gained the threshold of the enchanted hall, and enjoyed a glimpse of its gold and glittering jewels, when, in an instant, by the power of these deceitful spirits, the treasures of the cavern have been converted into golden-tressed moss, and sparkling but worthless granite.

In proceeding from Alexandersbad and Wunsiedel to Eger, the road lies through

1½ Thiersheim, a poor village of 900 Inhab., and thence along the valley of the Rossla, which loses itself in the Eger a little beyond Schirnding, the last Bavarian village. The Austrian custom-house is at Mühlbach. The valley of the Eger is narrow, but picturesque. Several ancient castles are passed, two of which belonged to the robber knights named Sparnecker, whose castles were all demolished by the troops of the Swabian league.

2½ EGER.—*Inn:* Sonne. (See Rte. 260).

CARLSBAD in Rte. 260.

ROUTE 171.

WÜRZBURG TO MUNICH, BY ANSBACH.

33 Germ. m. = 150 Eng. m. An *Eilwagen* daily.

The road runs along the rt. bank of the Main, here covered with vineyards, until it crosses the river by a stone bridge at

2 Ochsenfurth (*Inn:* Schnecke,

Snail), a town of 2200 Inhab. Its *Parish Ch.* (Romanesque) and the portal of *St. Michael's* deserve notice.

2½ Uffenheim. 14 m. S. is Rothenburg on the Tauber, Rte. 189.

2 Markt Bürgel.

3 ANSBACH (*Inns:* Sterne (or Post), good; Krone), formerly capital of the Margraviate of the same name; at present a lifeless town of 10,800 Inhab. on the Rezat, a small millstream, which, through passing by the town, is converted into a stinking sewer, in which state it winds round the palace garden. It possesses little to interest a passing traveller, but is rather prettily situated. The principal building is the deserted *Palace*, which exhibits nothing but the poverty of the architect's invention, built 1713, as a residence for the Margraves of Ansbach, who were scions of a younger branch of the family of Hohenzollern. The last of the line sold his dominions to Prussia 1791, married Lady Craven, retired into private life, and died, 1805, at Brandenburg House, near London. The principality was made over to Bavaria 1805-6. Of the *Church of St. Gumbert*, with 3 towers, built originally in the Gothic style, nothing remains but the towers and the choir. The body of the church has been entirely rebuilt in a plain modern style. The choir, with 9 pointed windows, some painted glass, and 12 curious monuments of knights of the order of the Swan (founded 1443), is worth notice. The crypt of the *Johanniskirche*, in the Obere Markt, contains the gilt and decorated coffins of the Margraves of Ansbach. Some bear the margraves' arms, of many quarterings, emblazoned among texts of Scripture, as if they had been considered the seals of a passport to heaven. In the *Johanniskirchof* is the grave of Gasper Hauser, bearing the inscription, "Ænigma sui temporis: ignota nativitas, occulta mors, 1833." In the *Palace Gardens*, which are an agreeable promenade, is an octagonal cippus, bearing this inscription—"Hic occultus occulto occisus est 14 Dec. 1833,"—which marks the scene of his mysterious assassination. There is a second-rate *theatre* here.

1½ Triesdorf. Here is a deserted villa of the Margraves.

2 Gunzenhausen. (See Rte. 172.)

The road passes through Ellingen, which, with the surrounding domain, was presented to the Bavarian Field Marshal Wrede, for his services in the war 1810–15. About 3 m. from Ellingen is

2½ Weissenburg—(*Inn:* Rose, dear and bad)—a town of 4000 Inhab., with a good *church*, and a *Rathhaus* of about the year 1400. On the height E. of the town stand the ruins of the fortress Wülzburg. [A few miles S. of this, on the Altmühl, lies *Pappenheim*, in ancient time the seat of a family of counts, who possessed the rank of hereditary marshals of the empire. The Liebfrauenkirche contains some curious carvings and stalls of the date of 1496. About 4 m. S. of Pappenheim, on the rt. bank of the Altmühl, is *Solnhofen*, remarkable for its quarries, which supply Europe, and indeed the whole world, with lithographic stones. No stone so well adapted for the purpose has been found elsewhere. It is also used for roofing and paving: and the working of it in the quarry, together with the conveying of it to the Danube to be shipped, employs the greater part of the villagers. It is a dull yellow limestone, occurring in slaty beds and thin slabs, easily separated. Geologists class it among the subordinate beds of the oolite, and it nearly corresponds with the Stonesfield slate of England in its fossils. These are, indeed, so numerous, that it may be regarded as a perfect museum of organic remains. Fish, plants, insects, and crabs, occur in abundance, intermixed with the bones of no less than 7 distinct species of that extraordinary extinct reptile the pterodactyl, or flying lizard, whose varied organs fitted it alike for earth, air, or water.]

About 3 m. S.W. of Weissenburg, on the road to Dietfurt, on the rt. of the road, is the source of the Swabian Rezat, which flows into the Main, and about 7000 ft. distant from the Altmühl, which flows into the Danube. Here is the Fossa Carolina, or the remains of the canal by which Charle-

magne, in 792, attempted to unite the Rhine and the Danube, through the Altmühl and Rezat. A very hilly stage to

3 *Eichstädt.—Inn:* Baierischer Hof. This town lies in the depths of the valley of the Altmühl, has 7500 Inhab., and is the chief town of a small dependent principality of 5½ Germ. m., with a population of 24,000, and a revenue of 120,000 fl.; bestowed, 1817, on Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg. This and other possessions in Italy, &c., rendered the duke the richest private individual in Bavaria. The *Cathedral* (begun 1259, choir 1351) is an interesting Gothic edifice. It contains many curious monuments of bishops and canons of Eichstädt, the shrine and statue of Wilibald, to whom the church is dedicated, and some fine painted glass. The cloister is remarkable for its diagonal alternate vaulting, a feature not very common, of which the best English example is in the roof of the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. It occurs also in Silesian churches. The *Wilibaldsburg*, a castle on the height, was the residence of the saint, and of the prince-bishops his successors, whose rich revenues were chiefly derived from hop-grounds. In 1796 it was summoned to surrender by General Desaix, at the head of a considerable French force. The governor, whose name was Krach, swore that, unless he was allowed the honours of war, he would defend it till every man of his garrison was killed. The terms were accordingly granted, and he marched out at the head of—8 invalids!

In the *Church of St. Walpurgis* are preserved the remains of that saint. They are interred beneath the high altar, and a stream of oil, which obtains the highest repute for its medicinal qualities, flows from them, between the months of October and May. On St. Walpurgis' Day, May 1, many thousand pilgrims repair to her shrine. The legend of this saint relates that she was a native of Britain.

3 *Ingoldstadt* (*Inn:* Münchner Hof), on the Danube, is described in Rte. 175. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge.

2½ Pörnbach.

2 Pfaffenhofen.

3½ Unterbruck.

About 8 m. from Munich, a little to the rt. of the road, lies the Palace of Schleissheim, p. 85.

3 MUNICH.—Rte. 166.

ROUTE 172.

HOF TO AUGSBURG, BY BAMBERG AND NUREMBERG. RAILWAY—THE LUDWIGS-SÜD-NORD-BAHN.

48½ Germ. m. = 223⅛ Eng. m. Trains in 12½ hours.

At Hof is the junction of the railway from Leipzig (see *Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 91), and that from Nuremberg and Bamberg. Buffet at the Station.

Hof.—Inns: Hirsch, best; Brandenburger Hof. (Rte. 91, *N. Germ.*) Eilwagen to Eger, Carlsbad, and Prague, and to Schleitz, Zeitz, and Weissenfels, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the trains.

The railway, after cutting through some high ground, crosses the valley of the Saale on a viaduct of 9 arches, about 3 m. from Hof, and runs along the l. bank of that river.

20 min. Oberkotzau Stat., at the junction of the Schwesnitz and Saale.

32 min. Schwarzenbach Stat. Beyond this the railway leaves the valley of the Saale.

32 min. Münchberg Stat. l. appear the summits of the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf, the highest of the Fichtelgebirge range. Beyond this the railroad crosses the watershed which divides the waters flowing into the Saale from those flowing into the Main, before it reaches

28 min. Stambach Stat.

32 min. Markt Schorgast Stat. Post-wagen to Eger and Wunsiedel (Rte. 170).

25 min. *Neuenmarkt Junction Stat.* A branch railway runs S. to Baireuth (Rte. 170).

10 min. Untersteinach Stat. The railway runs along the rt. bank of the E. branch of the Main, called the White Main, before reaching

10 min. Kulmbach Stat. Buffet at the Stat. The view of the town, its towers and spire, surmounted by the fortress of *Plassenburg* (now a prison), is very striking. The surrounding country is very picturesque. Post-wagen to Ratisbon, Amberg, Baireuth, and Weiden, in connection with the trains.

The railway hence follows the valley of the Main nearly all the way to Bamberg. The other branch of that river, called the Red Main, unites with the White Main, near where the railway cuts through a spur of the hills, before reaching

10 min. Mainleus Stat.

9 min. Mainroth Stat.

11 min. Burgkunstadt Stat. The railway crosses to the l. bank of the Main about half-way to

11 min. Höchstadt Stat. Opposite to this village the Main receives the Rodach, a considerable stream.

12 min. *Lichtenfels Stat.* Coburg is 2 Germ. m. distant from this station. Postwagen run thither several times a day in connection with the trains. The journey occupies $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours. (*Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 92). 4 m. from this stat. stands the sequestrated convent *Banz*, now château and seat of Duke Max of Bavaria, seated on a wooded height, containing a fine collection of fossils of the neighbourhood, and some works of art. 6 m. from the stat. is the modern *Pilgrimage Ch. of Vierzehnheiligen*, to which 50,000 pilgrims annually repair.

12 min. Staffelstein Stat.

11 min. Ebensfeld Stat.

11 min. Zapfendorf Stat.

12 min. Breitengussbach Stat. rt. the Rly. from Würzburg and Frankfurt falls in before

12 min. BAMBERG JUNCT. STAT.—*Inns:* Deutsches Haus, near the Chain Bridge; very good;—Bamberger Hof, in the market-place, called the Grüner Markt, also a very good inn, perhaps best.

Bamberg is agreeably situated nearly in the centre of Germany, of which it is one of the most ancient cities. It lies on the Regnitz, 3 m. above its junction with the Main, in the midst of a fertile country, and contains about 20,000 Inhab. It was originally the capital of a small principality, the sovereigns of which were haughty and powerful prelates. It displays few marks of antiquity at the present day, and its domestic edifices are of comparatively recent date.

It has, however, one remarkable edifice, surpassed by few in Germany, and of which it may well be proud, namely the *Domkirche* or *Cathedral*, built upon a commanding eminence, and conspicuous for its 4 towers. It is a noble structure, in the Romanesque or Byzantine style of architecture, founded 1004 by the Emp. Henry II., finished 1012; but burned, except the E. end, and rebuilt 1110; which will account for the appearance of pointed arches and vaulting in the interior. The singular aspidal gallery at the E. end, the elegant cornice and dripstones which surround the exterior, also the 3 circular portals, especially that on the N. side, deserve notice. This older apse has clustered columns knotted together in an uncommon manner, but of which there are examples in Hungary and Italy. The interior contains a double choir: that at the E. end, the only part rescued from the fire, distinguished from the rest by the plainness of its arches, is raised upon a crypt, or subterranean ch., in a very perfect state, the arches of which are semicircular, and are supported on short pillars. The capitals of these, as well as those above, behind the high altar, are almost all of a different pattern, and are very tasteful. In the centre of the nave is the tomb of the Emp. Henry II. and his Empress Kunigunde, executed in 1513 by Tilman Riemenschneider. Their effigies repose upon a white marble altar-tomb, ornamented at the sides with

carvings representing events in their lives. In one of them, on the S. side, a Benedictine monk appears, in the capacity of a surgeon, performing an operation for the stone on the Emperor. On the N. side the Empress is seen undergoing the ordeal of walking over red-hot ploughshares to prove her innocence of charges brought against her. In another compartment on the same side, she is paying, with her own hand, the labourers engaged in building the Ch. of St. Stephen. The high altar is surmounted by a bronze crucifix modelled by *Schwanthaler*. At the altar in the S. transept is a very old *ivory crucifix*, supposed to have been given to the ch. by Henry II. in 1008, in a curious style of early art.

On the rt. of the E. altar, as you face it, a bronze bas-relief is let into the wall; it is the monument of Bishop Ebnet, a work of Peter Vischer, of Nuremberg. The face is full of expression, and the robes are executed with elaborate minuteness. The church contains altogether more than 130 monuments, in stone and bronze, of bishops and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The Chapel of the Holy Nail, dedicated to St. Andrew, leading out of the S. transept, is the burial-place of the Domherren, or canons of the cathedral. The walls are covered with their monuments, consisting of low reliefs cast in bronze, and executed with considerable skill, mostly at Forcheim. The tablets bear their portraits and coats of arms, and were prepared during their life-time. Some of them are very fine.

The choir at the W. end is a good example of a more advanced style of Gothic architecture: the groined vaulting is very beautiful. Beneath it reposes the body of Pope Clement II., who had been Bishop of Bamberg. The stalls are curiously carved in wood. On the rt. of the altar are two more bronze monuments, by Peter Vischer; viz. of Bishops Gross von Trochau and Truchsess von Pommersfelden: whether the latter be Vischer's seems doubtful. The *Sacristy* contains, among other relics, the skulls of Henry II. and his Empress in gilded shrines, his knife, and her very massive small-tooth ivory combs, crystal night-lamp, &c.; the petticoat of the Empress Kunigunde, said to be a sovereign remedy against the toothach, was stolen a few years ago. This fine edifice has undergone a thorough repair, at the instigation of the king of Bavaria, conducted by the accomplished artist *Heideloff*, of Nuremberg; the whitewash has been scraped off from the walls and capitals, laying bare curious old frescoes (those in St. Peter's choir, W. end, probably of the early part of the 13th centy.) and sharp sculptured foliage.

In the *Library* is a Prayer-book, with musical accents, bound in ivory, and said to have belonged to the Emperor Henry II. the Pious; with other fine Missals and MSS. A catalogue, in two volumes, has been published by the librarian Jaeck. Several of the treasures of this library have been taken to Munich.

On the opposite side of the Karolinenplatz, but close to the Dom, is the *Residenz*, or *Schloss*, formerly the palace of the prince-bishops: a plain building, erected 1695, of considerable extent, though one of the wings only is finished. It contains a considerable number of bad pictures.

Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchâtel, who was married to a Bavarian princess, was killed in 1815 by falling from one of the topmost windows at the back of the wing looking towards the town;—whether he intended to destroy himself, or fell by accident, has never been clearly explained. A red cross painted on the wall marks the spot.

On the W. side of the Karolinenplatz, and between the Residenz and the Cathedral, stands a fragment of an *Older Episcopal Palace* (date 1571), in the cinque-cento style, now turned into a guard-house. The gateway is fantastic, but picturesque.

The *Michaelsberg*, a height adjoining that on which the cathedral stands, towards the N.W., is crowned by the *Ch.*, and a vast pile of buildings of the ancient *Convent of St. Michael*, now converted into a poor-house, called the Bürgerspital. The Church, originally

built in the early Gothic style, 1121, was modernised in 1700. It contains the monument of St. Otho, but it is hardly worth entering. The shady terrace behind the convent, overlooking the town, commands a view only inferior to that from the Altenburg.

The only other church worth mention is the *Pfarrkirche*, or *Frauenkirche*. The exterior of the E. end (date 1327–87) is in an elegant style of Gothic; the rest of the building is finished in a different manner, and even the interior of the choir is defaced with incongruous stucco-work.

The *Rathhaus* is a building of no great pretensions, covered externally with rude fresco paintings. It stands on an island in the Regnitz, close to the spot where the *Main and Danube Canal* (see p. 140) issues out of it. Under the building is an archway, beneath which the whole tide of population of the town passes in going from one side of the river to the other.

St. Martin's Ch., in the Grünermarkt, was built by the Jesuits, and finished in 1720.

One side of the Maximiliansplatz is occupied by the priests' *Seminary*. The *Post-Office* is in the Langegasse.

The miracle-working Prince Hohenlohe formerly resided at Bamberg.

At a distance of about 1½ m. from the town, on the summit of a hill which overlooks the whole of the adjacent country, rises the donjon and ruined walls of the *Altenburg*, a very ancient castle, originally the seat of the Counts of Babenberg; but forfeited by one of them, Count Adalbert, a robber-knight. He was condemned to death by the Emp. Lewis the Child, in the 10th centy., on account of his lawless deeds and perpetual feuds with the episcopal see of Würzburg, which occasioned him to be placed under the ban of the Empire. The fate of this last of the Babenbergers was decided by the treachery of a priest, Bishop Hatto of Mainz, who induced Adalbert to visit the Emperor's camp, quieting his suspicion of treachery by assuring him of the Emperor's forgiving disposition, and by making a solemn vow to conduct him in safety back to his castle. They set out accordingly together; but they had not proceeded far when Hatto complained of faintness, and they returned to the castle to procure refreshments; after which they proceeded to the Emperor's camp, where Adalbert was immediately seized, condemned, and executed. Hatto, when upbraided by his victim with treachery and breaking his oath, basely excused himself by this reply:—"Did I not keep my word and conduct you safely to your castle? it was no fault of mine that you were simple enough to leave it a second time." The Altenburg afterwards became the place of residence, and often of refuge, in turbulent times, of the prince-bishops of Bamberg. The Lombard king Berengarius died here, a prisoner, in 966; and Otto of Wittelsbach murdered the Emp. Philip II. in this castle, 1203. It was taken and reduced to ruins 1553, by Margrave Albert of Baireuth; and although restored, never regained its former splendour. The part now remaining has been repaired; a chapel has been fitted up in one part, and a coffee-room in another. The dungeons are converted into cellars which furnish beer, said to be excellent. The view from the top of the round tower is one of the finest in Franconia. The hills around are richly clothed with orchards, hop-gardens, and vineyards: at their feet extends the city of Bamberg, in the form of the letter K. At the extremity on the l. rises the vast edifice of the convent of St. Michael, in the centre the venerable Dom. The flat land around is one vast kitchen-garden, in which an immense quantity of all kinds of vegetables, cherries, plums, grapes, and other sorts of fruit, are cultivated, for home use and for exportation. Liquorice grows here, but in less quantity now than formerly. Through the midst of the plain flows the Regnitz, and the Main is perceived in the N.E. winding round the hill to receive its tributary stream. The *Canal connecting the Main and Danube* gives interest to the landscape. The hop-grounds around Bamberg are of high

celebrity. The beer made from them is famed all over Germany, but is not to be recommended. In the summer season the inhabitants of the town repair to what are called the rock cellars (Felsenkeller), taverns situated within gardens on the slopes of the neighbouring hills, which teem with this favourite beverage. (§ 81.)

[The lover of the fine arts will be rewarded for making an *excursion to Pommersfelden*, about 9 m. from Bamberg, on the way to Neustadt (*Inn:* Schloss Schenke, good sleeping quarters), above which rises the *Weissenstein*, the château of Count Schönborn, containing a gallery of 600 pictures and a fine library. The gallery, besides an enormous mass of rubbish, contains—by *Albert Dürer*, a portrait of Jacob Müffel, burgomaster of Nuremberg, 1526—somewhat hard, but forcible and expressive; *Mabuse*, a Virgin and Child, showing the transition into his Italian manner; many by *Rubens* (some sketches); a few good *Vandykes;* very remarkable *Rembrandts; Guido*, St. Peter and St. Agatha, very beautiful; *Giorgione*, two female and one male heads, of great excellence; *Tintoretto*, *Bassano*, two large compositions, Venetian in colouring, attributed to *Paul Veronese; Luca Giordano*, the Triumph of Judaism over Heathenism (the slaughter of the priests of Baal in presence of King Ahab and Elijah), and the Triumph of Christianity. The gem of the collection is a Virgin and Child, attributed to *Leonardo da Vinci*.

The road to Pommersfelden is exceedingly bad, so that, with a light carriage and 2 horses, and devoting 2½ hrs. to the gallery, 8 hours are required for the excursion thither from Bamberg. The mansion was built at the beginning of the 18th centy., by Count Schönborn, Bp. of Bamberg and Archbp. of Mainz, who inherited the estates of Pommersfelden from a Count Truchsess in 1710. It is after the design of Loyson, a Jesuit, Chanc. of the University of Bamberg. The style resembles that of Versailles. The ground plan is a letter E. In the hollow of the centre is a magnificent entrance hall and staircase. There are a fine library, banquet-hall floored with marble, and chapel. It is one of the finest country seats in Germany: but there are no grounds or park worthy of the building.]

Railways to Hof and Leipsig; to Nuremberg; to Würzburg and Frankfurt. The Station is on the N.E. side of the town.

Travellers, before quitting Bamberg, should remember that they are in the neighbourhood of that picturesque district called the *Franconian Switzerland*, which may be visited at the expense of a détour of only one day on the way either to Baireuth or Nuremberg. (Rte. 173.)

Between Bamberg and Nuremberg the railroad runs parallel with the river Regnitz, and with the Ludwigs Canal, which joins the Main with the Danube (Rte. 175).

18 min. Hirschhaid Stat. From this stat. the pedestrian may visit Count Schönborn's seat and picture-gallery at Pommersfelden (Rte. 170), crossing the Regnitz by a ferry, whence it is a pleasant walk through a pretty country.

11 min. Eggolsheim Stat.

13 min. *Forcheim* Stat.—*Inns:* Baierischer Hof. This is a small fortified town, of 3500 Inhab., situated near the junction of the Wiesent with the Regnitz. It was a frontier stronghold of the Bishops of Bamberg, and withstood sieges both in the Thirty and Seven Years' Wars, but the works are no longer kept up. The *Ch.* and *Rathhaus*, mentioned by the guide-books, are hardly worth notice. Charlemagne resided here; and several Diets and Councils of the Church were held here in the middle ages. Forcheim is (3½ Germ. m.) about 16 m. distant from Muggendorf; a *tolerable* cross-road leads thither, and into the *Franconian Switzerland*, up the valley of the Wiesent (Rte. 173). It will well repay travellers, especially pedestrians, for a détour of 1 or 2 days.

The shell of the *Castle of Scharfeneck*, burned by the Swedes in 1634, is seen a short distance to the W. of the railroad before arriving at the

15 min. Baiersdorf Stat. A cross-road runs to Muggendorf (see Rte.

173) and to Baireuth. Eilwagen daily. At this stat. the traveller from Nuremberg may best approach the *Franconian Switzerland.*

15 min. *Erlangen* Stat. (*Inns:* Wallfisch, Whale; Goldener Schwan), a town of 11,500 Inhab., chiefly remarkable as the seat of a *University*, numbering about 250 students, founded 1743, and known at present as a school of Protestant theology. It occupies the Schloss or *Palace* of the Margraves of Baireuth, in the centre of the town, in which a library and museum are also deposited. The town owes its regular plan and straight streets to a conflagration which consumed the greater part of it in 1706, and its prosperity to the French Protestant emigrants driven out of their own country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, who transferred hither their skill in various manufactures, and their industrious habits. Good *beer* here.

The lock of the Ludwigs Canal at this place is ornamented with an allegorical group sculptured by Schwanthaler.

9 min. Eltersdorf Stat.

14 min. Poppenreuth Stat. About 1½ m. W. is the town of Fürth (Rte. 167). rt. on the height above it see the old Fort, Gustavus Adolphus's tower, rising over the trees. The railroad crosses the river Pegnitz just before it reaches the

6 min. Crossing of the Nuremberg and Fürth Railway.

9 min. NUREMBERG STAT. (See Rte. 167.) The trains stop here for ½ h. Express trains to Augsburg in 4½ hrs. The line leaves the station in the same direction in which it enters, and crosses the Rhine and Danube Canal, and soon after the river Rednitz.

13 min. Reichelsdorf Stat.

15 min. Schwabach Stat. (*Inns:* Goldner Engel; Post), an active town, situate about ¾ m. W. of the station, of 8000 Inhab., with flourishing manufactures; the chief being that of pins. More than 2000 dozen of Jews' harps (?) are, it is said, made here annually. The Gothic *Town Church*, an interesting building (1495), contains pictures by Wohlgemuth and Martin Schön, of considerable value. It has a fine Sacramentshaus, like that of St. Laurens, Nuremberg.

A few miles beyond Schwabach the railroad enters the valley, and runs along the l. bank of the Rednitz.

18 min. Roth Stat., a town of 2400 Inhab., on the Rednitz. The old castle was built 1335 by the Margraves of Brandenburg.

15 min. Georgemünd Stat. Close to this the two small streams called the Franconian Rezat, flowing from the W., and the Swabian Rezat, flowing from the S., unite and form the Rednitz. l. on a wooded height is Sandsee, château of the Prince v. Wrede. The railroad runs along the l. bank of the Swabian Rezat to

20 min. Pleinfeld Stat. Omnibus to Eichstädt (Rte. 171). The Rly. turns W.

15 min. Langlau Stat., and

17 min. Gunzenhausen Stat., a small town on the Altmühl, birthplace of the theologian Osiander. Near the hospital, in the suburb, may be seen some remains of the *Roman Wall* called Teufelsmauer, or Pfahlgraben, which extended from the Neckar to the Danube, a distance of 160 miles. (See Rte. 175.) A few miles beyond this the railroad again runs to the S.

13 min. Kronheim Stat.

15 min. Wassertrüdingen Stat. About 3 m. S. of this, on the old post-road to Ottingen, and about ¾ m. E. of the railroad, is Anhausen; where, in the old Monastery, is the largest existing work of Schäuffelin — an altar containing 16 pictures, the centre one of which represents the Coronation of the Virgin.

20 min. Öttingen Stat.

10 min. Durrenzimmern Stat.

12 min. *Nördlingen Stat.* (*Inns:* Krone; Sonne; Hôtel Wüst, at the stat.), an ancient walled town, formerly an Imperial city, still encircled by towers, containing 6500 Inhab., the capital of the fruitful Riesdale. The principal *Church*, a handsome Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. George, the Virgin, and Mary Magdalen, and distinguished by its tower, 268 ft. high, was built 1428-1505. The interior,

which has escaped being modernised, is fine. Many of the original paintings, in a very archaic style, still remain on the vaulting. *Observe* several pictures by *Herlen* and *Schäuffelin*, 2 early local masters of the latter part of the 15th centy.: also the monument of Duke Albert of Brunswick, killed in 1546, not far from Nördlingen, in the Schmalcaldic war, ornamented with a good relief. A *sacramentshaus* by the architect *Meyer* and the sculptor *Creitz*, of stone, is a taper spire of fretwork 50 ft. high, resembling those of Ulm and Nuremberg.

In the *Salvatorkirche*, built 1381, and enlarged 1401, are curious old pictures by *Herlen* and *Taig*, and 10 stone statues of the beginning of the 15th century in a good style. The *Rathhaus* is ornamented with fresco paintings of the story of Judith and Holofernes, by Schäuffelen, 1515.

The battle of Nördlingen was gained by the Austrians and Bavarians over he Swedes, commanded by Bernard of Weimar and Count Horn, in 1634. The gallant veteran Horn had opposed the action, because the Imperialists were stronger than the Swedes by 5000 men. He was overruled; but the bold and impetuous charges which he repeatedly led against the enemy would have gained the day, but for the steadiness of the Spanish troops in the Emperor's service. Horn and 4000 of his men, with the artillery, were taken, and 8000 were slain. This victory was as important in its consequences to the Imperialists as that of Lützen had been to the Swedes.

Vast quantities of carpets are manufactured here. Nördlingen is also famed for geese, and trades largely in their feathers.

Eilwagen to Würzburg, Stuttgart, and Aalen, in connection with the trains.

Möttingen Stat. Here is a château of the Prince of Wallerstein. The Rly. enters the pretty valley of the Wörnitz, and crosses it several times.

Harburg Stat. *Harburg*, nearly surrounded by the windings of the Wörnitz, is a most picturesque town (Inhab. chiefly Jews), surmounted by a large and perfect *Castle*, on a rock, not unlike Stirling. It belongs to Prince Wallerstein: its chapel contains some curious monuments, and it commands a fine view.

Donauwörth Stat. (See Rte. 175). Eilwagen to Ratisbon. The station stands at the foot of the *Schellenberg* hill, which, having been fortified by the Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria, 1704, was carried by storm by the troops of Marlborough under Prince Lewis of Baden, in a bloody fight, July 4th, a few days before the battle of Blenheim. rt. a crucifix, erected 1824, marks the spot where Mary of Brabant, unjustly accused of infidelity to her husband, Duke Lewis of Bavaria, was executed, 1256.

A good view is obtained of Donauwörth and its old wall on quitting the stat., and as the train crosses the Danube by a bridge a little below the old road bridge. Here the Danube *steamer* is moored which plies to Ratisbon and Passau (Rte. 180). rt., a little way on the l. bank, rises the ch. tower of BLENHEIM (Rte. 175), and soon after, l., the ch. tower of Rain, where General Tilly was slain in contest with Gustavus Adolphus.

21 min. Nordendorf Stat.

14 min. Meitingen Stat.

22 min. Gersthofen Stat. The Wertach is crossed. Raily. ascends valley of Lech.

13 min. AUGSBURG JUNCTION STAT. (See Rte. 165.)

ROUTE 173.

NUREMBERG OR BAMBERG TO MUGGENDORF AND THE FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND.

The visit to the Muggendorf district will agreeably occupy 2 or 3 days, but a great deal may be seen in one, starting by rail from Nuremberg.

The *District of Muggendorf*, com-

monly called the *Franconian Switzerland*, may be included within a triangle drawn between the 3 towns of Bamberg, Baireuth, and Nuremberg. It may be conveniently visited at the expense of a slight détour from the high roads running between them, which form the sides of this triangle, and will well repay the traveller by its highly picturesque and beautiful scenery, and singular caves replete with fossil bones. It is a high table-land, intersected by numerous valleys 200 or 300 ft. deep, in which the charms of the district are concentrated. They are usually traversed by full, clear, winding streams, whose banks are carpeted with verdant meadows, and bounded by high cliffs or wooded slopes, out of which fantastically-shaped crags of limestone burst forth in the forms of turrets, arches, and pinnacles: while every now and then a real castle is seen perched on the summit of a projecting cliff, apparently blocking up the passage.

The angler should repair hither with his rod. He may, for a small sum, purchase permission to fish in some of the numerous trout-streams; and he will not fail of meeting with good sport. The geologist will find abundant occupation and instruction in the *Caverns* in which this country abounds, and in their fossil contents, consisting of bones and teeth of gigantic bears, hyænas, and other wild beasts, now nearly all exhausted. The caves of Gailenreuth and Kuhloch have supplied most of the cabinets of Europe with specimens, and have been admirably described by Dr. Buckland. The caverns, of which more than 40 are enumerated, occur in a species of limestone, locally called Höhlenkalk, probably allied to the calcareous portions of the English greensand formation.

The traveller, approaching the Franconian Switzerland from Bamberg, may stop at Baiersdorf Stat.; from Nuremberg, at Forcheim Stat.; at both of which conveyances may be hired: indeed, from Forcheim a daily omnibus runs to Streitberg, and from Baiersdorf starts an eilwagen to Baireuth. The roads from both stations unite before reaching

Streitberg. — *Inns:* Golden Kreutz, the best in the district, but generally full in the summer; Golden Bär; Adler. Streitberg is much resorted to by invalids, for the sake of the cure of whey (Molkenkur) in summer. Here the beauties of the Franconian Switzerland may be said to commence. The *Castle of Streitberg*, beneath which the village nestles on the l., and the feudal watch-tower of Neudeck on the rt. of the valley of the Wiesent, visible at a distance, but easily confounded with the limestone cliffs on which they stand, form a sort of portal to the district. A one-horse char (Einspänner) to Forcheim or Baiersdorf Stations, costs about 3 fl.

N.B. A good view may be got from the old Castle. The road to Baireuth turns off here by Oberfellendorf, Wustenstein, Obernsess, Trebersdorf, and Phantasie.

Continuing to ascend the picturesque valley of the Wiesent, 3 m. above Streitberg you reach *Muggendorf*—the central point for exploring the Franconian Switzerland. *Inn:* Stern. Here a small map of the district may be purchased. High up in the face of the cliff, on the l. side of the valley, is a cavern called *Rosenmüller's Hohle;* but as it is inferior to those of Rabenstein and Gailenreuth, it is best not to waste time on it.

A carriage with a pair of horses may be hired here, or at Streitberg, by means of which the finest scenery and most interesting objects may be seen in one long summer's day, returning at night. Thus—From Muggendorf a hilly road strikes l. out of the valley of the Wiesent to the mill of Toos.

Walk hence by the footpath about a mile down the valley to the *Riesenburg*, having obtained the key from the miller. (N.B. A pedestrian may take a more direct path hither from Muggendorf by Engelhardsberg, where also a key is kept.)

"*The Riesenburg* is certainly one of the chief curiosities of the district. I can best describe it by calling it a cave with the top taken off, so as to leave two arches standing, forming, as it were, natural bridges over a dell or glen

scooped out on the rt. side of the valley. Flights of steps, carried up it, lead the visitor out of the valley. As you enter, and look up the broken vault, through which the sky appears, you might fancy it the remains of some vast dome-shaped edifice, a work of art, or, as its name expresses, a giant's castle. The manner, however, in which the limestone rocks around have been hollowed out into incipient caves and arches, shows that the phenomenon is natural, and that it arises from the tendency of this peculiar rock to decompose in places and form caverns. The picturesque vegetation of the dell, the clumps of trees, and tufts of fern and grass shooting from every crevice and niche, favoured by the moisture and shade, the singular saddle-shaped masses of turf which hang over the natural arches, contribute to the beauty of the spot. The Riesenburg, however, owes much of its interest to its situation. This portion of the vale of the Wiesent presents one of the most lovely scenes of quiet nature I ever beheld. The rich verdure of the meadows that carpet it, smooth as velvet, its slopes gushing with streamlets hastening to join the deep green stream which winds through the midst, and, unlike your turbulent alpine torrents strewing their channels with wrecks, pursues its quiet and well-conducted course, 'without o'erflowing, full,' and allows the turf to grow down to its very margin; its lofty sides, draperied with woods, from which every now and then start up bold and precipitous rocks to a height of 300 ft."

Returning to Toos, ascend in carriage or on foot the rt. bank of the Wiesent—here deserving the name of a Bavarian Dovedale—for about 2 m. till you come in sight of *Rabeneck*. Walk up to the Castle, the carriage following by a more circuitous road.

[3 m. higher up the valley, near Weischenfeld (*Inns:* Rothes Ross; Löwisch), a picturesque old walled and turreted town, is the cave called *Förstershöhle*, described by Dr. Buckland in the 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ.']

The usual course is to drive from Rabeneck across the table-land, 3 m., to the *Castle of Rabenstein*, one of the most picturesque feudal remains in the district, on the edge of a precipice nearly 150 ft. high, overlooking the Ahornthal (maple valley), which is watered by the Essbach. It is now the property of the Count Schönborn, who has restored and fitted up part of it as a summer residence, and has deposited in it a curious collection of fossils, derived from the neighbouring cave called **Sophienhöhle*, situated immediately below the chapel of St. Nicholas (Klauskapelle). The keys of the entrance are kept at the farm near the castle, where lights and a guide may be procured, for which a party pays 2 or 3 fl. The rich booty of fossils, before alluded to, is derived from an inner cave discovered accidentally by some workmen employed in constructing paths along the side of the valley. It is the most interesting in the district, abounding in stalactites, and is rendered easily accessible by steps and boards. There are 3 separate chambers, and there is a descent from the 2nd to the 3rd of 150 feet. Many of the bones of hyænas, bears, mammoths (?), and antlers of deer, still remain in situ, but the owner allows none to be removed. It is a 4 hours' drive (about 12 m.) hence to Baireuth, up the Ahorn valley.

Hence you may drive over the high ground to *Pottenstein*, a picturesque village in another romantic valley, surrounded by a sweep of the Puttlach, with a castle on the height above. (Ristler's *Inn* is very homely.)

The traveller should now send round his carriage to meet him at Gösweinstein, or Berangarshaus, and should walk through the beautiful valley by the side of the winding stream, hemmed in partly by rocks nearly perpendicular, leaving scarcely room for the small stream and a narrow footpath; in places a turn of the path brings you suddenly upon a patch of green turf, the valley widening a little, and then apparently closing at the other end. After walking about 5 m. you reach the village of *Tuchersfeld*, which lies in the midst of a most extraordinary assemblage of rocks. Isolated fragments of an enormous size and height rise up on every side of it, as

though piled up, mass upon mass, by some superhuman force. Some are so high and narrow, and rest upon so unstable a foundation, that they seem ready every moment to fall and crush the cottages at their feet. From Tuchersfeld we again ascend to Gösweinstein, which is not more than 3 m., and find the carriage, which returned thither by the road.

Gösweinstein (*Inn:* Post) is perched on the top of a rock—to all appearance inaccessible from below; but a road to it is carried up the side of a hill so steep as to be almost impracticable. The Schloss built on the summit may be reached in 1½ hour from Muggendorf; it commands a splendid view, and of a kind not usually seen; immediately below it three of the deep narrow valleys which abound in this country diverge as from a centre, and you have a view along their winding streams and variegated woods and rocks for a considerable distance. In addition to this, you command a vast table-land for miles in all directions; it is a view which no one should leave the country without seeing. (Rte. 174.)

Here is a vast *Pilgrimage Church.*

The traveller may now drive down the lovely valley of the Wiesent back to Muggendorf. It is wild and romantic in the extreme—the stream edged with green turf, while on either side rise rocks of fantastic shape, varied by woods of fir. On the way is passed the *Cave of Gailenreuth*, celebrated for the bones of bears and other animals found in it embedded in stalactite.

Muggendorf.

The valley from Riesenburg to Gösweinstein is *very* beautiful. Then going from Muggendorf to Nuremberg you join the railroad from Bamberg at Baiersdorf Stat. (Rte. 172.) Rail to *Nuremberg Stat.* (Rte. 167.)

ROUTE 174.

NUREMBERG TO BAIREUTH.

11½ Germ. m.=53 Eng. m.

No good Inn to stop at between these two places. The road is picturesque, though it does not pass through the finest parts of the Franconian Switzerland.

2½ Eschenau.

3 Leupoldstein.

Two cross-roads here strike off to the l., leading to two of the most picturesque spots in the Franconian Switzerland, described in the preceding route—the one to Gösweinstein, a small village, remarkable for its romantic situation, its *old castle*, and the view from it, and for its pilgrimage ch., containing a miracle-working representation of the Trinity! and a Capuchin convent. *Inn:* Post. (Rte. 173.)

The second road leads to another remarkable old castle, *Pottenstein*, situated on the summit of a rock, approached by 367 steps, and by a drawbridge. The village at its foot is surrounded on all sides by rocky heights, and the position is romantic.

2 Pegnitz.

A hilly stage over the Zipserberg.

2 Kreussen.

2 *Baireuth.* (Rte. 170.)

manding a rich plain filled with hops and fruit-trees. A road branches off to Amberg.

2 Hirschau, remarkable as the place where Jerome of Prague was captured in 1415.

2 Wernberg.

2 Weiden.—*Inn:* Post, tolerable.

2½ Schönficht
1½ Tirschenreuth
1½ Mitterteich
1¼ Waldsassen
1¾ Eger
3 Falkenau

} Described in Rte. 179.

3 CARLSBAD. (Rte. 260.)

ROUTE 174 A.

NUREMBERG TO EGER AND CARLSBAD.

21 Germ. and 6 Austrian m. = 124⅞ Eng. m. Stellwagen by Hersbruck.

This road is excellent, and there are few hills, except between Hersbruck and Weiden, where it is sandy and hilly. The Eilwagen reaches Eger in 21½ hrs. from Nuremberg, and goes round by Amberg, which lengthens the route 1¼ Germ. m. That which proceeds by the railroad as far as Kulmbach (see Rte. 172) reaches Eger in 13½ hrs.

2 Lauf, an old town with gates and gate-towers, half-ruined walls and half-filled moat. It is famed for its good bread. l. rises the bold dismantled fortress of *Rothenburg*, somewhat like the Königstein of Saxony. For the first two stages the road runs by the side of the Pegnitz, up a pretty valley chiefly planted with hops.

1½ Hersbruck (*Inn:* Goldne Stern), another old town, at the foot of a conical height, called Michaelsberg, crowned by a white Inn. Towards the middle of this stage a steep hill is surmounted.

3 Sulzbach is a picturesque walled town, of 3000 Inhab., with a large château, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Sulzbach. In one of its towers, called the *Hussite's Tower*, Jerome of Prague was confined after his unjust seizure by the Duke at Hirschau, previously to his being sent back to Constance to suffer at the stake. The castle stands on an elevation, com-

ROUTE 175.

THE DANUBE (A).

ULM TO RATISBON, BY BLENHEIM, DONAUWÖRTH, AND INGOLDSTADT.

"Danubio, rio divino."
GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA.

Preliminary Information.—The Danube is the chief river of Germany, and is second to none in Europe, save the Volga; yet the navigation of it has hitherto borne no proportion to its rank and size. This has been owing to the rapidity of its current, the obstructions in its channel, but more than all to the absence of a circulating commerce along its banks, and the want of enterprise on the part of their inhabitants to use it as an outlet for the produce of the countries which it traverses. The vessels committed to it, previously to 1830, when a steamer was first launched on the river at Vienna, consisted almost exclusively of

barges of unpainted planks, slightly connected, so as to hold together in a descending voyage, but rarely capable of ascending, and valued only as so much planking to be broken up on reaching their destination. Being intended almost exclusively for the conveyance of merchandise, the accommodation of travellers was little studied, and the number of those who may be called travellers for pleasure was proportionately small. Yet a portion of its banks discloses scenery as striking as any on the Rhine; indeed in the opinion of many travellers the Rhine has nothing to show in its whole course finer than the defile at Weltenburg, above Ratisbon; Passau, and the defile between it and Linz; the scene around the Strudel and Wirbel, Mölk, and Dürrenstein. It must be confessed that these beauties are set further apart than those of the Rhine, that the traveller must go a longer distance to seek for them, and that there is no such continuous chain of grand views as is afforded by the defile between Bingen and Coblenz. The Danube, however, is distinguished from the Rhine by its vast forests, feathering down to the water's edge from the summit of high mountains, which confine the river on both sides; and, in addition to the picturesque ruins of ancient castles, it is diversified with numerous monasteries, palaces in extent and splendour, and mighty monuments of ecclesiastical wealth and power. Such are the convents of Mölk, Gottweih, and Klosterneuburg. In historical associations the Danube does not yield to the Rhine. It formed for a long time the frontier line of the Roman dominions; its valley has been the high road of the barbarous hordes of Attila, and of the armies of Charlemagne, Gustavus Adolphus, Solyman the Magnificent, Marlborough, and Napoleon; its shores have echoed, at one time, with the hymns of the pilgrim of the Cross, and at another with the enthusiastic shouts of the turbaned follower of the Prophet; and its waters have been dyed, in turn, with the blood of Romans, Huns, Germans, Swedes, Turks, French, and English.

Steamers.—From Donauwörth and Ratisbon to the Black Sea steam navigation has been established. A steamer attempted, in 1839, to ply from Ulm to Ratisbon: on its first voyage it stuck on a sand-bank, and remained there till the end of the autumn. *Steamers*, however, ply *daily* from May till Sept., and three times a week the rest of the year, between Donauwörth and Ratisbon: but they are often stopped for want of water. The difficulties of steam navigation above this are scarcely to be surmounted, unless some great improvements, very difficult to effect, are made in the bed of the river.

The steamers plying between Ratisbon and Linz belong to the Bavarian Government; those between Linz and Vienna to an Austrian Company: the latter are larger, and in every respect better, boats than the Bavarian. The eating on board the Bavarian boats is fairly good. The vessels run as long as the river is clear of ice, *i.e.* from May to Nov. In the autumn they are sometimes retarded by mists, which then lie long on the surface of the water.

Rafts.—The lowest on the scale of the antiquated craft of the Danube, to which travellers were formerly obliged to resort for conveyance, are the timber *Rafts*, resembling those of the Rhine, except that they are of smaller dimensions, rarely exceeding 150 ft. in length. They are not unfrequently dangerous, as was proved by the destruction of one of them, in 1837, by running against a bridge, which accident was attended with serious loss of life.

Barges.—Of these there are several kinds, differing chiefly in size: unwieldy fabrics of rough planks, flat-bottomed, without keel; the centre is covered over with a roof, giving them the appearance of Noah's ark in the pictures. They are, in fact, nothing better than wooden sheds floating in flat trays. Sails are never seen on the Upper Danube, and, even if their use be known, their management is not understood. The boats are steered by paddles formed of the stem of a fir-tree, with a board nailed to one end, suspended

over the deck by thongs, while the broad end, immersed in the water, serves to keep them within the influence of the current, to which they are more indebted for progressive motion than to the boatman's oars. Few of these barges are constructed with sufficient solidity to be towed up the stream after having descended it. Sometimes as many as 30 or 40 horses are attached to the towing-rope to draw them, with a wild-looking peasant driver to each pair, whose shouts and screams are audible long before the train itself makes its appearance. The horses have frequently to wade across shallows and back-waters at the side of the river, and at times to ford the river itself, and it is this which renders necessary a driver to each pair.

The steam-driven traveller of the present day may congratulate himself on no longer being obliged to have recourse to these slow, dirty, and inconvenient conveyances.

ULM TO RATISBON.*

Below Donauwörth the course of the Danube is very circuitous, the distance to Ratisbon being more than 80 m. The banks also are flat and uninteresting, except between Weltenburg and Ratisbon. The real grandeur of Danube scenery is to be found at Passau and below it.

A *Steamer* plies daily between Donauwörth and Ratisbon, but does not take carriages.

Ulm (Rte. 152) lies 1550 Eng. ft. above the sea: the Danube is here 300 ft. broad and 10 or 12 ft. deep.

rt. Neu Ulm, though by position a suburb of Ulm, belongs to Bavaria, while Ulm itself (see Rte. 152) is in Würtemberg.

l. The château of Boffingen, and, lower down, Thailfingen, a small watering-place, are the objects first visible.

l. Elchingen, on the height, formerly a rich Benedictine monastery, was Napoleon's head-quarters, 1805. Marshal Ney obtained the title of Duke of Elchingen for his daring passage of the river at this point, which led to the capture of Mack. (See p. 20.)

rt. Fahlheim and Leipheim (with its castle, in ancient times a sanctuary for those who had committed manslaughter) are famous for snails, which are bred, fattened, and exported in casks by millions, as a delicacy of the table. Here begins a long flat peat-bog, called Ried, which extends to Lauingen.

rt. Günzburg, the first station on the railway from Ulm* (Rte. 165) to Augsburg.

rt. Castles of Reisensburg and Landtrost.

l. Gundelfingen, at a little distance from the river.

l. Lauingen, a town of 4000 Inhab. It boasts of having produced the most learned man (Albertus Magnus, the magician and Bishop of Ratisbon, whose house is shown in the market-place), the most beautiful woman (a Countess of Dillingen), and the largest horse; and the portraits of all three may still be seen on the walls of the watch-tower called Hof Thurm in the town.

The *Gothic Parish Ch.*, distinguished by its high tower (built 1576), and containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of the New Palatinate, deserves notice. The *Rathhaus* is a modern Grecian building. Most of the convents are turned into barracks.

l. Dillingen† (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3400 Inhab. The university, once under the management of the Jesuits, was abolished 1802. The most conspicuous buildings are the *Jesuits' College* and the *Episcopal Palace* of the Bishop of Augsburg. Louis XVIII. was shot at here in 1804. A new bridge has been thrown over the Danube at this point; and a canal (Carolinen Canal) has been constructed from

* *Post-road*, 26¾ Germ. m. = 123 Eng. m., runs alongside of, or near to, the Danube all the way from Ulm to Ratisbon, shifting about from one side of the river to the other over bridges; but in many parts it is ill kept. *Railway* from Ulm to Augsburg runs at first along the rt. bank of the Danube.

* 3¼ Günzburg. The road here crosses to the left bank of the Danube, and then traverses Gundelfingen, Lauingen.

† 3 Dillingen and Hochstädt.

Lauingen hither, to avoid the windings of the river near this.

l. *Hochstädt.*—This town of 2200 Inhab., and the village of *Blenheim*, properly *Blindheim*, a little lower down, close to the river, were the scene of the famous victory gained in 1704, by Marlborough and Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria, who lost 40,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, and 300 standards. The French were drawn up behind the small stream of the Nebelbach; their l. wing extended to Lützingen; their rt. wing rested on Blenheim, which, during the early part of the action, formed an insurmountable obstacle to the efforts of the English, until Marlborough skilfully transferred the attack to the centre of the line, and succeeded in breaking it and in crossing the Nebelbach. Blenheim was burned during the action. The post-road traverses a part of the field, and rests partly on a foundation of bones of men and horses, part of which were disinterred in constructing it a few years back.

In the preceding year the French, under Marshal Villars, gained a battle at Hochstädt over the Austrians.

l. In a short time Donauwörth appears in sight, backed by the heights of the *Schellenberg;* memorable also for a daring and reckless achievement of Marlborough, who stormed and carried the entrenched camp of the Bavarians constructed upon it, a few weeks before the battle of Blenheim. The station of the Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Hof *Railway* stands at its base. The Danube is about 180 yds. wide at

l. *Donauwörth* (stat.).*—*Inns:* Krebs, by the water-side, good; Post. This was formerly a free Imperial city, but is sunk into a forlorn and unimportant provincial town of 2500 Inhab. At the beginning of the 17th centy. its inhabitants had adopted so warmly and generally the reformed doctrines, that the Catholics were obliged to content themselves with one church, that of the Convent of the Holy Cross. The fanatic abbot of this establishment ventured, in spite of the popular prejudice, to conduct a procession of the host, with flying colours, &c., through the streets, and was assaulted by the mob, barely escaping with his life. In consequence of this and other violent acts of the citizens, the town was placed under the ban of the Empire (1607); and Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, with an army of 17,000 men, was ordered to carry it into execution. The punishment inflicted was the abolition of the Protestant religion, and the confiscation of the privileges of the town, followed by its transfer to the elector. The consequences of this event were of the highest moment in the affairs of Europe: the immediate result was the formation of the Protestant League and Catholic Union; and thus this apparently insignificant riot was the spark which lighted up the flame of the Thirty Years' War.

The *Suppressed Monastery of the Holy Cross*, a vast and imposing building, is now the property of Prince Œttingen-Wallenstein. In the ch. is buried the unfortunate Mary of Brabant, wife of Louis the Severe, beheaded by her husband on a groundless suspicion of her fidelity. When, at length, he ascertained the innocence of the murdered victim of his jealousy, his hair is said to have turned grey in a single night, though he was only 27 yrs. old.

Railway to Nuremberg, Bamberg, Würzburg, and Frankfurt; to Hof and Leipsig; to Augsburg, Munich, Ulm, and Lake of Constance.

Here begins the *Steam Navigation* of the *Danube.*

The voyage takes up 9 hrs.: the

* 3¾ Donauwörth. The post-road crosses to the rt. bank of the Danube over a stone bridge; and, about 5 m. farther, passes the Lech. Beyond it lies *Rain*, a small town, once fortified, beneath whose walls Tilly received his death-wound, while defending the passage of the Lech against the army of Gustavus Adolphus. He had removed all the bridges, and taken up a strongly fortified position; but the Swedish monarch, without hesitation, threw over a temporary bridge in the face of Tilly's batteries; and his vanguard of 300 veteran Fins, who first crossed it, maintained their footing on the right bank until the cavalry and the rest of the army passed over.

distance is at least 80 m. The steamer sets out after the arrival of the first train from Munich and Nuremberg.

Steamers navigate the Danube from Donauwörth to the Black Sea, but at times are stopped during the summer between Donauwörth and Ratisbon, owing to want of water.

l. Lechsend is so named because it is opposite the "termination of the river Lech," which here empties itself into the Danube. On the tongue of land between the Danube and Lech, a stone, placed by the road-side, inscribed with the words "Hie ist das Bayerland, 1545," marks the ancient boundary of Swabia and Bavaria.

l. Castle of Bertoldsheim.

rt. Burgheim,* at a little distance from the river.

l. Steppberg. Here lithographic stones and slabs of limestone for pavement, derived from the celebrated quarries of Solnhofen (p. 123), and known along the Danube by the name of Kellheimer-platten, are embarked on the Danube.

rt. Oberhausen. Near this village, a little to the rt. of the high road, stands the monument of the brave Latour d'Auvergne, who, refusing any rank in the army, chose to remain the "first grenadier of France." He was killed here by an Austrian lancer, 1800.

rt. The ruined castle of Altenburg.

rt. Neuburg † (*Inns:* Traube, clean; Post, has 2 or 3 good bed-rooms), a very picturesquely situated town of great antiquity, with a population of 7000 Inhab., but little trade.

The *Château* of the Dukes of Bavaria, of the line of Pfalz-Neuburg, at the E. end of the town, contains many of their portraits, some old tapestry, representing the journey of Otto Henry to the Holy Land, and the likeness of a wild boar, 7 ft. long, killed in the neighbourhood. Its 2 massive towers command a fine view. There is a collection of old armour here. An extensive garden (Hofgarten) is attached to the palace. The *Jesuits' College*, now used for other purposes, is a conspicuous building.

The *Donaumoos*, a level moor or *moss*, of about 20 square miles, extending between Neuburg, Ingoldstadt, Aichach, and Schrobenhausen, now occupies both banks of the river, though the larger portion lies on the rt., and renders the voyage dull and uninteresting. The morass has been partially drained for cultivation, and is occupied by colonists brought hither from various parts of Bavaria, and now includes 32 settlements with 2500 Inhab.; and the communication over the numerous ditches, drains, and canals, is maintained by 122 bridges. There is nothing worth notice for a considerable distance, until the towers of

l. *Ingoldstadt* * appear in view. (*Inn:* Goldner Adler.) The population of this ancient and melancholy town is reduced to 10,000, a number very disproportionate to its extent. It has recently been restored to the condition of a *Fortress* by the construction of very strong works on a new plan, including a tête-du-pont, and numerous round towers of massive masonry. Its old fortifications had withstood sieges from the troops of the league of Schmalkalden, from Gustavus Adolphus, and Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, and resisted Moreau (1800) for 3 months; but he, succeeding at length, caused them to be demolished. The horse of Gustavus, which was shot under him at the siege, was stuffed, and long preserved in the Arsenal. Ingoldstadt lost its University (at which the celebrated Dr. Faustus studied) in 1800: it is now transferred to Munich. This was the first place in Germany where the Jesuits were allowed openly to establish themselves, and appear in the character of public teachers. Loyola called it affectionately "his little Benjamin." Tilly died here, 1632, of the wound he received at Rain (p. 137, note), defending the passage of the Lech, in the arms of the brethren of the order, who wrote of the event in these words:—"Here was he destined

* 2¾ Burgheim.

† 1¾ Neuburg.—Road crosses the river to the rt. bank, and continues at some distance from it.

* 3 Ingoldstadt.—*Inns:* Rose; Münchner Hof. The road crosses the Danube at 2 Vohburg.

to yield up his soul, purified by heretics' blood, although he had fortified himself against the devilish bullets of the Swedes by a consecrated wafer."

The *Liebfrauenkirche, Ch. of St. Mary,* contains monuments of Dr. Eck, one of Luther's opponents, of Tilly, the antagonist of the great Gustavus, and of Marshal Mercy, the Bavarian general, opposed to Condé and Turenne, who fell at Allersheim, 1645. Its two towers are sufficiently massy to bear cannon if their roofs were removed, in case of siege.

The scenery of the river is still dreary and monotonous.

rt. Vohburg stands on the site of the Roman Germanicum; its castle, the seat of a long line of counts, was the asylum of the unfortunate Agnes Bernauer, whose story is told at Straubing, p. 150. She was here privately married to Albert Duke of Bavaria. The beaver is occasionally met with in this part of the Danube, but is daily becoming more rare.

rt. Neustadt * (the *Inn* is wretched), a small town, about a mile from the Danube. There are numerous traces of the Romans in this neighbourhood; several ancient roads and forts have been distinctly traced; and a little below

l. the village of Hienheim, begins the celebrated rampart called the *Devil's Wall* (Teufelsmauer, or Pfahlgraben), constructed by the Emperor Probus, A.D. 277. "Instead of reducing the warlike natives of Germany to the condition of subjects, Probus contented himself with the humble expedient of raising a bulwark against their inroads. The country which now forms the circle of Swabia had been left desert in the age of Augustus by the emigration of its ancient inhabitants. The fertility of the soil soon attracted a new colony from the adjacent provinces of Gaul. Crowds of adventurers, of a roving temper and of desperate fortunes, occupied the doubtful possession, and acknowledged, by the payment of tithes, the majesty of the empire. To protect these new subjects a line of frontier garrisons was gradually extended from the Rhine to the Danube. About the reign of Hadrian, when that mode of defence began to be practised, these garrisons were connected and covered by a strong entrenchment of trees and palisades. In the place of so rude a bulwark the Emperor Probus constructed a stone wall of considerable height, and strengthened it by towers at convenient distances. From the neighbourhood of Neustadt and Ratisbon on the Danube, it stretched across hills, valleys, rivers, and morasses, as far as Wimpfen on the Neckar, and at length terminated on the banks of the Rhine, after a winding course of near 200 miles. This important barrier, uniting the two mighty streams that protected the provinces of Europe, seemed to fill up the vacant space through which the barbarians, and particularly the Alemanni, could penetrate with the greatest facility into the heart of the empire. But the experience of the world, from China to Britain, has exposed the vain attempt of fortifying any extensive tract of country. An active enemy, who can select and vary his points of attack, must, in the end, discover some feeble spot, or some unguarded moment. The strength, as well as the attention, of the defenders is divided; and such are the blind effects of terror on the firmest troops, that a line broken in a single place is almost instantly deserted. The fate of the wall which Probus erected may confirm the general observation. Within a few years after his death it was overthrown by the Alemanni. Its scattered ruins, universally ascribed to the power of the dæmon, now serve only to excite the wonder of the Swabian peasant."—*Gibbon, Dec. and Fall,* ch. xii.

Between Neustadt and Ratisbon the scenery becomes very interesting. The Danube forces its way through a grand defile, called Lange Wand (long wall), nearly an Eng. mile long, the sides of which are formed by perpendicular precipices from 400 to 600 ft. high,

* 2 Neustadt. During the next stage the post-road runs at a considerable distance from the river, away from the beautiful scenery which distinguishes this part of its winding course. 1 Abensberg.

whose summits in some parts, not 150 yards apart, even overhang the water. There is not even a ledge between them and the water. Barges used formerly to be hauled through the defile by rings let into the rocks. The only vacant space between the cliffs and the river is occupied by the Convent of

rt. Weltenburg, planted on a spot where the Danube makes an abrupt bend. It was one of the oldest Benedictine monasteries in Bavaria, and is said to occupy the site of a Roman station, Valentia, and of a temple of Minerva. It is now converted into a brewery.

l. The *Michaelsberg*, the hill between the Danube and the Altmühl, commands a noble view up the gorge of the Danube. Its summit has been made accessible by a carriage-road, partly cut in the rock, leading up to the *Befreiungshalle*, a rotunda temple begun by Lewis King of Bavaria from Gärtner's design, to commemorate the War of Liberation, and not likely to be finished.

l. Kelheim (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus) (Celeusum of the Romans) lies at the E. extremity of this defile, on the spot where the Altmühl joins the Danube. This small town, of 3000 Inhab., is not likely to acquire importance from its situation at the mouth of the *Ludwigs-Kanal*, formed to unite the Danube with the Main, through the Altmühl and the Regnitz. The Altmühl has been rendered navigable as far as Dietfurth, where the excavated canal begins, and is continued as far as Bamberg on the Main (see Rte. 168), a distance of about 107 m. (23½ Germ. m.). The summit level is near Neumarkt on the Sulz, where the canal is 300 ft. above the level of the Danube at Kelheim, and 360 ft. above that of the Regnitz at Bamberg. It has 100 locks. The dimensions of the canal are 54 ft. in width at top, and 34 ft. at bottom; the estimated cost, 817,500*l.* A barge may be tracked through it in 6 or 7 days. It was begun 1837. Its construction is due to the instigation of King Lewis of Bavaria, who thus realised, after the lapse of 1000 years, the favourite scheme of Charlemagne, of connecting the Black Sea with the German Ocean. As a commercial speculation it has proved a failure; the Main is difficult to navigate, the water supply for the canal in summer is scant, and the traffic small.

Kelheim is much exposed to ice-bursts and inundations from the two rivers upon which it is situated, so that its inhabitants are often driven into the roofs of their houses to escape drowning. The Valley of the Altmühl is very picturesque, and its cliffs and rocky sides are crested by frequent ruined castles.

* rt. Postsaal. An excellent road has been formed, for part of the way, by the side of the river, hence towards Ratisbon, by excavating the rocks which form its bank, and by exploding a mine at the base of a cliff 180 ft. high, which at once shattered the face of the rock from top to bottom, and allowed the engineer to carry the road over the fallen fragments; farther on, a monumental tablet and two stone lions at the water-side, to the l. near Abach, commemorate its construction in the reign of Karl Theodor. At Abach is a sulphureous spring. The tall round tower 150 ft. high above Abach, called *Hungerthurm*, is all that remains of the Heinrichsburg, which must originally have been one of the most extensive feudal fortresses in Germany. It occupied probably the site of the Roman *Abudiacum;* it was long the residence of the Bavarian dukes, and was the birthplace of the Emperor Henry II. When he kept his court here, the chronicles record that he made a daily pilgrimage on foot to early mass at St. Emmeran's ch. in Ratisbon. The Danube makes a great bend between Abach and Ratisbon, so as to double the direct distance between the two places.

rt. Oberndorf is historically remarkable as the spot where Otto of Wittelsbach, the murderer of the Emperor Philip, was overtaken by just retribution for his crime, and, having been detected in a barn belonging to

* 1¼ Postsaal.

the monks of Ebrach by Heinrich Celantin v. Pappenheim, was dragged forth by him and killed (1208). His head was cut off and thrown into the river. His body remained for 9 years unburied on the spot still called Stumpfsteine; no one venturing to inter the body of one who had been placed under the ban of the empire.

l. At Sinzing the river Laber falls into the Danube; and near

l. Prüfening, the Nab, a much more considerable stream, enters it.

l. Stadt-am-Hof, connected by a stone bridge with

* rt. RATISBON. (See Rte. 168.)

ROUTE 176.

AUGSBURG TO LINDAU ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, BY KEMPTEN (RAILWAY), OR BY MEMMINGEN.

26 Germ. m. = 120 Eng. m. Three trains daily—time 7½ to 9 hrs.

This line was opened piecemeal in 1851, 52, and 53.

On leaving Augsburg the railroad runs a little to the E. of the old post-road, crossing the Lechfeld in a direction nearly due S.

Immingen Stat.

Bobingen Stat.

Grossaitingen Stat. Beyond this, a little to the E., lies the field of battle on which the Emperor Otho I. routed the heathen Magyars, A.D. 955. (See p. 143.)

Schwabmünchen Stat., a manufacturing village of 3500 Inhab. There are remains of a Roman bridge over the Wertach near this.

Buchloe Stat.

Pforzen Stat. on the Wertach.

Kaufbeuern Stat. on the Wertach, one of the many old towns in this part of Bavaria which once enjoyed the privilege of Imperial freedom. It has now 4000 Inhab. Eilwagen to Füssen.

Biessenhofen Stat.; beyond this the railroad leaves the valley of the Wertach, and through a deep cutting enters that of the Iller.

Günzach Stat., the loftiest place on the line. The large *Convent* is now a brewery and engine manufactory. [rt. lies Ober-Günzburg (*Inn*: Stern), by some supposed to be the Roman Guntia.]

Wildpoldsried Stat.

Betzigau Stat.

Kempten Stat. (*Inns:* Krone, in the new town, best, comfortable; Baierischer Hof; Grüner Baum) consists of an *Old town*, once Imperial, in the valley, formerly occupied by Protestants, surrounded by walls; and a more modern town, which belonged to the abbot (Stiftstadt), situated on an eminence, and inhabited by Roman Catholics. Here is the abbot's palace, built in the 18th cent. (now public offices), and the *Church*, of Italian architecture, and nearly same date. It lies on the Iller, and has 7000 Inhab. and some cotton-mills. It is regarded as the Roman station *Campodunum*. The abbot of Kempten, a rich and powerful ecclesiastic, possessed a territory of 16 German square miles, and held his court in the *Convent* still existing. There are vast forests in this part of Bavaria. *Eilwagen* daily to Füssen (Rte. 176A) in 5 hrs., 24 m.

Beyond Kempten the railroad takes a devious course, ascending the valley of the Iller to

Immenstadt Stat. (no good *Inn*—Kreutz), a prettily situated town, surrounded by high mountains (Alps of the *Algau*). [One of these, to the E., the *Gründten*, is a sort of Bavarian Rigi, celebrated for its panorama, and furnished with an *Inn* on its top. It is reached though the small town of Sonthofen (*Inn:* Hirsch, good.)] (Rte. 176A.) Quitting Immenstadt, the Rly. makes a sudden bend to the W., and comes in sight of the singularly beautiful lake the Alpsee, which it skirts round. The view of it is best from the S. side. This tarn is 2377 ft. above the sea-level. A viaduct 180 ft. high and long embankment succeed. A short tunnel leads into the Weissach Thal. Fine views of the Alps of Appenzell, and later of the lake of Constance.

* 2¾ Ratisbon.

Hergatz Stat. Store of peat.

The Rly. is carried on a low stone causeway in the lake, side by side with the wooden road-bridge, into

Lindau Stat. (*Inns:* Baierischerhof, large and conveniently situated close to the port and Rly., but dear and not clean or well managed, 1858; Krone). Lindau is an ancient town, formerly an Imperial free city, now belonging to Bavaria, opening an important outlet for the trade of that country with Switzerland and Italy by means of its small port on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Constance (Boden-see). It stands on an island connected with the shore by a long wooden bridge and the Rly. causeway, and has 3000 Inhab. (chiefly Lutheran). Its only interest for travellers arises from its beautiful situation on the lake, whose S. shores are topped by the alpine chain. It faces the opening of the valley of the Rhine, which is lined by some of the most picturesque of these mountains. There is no need to penetrate into the town, but there is a pleasant walk from the Bahnhof (Stat.), along the lake-side, partly through gardens which occupy the site of the old ramparts, to the

Heidenthurm, the stump of a tower of massive masonry, probably of the 4th centy., at the end of the wooden bridge. Some have attributed its origin to the Romans, who, under Tiberius, are believed to have swept the lake of Constance (Lacus Brigantinus) with a fleet, and to have constructed a fort on the island now occupied by Lindau. Tiberius and Drusus set out from hence on their expedition against the Rhæti and Vindelici.

A walk of ½ an hour W. from the bridge, keeping as long as possible to the shore of the lake, leads to the pleasant tea-garden of Schachen Bad, from which there is a very good view of Lindau, backed by the mountains above Bregenz; a still better view is obtained from the hill above, on the slope of which a wealthy merchant named Grüber has built a country-house called the *Lindenhof*, surrounded by pretty gardens, to which, except on Sundays, he liberally admits the public, with the reasonable request that those who come will not pluck his flowers, walk on his grass, smoke cigars, or bring their dogs.

Lindau is one of the stations for the *Steamers* (8 or 10 in number) navigating the lake of Constance, affording opportunities every day of going to every part of its circumference. *Eilwagen* go every day from the Swiss town of *Rorschach*, on the opposite shore, to St. Gallen, and to join the Splügen road.

The distance from Lindau to Bregenz in Tyrol (Rte. 212) is only 1½ Germ. m., 20 min. by steamer: the road skirts along the margin of the lake, at the foot of the hill. The Austrian frontier custom-house (§ 87) is at Loschau.

Augsburg to Lindau.

Old Post Road. 17¼ Germ. m. = 79¼ Eng. m.; road dull, hilly, and not well kept; it runs near the Railway as far as

3¼ Schwabmünchen, a small village with a tolerable *Inn.*

2½ Mindelheim.—*Inn:* Post. This town, of about 3400 Inhab., was the capital of a principality created by the Emp. Joseph I., in order that he might bestow it upon the Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his victory of Blenheim. The possession of Mindelheim gave the Duke a seat in the Diet; but it proved an empty honour, for the principality was resumed by the Elector of Bavaria at the peace of Rastadt (7 Sept. 1714), and no redress or equivalent was ever given by the emperor to the hero who had saved his thrones. The brave soldier of fortune, George von Frundsberg, who scaled the walls of Rome along with the Constable de Bourbon, was born here, and is buried in the *Parish Church*. He served under Maximilian and Charles V., and has been called the German Bayard: his motto was, "The more foes the more honour."

2½ Memmingen (*Inn*: Golden Falcon, middling; Baierischer Hof, fair) was formerly a free city of the Holy Roman empire, down to 1803. It has 7400 Inhab. and some flourishing manufactures.

About 9 m. S.E. of Memmingen

lies the sequestrated Benedictine abbey *Ottobeuern*, a palace in extent. A few miles beyond Memmingen the road crosses the Iller, enters Würtemberg, and traverses a portion of its territory, till within a few miles of Lindau.

3 Leutkirchen. Here the Würtemberg posting tariff (§ 71) begins.

3 Wangen.—*Inn:* Post or Sonne. Road hilly.

There is a fine view from the brow of the last hill, overlooking the lake of Constance and the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps.

3 *Lindau:* see above.

ROUTE 176 A.

IMMENSTADT TO INNSBRUCK, OR TO FÜSSEN.

An interesting and picturesque route, 7 or 8 hrs'. drive with voiturier, exclusive of halts.

Immenstadt Stat., on the Rly. from Augsburg to Lindau (Rte. 176). No good Inn, but a carriage may be hired here. A good road through a beautiful pastoral district, surrounded by grand mountains, enlivened by the clang of the cows' bells, leads to the village.

Sonthofen (*Inn:* Hirsch), whence the ascent of the Gründten mountain may be made, on account of its view, in about 6 hrs. up and down (Rte. 176).

Hindelang (*Inn:* Adler, a good and particularly clean country inn; accommodation limited). A steep ascent, 3 or 4 m. long, of the Vorder and Hinterjoch brings you to the Austrian frontier custom-house of Tannheim on the opposite descent. l. rise the shattered but picturesque dolomite peaks of the Schafschrofen mountain. A small tarn is passed, and we enter the deep, narrow, and very picturesque *Pass Gacht*, sides nearly perpendicular, yet finely wooded. This leads down into the valley of the Lech, a pale blue river. Fine outline of mountains towards its head.

Reutte (Rte. 177.) Füssen is the next post stat. 13 m. N. of this. Hence to Innsbruck, as in Rte. 177.

16 INNSBRUCK, in Rte. 212.

ROUTE 177.

AUGSBURG TO INNSBRUCK, BY FÜSSEN.

12 Germ. and 16 Aust. m. = 130½ Eng. m. *Eilwagen* daily.

The road follows the course of the river Lech, nearly up to its source in the mountains of Tyrol.

3 Lechfeld. It was on the Lechfeld that, in 955, the Emp. Otho I. gained the celebrated victory over the heathen Magyars. Their army was completely routed and cut to pieces, and their leaders Lehel and Vérbulcs taken prisoners, and hanged before one of the gates of Ratisbon.

1½ Landsberg, an old walled town of 3000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Lech, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. The *Church* dates from 1498.

3½ Schongau. About ¾ m. N.W. of Schongau is the village of Altenstadt, with a remarkable basilica church of the 11th centy.

4 Füssen (*Inn:* Post), a small town of 1600 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Lech, at the foot of the Alps, near the *jaws*, as it were, of a narrow defile, anciently called *Fauces Juliæ*, whence, it is said, comes Füssen, through which the Lech forces its way into the plain. The *Castle* of the Bishops of Augsburg stands on a rocky height above. It is still tolerably perfect, and is now a prison.

The most remarkable building in the town is the sequestrated *Abbey of St. Magnus*, now the property of Freyherr v. Poniekau. The existing *Abbey Church*, a building of the 18th centy., contains, among other relics of the saint, his walking-stick, which was carried about the country to chase vermin from the fields, and in a side chapel a *Dance of Death* is painted.

From the position of the town at the entrance of the pass into Tyrol, there is considerable traffic through it. For the same reason it has been found important as a military position, and has been the scene of repeated contests down to 1800, when the French and Austrians disputed the possession of it.

In 1735 a treaty of peace was signed at the post-house, between the Empress Maria Theresa and the Elector Maximilian III. of Bavaria.

The best view of the surrounding country is from the *Calvarienberg*, on the rt. bank of the Lech, a little above the bridge, following the line of stations, ½ h. walk. From the top you may descend the other side into the road leading to the Castle of Schwangau.

[About 4 m. E. of Füssen stands the Castle of *Hohenschwangau*, a re-construction rather than a restoration of an old castle, which had been reduced to mere stumps of walls. Its aspect is singular; its walls and towers, built of yellow stone, entirely cover a lofty pedestal of rock, precipitous on all sides, rising just in front of a mountain wall covered with black firs. The present King of Bavaria, when Crown Prince, took a fancy to build this toy-castle, and to have it decorated with frescoes relating to the former owners of Schwangau, by artists of the Munich school; also with painted glass, ancient armour, &c. Schwangau is said to have been the residence of the family of Guelph, by whom it was sold to the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. Conradin of Swabia here took leave of his mother on his departure for Rome; and it is even reported that Luther was sheltered within its walls during the Diet of Augsburg. Long flights of steps lead up to the *Castle court*, or *terrace*, from which there is a really fine view of the black mountain wall, the first step of the Alps behind, and of the quiet tarn dotted with swans at its base, while in front spreads out the wide plain watered by the Lech. The 3 fountains in the court have each a statue—the Madonna, by Glinck; the Swan, by Schaller; the 4 Lions, by Schwanthaler. The 1st *Hall*, that of the Schwanritter, is painted by *Neher* and *Quaglio*; the 2nd (Schyrensaal), by Lindenschmidt; the 3rd contains views in the East to illustrate the journey made by the Crown Prince to Constantinople; 4th, History of Hohenschwangau; 5th, Bertha's Chamber; 6th, Ladies' Chamber. On the second floor,—1st, Heroes' Hall; 2nd, Hohenstaufensaal, painted by *Lindenschmidt*; 3rd, Tasso's Chamber; 4th, Guelph's Hall; 5th, Chamber of Autharis Duke of Bavaria, who married the Lombard Princess Theodolinda; 6th, is decorated with illustrations of the life of a knight during the middle ages; and an upper chamber with a series from the life of a noble lady. Though the rooms are all very small and the furniture very awkward, the king usually resides here a week or two every summer.

There is an *Inn* and stables at the foot of the Castle rock. Those who would explore the neighbourhood may ascend the gorge of the Pöllat to the gypsum-mill, the waterfall, and the *Marienbrücke*, built by Ziebland to span the gorge, and lead to the royal chamois preserves. Higher still is an open platform in the wood, called *Jugend*, commanding a most extensive view.

Pedestrians going from Schwangau to Reutte need not return to Füssen, but may follow the king's road, which falls into the post-road beyond the custom-house, and saves 1½ m.]

½ m. S. from Füssen the Lech forms a fine fall, close to the road. The Bavarian custom-house is hard by. The Austrian custom-house is 1½ m. from Füssen. The road into Tyrol, beyond Füssen, was constructed by excavating the solid rock, in the reign of Joseph II. Ober-Pinzwang is the first place in Tyrol. Here the valley contracts into a grand and picturesque defile, called *Kniepass*, formerly defended by a castle now in picturesque ruins, which was an outwork of Fort Ehrenberg. To this pass succeeds a small plain; and after passing the little Gothic Hüttenkapelle, built 1515, we reach

3 Reutte (*Inn:* Post, good), beautifully situated on the Lech, here crossed by a bridge, and lined by several cotton-mills, in a wide basin-shaped valley, surrounded by grand mountains. [About 2 m. off to the E. is the *fall of the Stäubi*, formed by the stream of the Ache, which issues out of two small lakes; it is said to be 90 ft. high, and is easily reached by paths made by the postmaster. The scenery of these lakes, the Plansee and Heiterwangsee, is also very striking.]

From Reutte to Nassereit the scenery

of the pass is most romantic. Beyond Reutte the road leaves the Lech, and begins to ascend, threading the pass of the Ehrenburger Klause, once defended by the fortress of *Ehrenberg*, deemed impregnable until stormed in 1552 by George Duke of Mecklenburg, with a detachment of the troops of Prince Maurice of Saxony, who marched through this pass with an army of 20,000 foot and 2000 horse, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, but for the mutiny of a regiment at Reutte, which occasioned the delay of a day, and allowed Charles to escape narrowly across the Alps in a litter. The fortress was yielded up to the French in 1800, and was by them demolished, since which it has remained in a state of ruin. Our road winds round the hill on which the fortress stands, and a little further on descends into the valley watered by the streams which feed the Plansee and Heitenwangsee, and then makes a most circuitous curve, and does not recover its S. direction till the summit of the pass is surmounted. As late as the 17th century, *plague chapels* and burial-grounds were erected by the road-side, showing the prevalence of the disease along this line of traffic.

3 Lermos.—*Inn:* Post. [There is a tolerable cross-road hence to Partenkirch, 7 Stunden. There are no hills, the road running down the valley of the Loisach.] From this point the road ascends to the summit of the pass or the ridge called Auf-dem-Fern, dividing the waters which flow into the Lech from those which run into the Inn. On the opposite descent a wonderfully romantic ravine is passed, in whose depths lie two small lakes, while above them tower the picturesque ruins of the Castle *Sigmundsburg*, named from the Archduke Sigmund, who built it. A fort called *Fernstein*, built across the road, in ancient times, closed the passage up and down: it checked, for a day and a half, the advance of the troops of Maurice of Saxony.

2 Nassereit (*Inn:* Post, tolerable), a considerable village. In the course of this stage the road ascends considerably, and the scenery of the Vale of the Inn attains the height of grandeur and sublimity. On the opposite side the glaciers of the Oetzthal open out to view; near Barwies, below the level of the road, on the rt., is the round tower or donjon-keep of the *Castle of Klam*. Oswald Welser, one of the lawless lords of this robbers' nest, had the audacity to seize the Abbot of Wilten in his bed, and carry him off to this castle, where he was deposited in its deepest dungeon, in spite of the terrors of the Church.

A road 2 Germ. m. long, leads from Nassereit down the Gurglthal to Imst. (Rte. 212.)

2 Ober Miemingen. The borders of the river Inn are reached near

1½ Telfs
4½ Innsbruck } in Rte. 212.

ROUTE 178.

AUGSBURG TO RATISBON.

16½ Germ. m. = 76 Eng. m. Eilwagen daily.

At the town of Friedberg (Rte. 166) our road turns off N.E. to

3 Aichach, a small town, beyond which the road passes through the village of Wittelsbach, and under the hill which once bore the castle of Otto von Wittelsbach, the cradle of the reigning house of Bavaria. Its founder, Otto, was laid under the ban of the Empire for the murder of the Emp. Philip, 1198; his possessions seized, and his castle destroyed, 1209. A church and a *monument* have been built on its site.

2 Schrobenhausen.—*Inn:* Post.

2 Pörnbach.

2 Geissenfeld.

2¼ Neustadt, a deserted town, which, with the remainder of the route to Ratisbon, has been described in Rte. 175.

2½ Postsaal.

2¾ Ratisbon (see Rte. 168).

ROUTE 179.

RATISBON TO EGER, BY AMBERG.

24 Germ. m. = 110½ Eng. m. To Eger direct, avoiding Amberg, only 19½ Germ. m. = 89¾ Eng. m. Post-wagen daily in 19 hrs. The road is bad, and ill provided with post-horses; it is an almost continual, though very gradual ascent, from the moment of quitting the Danube; the scenery of the valleys of the Regen and Nab is very pleasing. After passing through Stadt-am-Hof, the suburb of Ratisbon, the river Regen is crossed by a bridge, and the road ascends along its l. bank to

1¾ Regenstauf, where it recrosses the river, and leaves it to traverse a hilly ridge into the valley of Nab, which it reaches at

1½ Burg Lengenfeld.

2½ Schwandorf (*Inn:* Post, fair), a village with a castle of Prince Wallerstein.

Here the road to Amberg crosses the Nab. But since there is nothing remarkable in that town, the traveller bound for Eger or Carlsbad had better avoid the détour, and continue along the l. bank of the Nab to

1¼ Schwarzenfeld; a pretty village with 2 bridges, a large saw-mill, a château, and a pilgrimage church on the hill above, approached by a line of chapels. The roads hereabout are macadamised with white quartz pebbles, brought down by the streams from the Böhmerwald mountains. The excessive purity of this rock renders it a fit material, when pounded, for the Bohemian glass.

The next town is Nabburg, occupying the slope and summit of a height, still surrounded by antique walls, and approached by low arched gateways. The highest building is a Gothic church, in the elegant pointed style with lancet windows.

2½ Wernberg.—*Inn:* Post; tolerable sleeping quarters. A new road has been made from this to Nuremberg by Hirschau. (Rte. 174 A.)

[We will now return to the road from Schwandorf to

3 Amberg.—*Inns:* Schwan; Wittelsbacher Hof; Wilder Mann. This was formerly chief town of the Upper Palatinate; it is situated on the Vils, and has 10,000 Inhab.

2 Hirschau, in Rte. 174 A.

2¾ Wernberg.—*Inn:* Post, poor.

Here the direct road from Ratisbon rejoins that from Amberg].

2½ Weiden.—*Inns:* Post; Goldner Adler, not good. The church bells are rung at 11 at night as a sort of curfew, and at 1 in the morning, in pursuance of an old custom, dating from the time of the Swedish invasion. Weiden is an old town, prettily situated on the Waldnab. About 4 m. beyond it the road passes through another picturesque old town, Neustadt on the Waldnab. This is a hilly stage, but no extra horses are imposed.

2½ Schönficht, a dreary country, but good road, and not hilly.

1½ Tirschenreuth.—*Inn:* Post.

[A very bad road has been made direct from this to Marienbad and Carlsbad, through Mähring (the Bavarian custom-house, 10 m.), and Bremerhof (Austrian ditto); it was macadamised in 1836, as far as the Bohemian frontier; thence to Marienbad is still a mere corduroy road, very bad.]

1½ Mitterteich.

1¼ Waldsassen. At Hohnsbach the Bavarian frontier is passed, and Bohemia is entered at Wiess. The suppressed convent, a conspicuous building, is converted into the Landgericht.

The road is conducted, for a considerable distance, through forests, to

1¾ *Eger.* (Rte. 260.)

2 Sandau.

2 Marienbad. (Rte. 261.)

ROUTE 180.*

THE DANUBE (B)—RATISBON TO PASSAU.

For preliminary information respecting a voyage down the Danube, see Rte. 175.

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* *A Post-road*, from Ratisbon to Passau, runs along the rt. bank of the Danube, but not always in sight of it, though in full view of the opposite bank.

The distance is 15 Germ. m. = 69 Eng. m.

Steamers between Ratisbon and Vienna daily in summer (from May to October), and every other day during other months except in winter. In the autumn, when mists lie long, or the river is low, the steamer takes 1½ day in descending, and halts for the night at Passau. The boat starts at 5 in the morning during summer, and its place of starting is nearly a mile from the best inn at Ratisbon. Carriages are taken on board, the charge for one being double the passenger's fare, making the expense nearly as great as posting. The vessels are clean, and provided with a good table-d'hôte.

Fares (reduced 1851), *and time occupied*:—

	1st class. fl. kr.	2nd class. fl. kr.	hrs.
Donauwörth to Ratisbon	5 42	4 27	7½
Ratisbon to Linz . .	10 3	7 51	13
Linz to Vienna (Nussdorf)	8 0	5 20	9½
Up the river—			
Nussdorf to Linz . .	6 0	4 0	19
Linz to Ratisbon . .	7 51	5 36	27*
Ratisbon to Donauwörth	4 27	3 12	16

The vessels touch at Straubing, Deggendorf, Vilshofen, and Passau. They start from below the bridge at Ratisbon, near the inn "Das Dampfschiff."

The Danube reaches the most northern point in its whole course at Ratisbon. Below this it is rather more interesting than above; the l. bank rises into considerable hills, but the rt. continues flat as far as Vilshofen and Passau, where a sensible improvement takes place. The chief point of interest above Passau is Donaustauf and the Valhalla, 6 m. below Ratisbon.

l. The river Regen, from which comes Regensburg, the German name of Ratisbon, flows into the Danube close to the houses of Stadt-am-Hof. The l. bank is picturesque from the outset. It consists of wooded hills, in whose recesses are one or two country-houses and taverns, or places of summer resort for the citizens. The chief of these is the beer-cellar of Tegernheim.

l. At Tegernheim the limestone hills, which have followed the course of the Danube from the Swabian Alps, give place to porphyry, as usual, to the evident increase of the picturesque. Their slopes are planted with vines.

l. Donaustauf.—*Inn:* The Walhalla Hotel; the rooms are clean: a traveller may sleep here, and join the steamer in a boat ½ hour later than at Ratisbon.

The ruined castle of *Donaustauf* and the *Valhalla*, on the neighbouring height, are conspicuous objects, even from the bridge of Ratisbon and from the roads on both sides of the Danube. The castle of *Stauf* and the small town at its feet were originally the property of the Bishops of Regensburg. The castle was blown up and reduced to its present ruinous condition by Duke Bernard of Weimar, in the Thirty Years' War (1634), after a siege which its small garrison withstood for more than 2 months. Both town and castle now belong to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who resides during summer in the white villa at the lower end of the town. He has taken pains to preserve the ruins, has rendered them accessible by footpaths carried up the height, and has improved the picturesque beauty of the spot by plantations. The view from the castle is delightful.

l. About ¼ m. outside of the town, beyond the white Ch. of St. Salvator, on the summit of a commanding eminence, 300 feet above the Danube, and relieved by a background of dark wood, stands the

VALHALLA* (open from 8 to 12 and 2 to 6), a Grecian Temple of the Doric order, built by the late King Lewis of Bavaria, as a national monument and Temple of Fame for Germany; in which he has placed statues and busts of the

Eilwagen daily to Passau. A Lohnkutscher, with a carriage and 2 horses, may be hired for 12 to 14 guldens and a Trinkgeld, and the journey may be thus performed in 12 hours, exclusive of stoppages. The Valhalla may be visited on the way, at the expense of a détour of about 3 m., crossing the Danube at Stadt-am-Hof, recrossing it at the bridge of Donaustauf, and joining the high post-road at Barbling.

* The steamers halt for the night at Passau.

* Germ. Walhalla; Old Norse, Valhalla, or, more correctly, Valhöll, *The Hall of the Chosen.*

worthies of Germany,—her heroes and statesmen, sages, poets, artists, musicians, &c.,—from Arminius, the conqueror of the Romans, down to Blücher and Schwarzenberg; from the early Minne- and Meister-singers down to Göthe, Schiller, and the poets of the present era. A series of 3 terraces, faced with masonry, serves as a basement to the temple, to which, on the S. side, flights of stone steps lead. The masonry of these terraces is called Cyclopean, merely, it should seem, because the stones are of irregular shapes; but as these exactly fit, and have a surface finished as ashlar-work, and resemble the temple itself in colour, it is, at a distance, rendered insignificant by these vast substructions. The proportions of the temple are nearly those of the Parthenon, as may be seen by comparing the measurements.

	Parthenon. Eng. ft.	in.	Valhalla. Eng. ft.	in.
Length	225	10½	218	0
Breadth	102	2	102	3
Height of pediment .	62	2	60	6
„ of shaft of columns . . .	31	4 9/10	29	4½

The chief sculptors of Germany have decorated the outside and inside. The N. pediment, by Schwanthaler, represents the "Hermannsschlacht," or victory gained by Arminius over the Romans, under Varus; the S., partly designed by *Rauch*, though executed by Schwanthaler, Germany after the War of Liberation, receiving the German States, each attended by a symbolical figure, intended to represent the provinces and fortresses it regained from the French.

The interior is very gorgeous; the floor paved and walls lined with polished marble from the neighbourhoods of Baireuth and Salzburg. Colour is freely employed on the architectural mouldings, and even on the caryatides which support the roof, which preserves its external form, and is composed of metal gilt, the panels ornamented with platina stars upon a blue ground. The space between the ties and the roof is filled with elaborate scroll-work, containing figures of the gods and heroes of the German mythology.

Behind two Ionic pillars at the N. end, opposite to the bronze portals of the principal entrance, is a recess (the "opisthodomos"), destined, it is said, to contain the statue of the royal founder. The sides are divided by projections into 3 compartments, in the centre of each of which is placed one of the 6 figures of Victory sculptured in white marble by Rauch. Beneath, and on each side, are ranged the busts of the illustrious men to whose memory the temple is dedicated.

"Proud names, who once the reins of empire held;
In arms who triumph'd, or in arts excell'd;
Chiefs, graced with scars, and prodigal of blood;
Stern patriots, who for sacred freedom stood;
Just men, by whom impartial laws were given;
And saints, who taught and led the way to heaven."

Although upwards of 90 were admitted, Luther was excluded until April, 1848, when his bust was placed here, with an inscription showing a true German attention to titles, "Dr. Martin Luther."

On a frieze of white marble, running round the building more than midway from the ground, are represented, in relief, scenes from ancient German history, from the earliest times down to the introduction of Christianity. They are executed in Carrara marble by Prof. Wagner of Rome. Above this, tablets of white marble are let into the wall, bearing, in letters of gold, the names of the "great and good" of whom no authentic portrait is preserved. Among them are Alfred, Egbert, Charlemagne, Pepin, and even Hengist and Horsa. The 14 caryatides, executed in limestone from the designs of *Schwanthaler*, are intended to represent the "Walkyren,"* or Houris, of the ancient German Paradise; their hair is coloured brown, flesh like ivory, bearskins gilt, tunics violet, upper drapery white with gilt and red edges.

The building is lighted from openings in the roof, glazed with ground glass, and from a single window at the N.

* Valkyrs; Old Norse, Valkyrjor—literally *Choosers of the Slain.*

end. No wood has been allowed to form part of the fabric; the roof-tree is of cast-iron; the white limestone, nearly approaching to marble, of which the building is constructed, comes from Eichstädt. The first stone was laid in 1830, and it was completed in 1842. The architect is *Klenze*, and the whole construction is masterly and magnificent. Many of the stones are of vast size; those which connect the pillars above are 15 ft. long, and required 26 horses to draw them up the hill.

This highly-praised building is more striking for excellence of workmanship and costliness of material than impressive as a Temple of Fame. The reasons are obvious: it is neither hallowed by being the resting-place of the remains of the illustrious dead, nor by religious associations, — for classical figures of Fame are mingled with the Valkyrs of the German Paradise; nor has it been invested with any interest or solemnity by time, or connexion with great events of a nation's history. It is a bran-new copy of a Greek temple, as fine as a skilful use of marble, gilding, and paint can make it, stocked with busts on shelves, like a museum or a sculptor's studio; and, as a temple of Fame, "its fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current." It is said to have cost 2,330,000 fl.

A carriage-road winds up the hill from the bridge of Donaustauf to the back of the Temple. But there is a nearer footpath, through the woods, just beyond the Ch. of St. Salvador. The view from the platform of the Temple extends over the flat plain of Bavaria to the snowy peaks of the Alps of Tyrol in the S., to the E. as far as Straubing, along the line of the Danube, and up the stream to Ratisbon, and far beyond it.

The wooden bridges at Donastauf, and elsewhere on the Danube, are of a slight construction, in order that they may be removed in winter to allow free passage to the ice. The principle on which they are built is nevertheless so secure, that, though they tremble under the weight of a man walking across them, they rarely give way to the stream.

l. Wörth, a large château, with towers at the corners, formerly belonged to the Bishops of Ratisbon, and is now the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. It is opposite to

rt. Pfatter.* (Castra Vetera.)

The soil of the district round Straubing is a fine rich vegetable mould, very fertile, called from its dark colour Dunkelboden. The farmers inhabiting the district are reputed to be very wealthy; a single individual has sometimes 35 or 40 horses, and 12 pair of oxen. From Donaustauf to Straubing the river winds so very much that it takes only half the time to reach Straubing on foot from Pfatter that is required in a boat following its tortuous course. It often changes its channel; the banks are flat, and the scenery dull in consequence. Owing to these excessive and tiresome meanderings, the town of Straubing is seen at one time on the rt., at another on the l. of the traveller, now before and now behind the vessel.

l. Sossau. A small white pilgrimage ch. with a high red roof: its walls within are covered from top to bottom with votive paintings, presented by pilgrims (§ 66) to the statue of the Virgin within it, which is said to have been transported hither, together with the ch., by angels, in 1534, from a neighbouring village which had become Protestant.

l. A short distance above Straubing is a strong dam of masonry (Sossauer Beschlacht) constructed by the Straubingers (1480), to close up an old arm of the Danube, and turn the river directly under their own walls, where it still continues to flow.

rt. *Straubing*† (*Inn:* Schwarzer Bär), an ancient town of about 7500 Inhab. In the centre of it rises the tall square tower of the *Rathhaus*, surmounted by 5 pointed spires. Near the upper end is the *Pfarrkirche*, also

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* *Post-road.* 3 Pfatter. *Inn:* Post.

† 2¼ *Straubing.*—During a great portion of the two next stages the road runs at a distance of 2, 3, and even 4 m. from the Danube, and the traveller by land must be satisfied with occasional glimpses of it. The fine hills, however, on the opposite bank are well seen.

with a tall tower; at the lower end, close to the bridge, is the *Castle*, now a barrack; in the *Carmelites'* or *Gymnasial Church*, is the tomb of Duke Albert II., a masterpiece of old German sculpture. Outside the walls, ½ hr. from the inn, not far from the waterside, is *St. Peter's Church*, an old building modernized within, but showing, in the Byzantine portal leading to the tower, its real antiquity. "In one of the 3 chapels planted round the churchyard a tombstone is pointed out as that which covers the grave of the unfortunate Agnes Bernauer. Though the daughter of an humble citizen of Augsburg, this fair damsel by her beauty and virtue had gained the heart of Albert, son of Duke Ernest of Bavaria, and he was privately married to her. The secret, unfortunately for the happiness of the youthful couple, reached the ears of the Duke, who had planned for his son a more exalted match, and he carried his anger so far as to deny him admission to a tournament, on account of what he called his dishonourable connexion with a female of low birth. Albert retorted by publicly acknowledging Agnes as his lawful wife; but by this announcement brought ruin on her and misery on himself, since his father, taking advantage of his absence not long after, caused Agnes to be seized, condemned to death upon false accusation, and cast from the bridge of Straubing into the Danube, amidst the lamentations of the populace, A.D. 1436. Having succeeded in freeing herself from the bonds which surrounded her, the poor victim, shrieking for help and mercy, endeavoured to reach the bank, and had nearly effected a landing, when a miscreant with a hooked pole caught her by her long hair, and, dragging her back into the stream, kept her under water until the tragedy was completed. The fury and despair of Albert on hearing these horrid tidings were boundless."—*Planché's 'Danube.'* He fled away, and in open rebellion joined the army of Louis the Bearded, his father's bitterest foe, and with him invaded his native land to take vengeance on the murderers of his wife. This deadly and unnatural feud lasted a long time, and was at last with difficulty appeased by the intervention of the Emperor. One of the other chapels contains paintings representing the triumph of Death over the different classes of society.

Fraunhofer, the optician, was born here in a street which now bears his name.

l. Ober-Altaich, a Benedictine convent, with two towers, stands nearly on a level with the river. The ch. is decorated with fresco-paintings representing the heretics in the forms of dogs and wolves with human faces. Monks are drawn sprinkling holy water over the town of Straubing, which favoured the Reformation; and in consequence of the exorcism, Luther is seen running away from it in the shape of an unclean spirit, riding on a hog, with the Bible under his arm, a sausage in one hand, and a beer-glass in the other.

l. Bogen, a village; and above it, on the height, another pilgrimage ch., containing a singularly constructed hollow image of the Virgin, which, though of stone, is said to have floated up the river, and to have stopped here! The ch. stands within the enclosure of the ruined castle of Bogenburg, originally a robber-knight's stronghold, until its owner, converted from his evil ways by the miraculous arrival of the image, bestowed all his property on the convent of Altaich. The image was a source of great wealth to the monks, in consequence of the gifts poured in by innumerable hosts of pilgrims, among whom were 3 German Emperors.

l. Metten, also a Benedictine abbey, was founded by Charlemagne in compliance with the request of a holy hermit, named Hutto, whom he found here employed in cutting wood, and who excited the monarch's astonishment by hanging up his hatchet to a sunbeam! A few miles up the valley, which opens out behind Metten, stands the castle of Eck, a feudal stronghold, almost unaltered after the lapse of 6 centuries. The lowest vault of the donjon keep was opened a few years back, and displayed to view the horrors

of a prison of the middle ages. The floor was covered with mutilated fragments of human skeletons, and in a corner upon a mouldering chair sat a human figure, which, on being approached, fell into dust.

rt. The only eminence which occurs on the rt. bank of the Danube, for many miles, is the Natternberg, an isolated hill nearly opposite Metten. According to the tradition it was dropped there by the devil, who, having a grudge against the inhabitants of the neighbouring village—

l. Deggendorf, on account of their piety, determined to punish them by drowning them in their own Danube. With this object in view, he was at the trouble of fetching a mountain out of Italy, intending to dam up the river with it; but while he was flying through the air, within a short distance of his destination, the sound of the Ave chanted by the monks reached his ears; a panic seized him; his burthen dropped from his arms, and, falling on the rt. side of the river, instead of in the middle of it, now forms the hill of Natternberg. The castle on its summit was destroyed by the Swedes. The church of Deggendorf possesses miraculous wafers, which were stolen, according to a tradition common in many parts of Europe, by the Jews, and treated by them with sacrilegious indignity. Each insult, it is said, was accompanied by the miraculous appearance of a child, who thwarted the designs of the scorners: when the wafers were pricked with thorns, they spouted forth blood; when, after baking them, the infidels tried to eat them, they were transformed into the figure of a child, and stuck in their accursed throats; and when thrown into a well, a radiant glory settled on the water and betrayed the secret. Whatever was the foundation of the story, it caused the massacre of all the Jews in Deggendorf, with the confiscation of their goods; a measure which gratified at the same time the avarice and the prejudices of their Christian murderers. (See *N. Germ.* p. 166.) This event took place in 1337. The story of the wafers is represented in a series of 24 paintings on the walls of the ch.; the wafers became an object of pilgrimage, which annually drew thousands of devotees to the spot, under the sanction of the pope (1489), who promised a general absolution to all who repaired hither. An agreeable excursion may be made from Deggendorf N. to Rusel, famed for its beautiful view over the valley of the Danube, and for its trout, which may be obtained in perfection at the little inn on the high road leading by Regen into Bohemia.

rt. A little below the Natternberg the rapid-rolling green Isar falls into the Danube. The distant spire of Plattling,* a village and post-station on its left bank, about 5 m. from the Danube, is barely visible above the alder and willow trees.

l. Neider-Altaich, a village with a Benedictine monastery.

† rt. Osterhofen, a village through which the high road passes, on an eminence about ½ m. from the river. Behind it stands a nunnery, built on the spot where a victory was gained over the Avars on Easter (Oster) day.

l. Winzer Castle was destroyed by the wild Pandours in the service of Maria Theresa, commanded by Baron Trenk, 1740.

l. Hofkirchen. The owners of this castle, in the middle ages, the Counts of Ortenburg, were robber-knights, whose practices resembled those of modern wreckers, since they laid claim to "Grundruhr," that is, the right of seizing every vessel which ran ashore, or even touched ground, in the part of the Danube which traversed their domain. This was by no means a rare occurrence, since, not satisfied with the chance which the difficult navigation of this part of the river afforded them, these high-born robbers made a practice of attacking the vessels and driving them ashore.

l. *Hildegardsberg*, one of the most picturesque castles on the Danube, and, according to the legend, the dwelling

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* *Post-road.*

3 Plattling. *Inn:* Post. Outside the village the Isar is crossed by a long wooden bridge, and the château of Moos, belonging to Count Preising, is passed on the left.

† 2 Osterhofen.

of St. Hildegard, was also reduced to ruin by the Pandours, 1740.

rt. Near the village Kinzing the granite composing the Böhmerwald mountains crosses the river and hems in both banks; and the plain, which has occupied the right bank of the Danube all the way from Ratisbon, gives place to hills, which continue and increase in height and in the beauty of their scenery, nearly as far as Aichach, in Austria.

rt. *Vilshofen** (*Inns:* Post, clean and comfortable, capable of accommodating a large party; Ochs, tolerable), a small town, prettily situated, with two gate-towers, and two bridges over the Danube and over the Vils, which here falls into the Danube. The *Hospital* here was founded by one Tuschl, who, having discovered the infidelity of his wife, caused her to be walled up, and passed the rest of his days in single unblessedness, adopting this doggrel motto:—

Two dogs at one bone.
I Tuschl live alone.

Hence to Passau there is scarcely a village or castle worth noting. The hills, which gradually close upon the river, are not high enough to give a character of grandeur to the scenery, and the Danube is beset with rocks and gravel-beds, over which its confined current boils and rushes. The houses of the peasantry are of wood, with overhanging roofs, like the Swiss. Opposite (rt.) Sandbach a dangerous rapid called Gehäkelt, caused, according to the legend, by the devil throwing stones at the Crusaders under Frederick Barbarossa in order to stop them and thwart their holy purpose, has been partly removed by the Bavarian Government blasting the rocks in the bed of the river which were the cause of it.

* 2 Vilshofen. The direct Vienna road proceeds from this to Furstenzell, 2½ m., and Schärding, 2 m., where it falls into Rte. 182, and leaves Passau entirely on one side. Those who are not pressed for time, however, would do well to go at all events from Vilshofen to Passau, instead of taking the direct road to Schärding. The road is very good, though hilly, from Passau to Schärding, and the scenery charming the whole way.

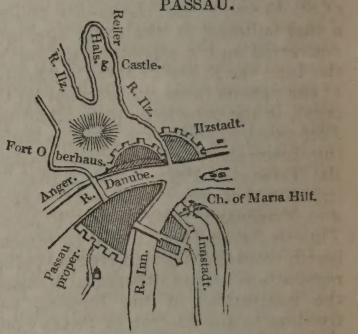
rt. The road is partly cut through rocks at the side of the river. A colossal stone lion is here erected, to commemorate its construction during the reign of Maximilian Joseph. At last,

l. Fort Oberhaus, on the commanding heights above Passau, comes in sight, and soon after Passau itself. The left bank is studded with country-houses, gardens, and orchards.

PASSAU.*—*Inns:* Wilder Mann, clean, civil people, near the landing-place of the steamer; Hirsch (Post); Schwarzer Adler, in the Innstadt, comfortable and moderate; but none of the Inns are good.

Passau, once the capital of an ecclesiastical principality, extending 24 square m., with 60,000 Inhab., and a yearly revenue of 400,000 fl., was

PASSAU.



governed by bishops down to the peace of Luneville, but is now a frontier town of Bavaria. It has a Pop. of 10,500. It stands at the junction of the rivers Inn and Ilz with the Danube, and consists of Passau proper, built in the shape of a triangle, on an eminence which occupies the promontory between the Danube and Inn; of the Innstadt suburb on the rt. bank of the Inn; of the Anger suburb and the Fort Oberhaus, between the Danube and the Ilz; and of the Ilzstadt suburb on the l. bank of the Ilz. The river Inn, at the point of junction, is both wider (900 ft.) and has had a longer course

* 2½ Passau.

than the Danube; but the direction which the united rivers follow after their union is not that of the Inn, but of the Danube; that stream, moreover, though contracted here to a width of 656 ft., is 23 ft. deep. For these reasons it justly retains its name to the Black Sea, and swallows up that of its rival. All three rivers are here crossed by bridges. The buildings of the town, rising one above another, have a grand appearance from without; but within there is little worth notice. The principal are the *Dom*, a modern building of the 17th centy., in the Italian style, distinguished by a bell-shaped cupola; the choir alone is a remnant of the noble Gothic edifice erected between 1407 and 1450, which was destroyed by fire 1662; the *Church of St. Michael's;* and the *Jesuits' College*, a vast building of the same age, now converted into a school, by the side of the Inn; the *Bishop's Palace*, and houses of the canons (now government buildings), in the principal square; and the *Post-Office*, opposite the Dom, a building historically remarkable, because the Treaty of Passau was signed in it, 1552, between Maurice of Saxony and Ferdinand King of the Romans. This treaty, extorted, it will be remembered, from Charles V., first gave public recognition to the Lutheran faith among the institutions of the Empire, and freedom to the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse.

Passau is at present most remarkable for its situation, one of the most striking in the whole course of the Danube, at the meeting of two mighty waters. It cannot fail to make an impression on the lover of the picturesque. The scene can be surveyed either from the Castle of Oberhaus, from the top of the cathedral, or from the Pilgrimage Church of Maria Hilf.

A bridge, resting on piers of granite, leads across the Danube to the *Fortress of Oberhaus*, which was built by the Bishops of Passau at different times, to overawe the citizens, and serve as a place of refuge to themselves in the hour of danger. On more than one occasion, during feuds with the townspeople, the Bishops' cannon played upon the houses below. It is occupied by a small garrison, and is still a place of considerable strength, owing to its position on the summit of the escarped precipices which form the l. bank of the Danube, and command the passage of that river and of the Inn. Napoleon, sensible of its importance, surrounded it with 8 detached forts, which have long since disappeared. A long flight of steps leads from the extremity of the bridge in the Anger suburb, round the hill, to the back of the fortress; and there is a carriage-road along the river-side under the cliffs, which, at the point where they touch the Ilz, are bored through with a *Tunnel*, cut in the granite rock, to allow the road to pass.

The bank of the river is lined with piles of wood floated down the Ilz in spring from the forests of the Böhmerwald. Beyond this is the old Castle of Niederhaus, connected by strong walls with the fortress above. The moment the tunnel is passed, Passau is excluded from view, and the quiet little suburb of Ilzstadt, lying at the foot of the hill beyond the dark Ilz, appears.

The tower of Fort Oberhaus, on which the fire-watch (§ 43) is stationed, commands the most extensive view; but strangers are not admitted to it without a special order from the commandant. They are usually conducted to the windows of the garrison hospital, from which the junction of all three rivers is seen, but not to much greater advantage than from the outside of the fortress. The Ilz falls into the Danube close under the walls, and is distinguished by the intense blackness of its waters. About 2 m. up the Ilz is the village and *Castle* of *Hals*, situated on a *neck* or promontory, formed by an extraordinary bend of the river, which on one side of Hals runs in one direction, and in an exactly opposite direction on the other. Immediately above Hals is another promontory, on which stands Reschenstein Castle, so that the double curve made by the river nearly resembles the figure 8. In a wood at the foot of the Reschenstein a subterranean canal opens out, which has been bored quite through the isthmus to convey the floating wood from

the weir on the opposite side, by which it is collected. The view into this valley from the heights behind the Fort Oberhaus (it is not visible from the fort itself), near the powder magazine, is very singular.

The visitor may vary his return to Passau by the zigzag carriage-road leading down from the gate of the Oberhaus, and may cross by a ferry-boat to the

Hill of *Maria Hilf* (Mary of Succour), which rises behind the Innstadt, on the rt. bank of the Inn, exactly opposite to the Oberhaus, and commands a view scarcely inferior to it. It receives its name from a church on the summit containing a miraculous image of the Virgin, which annually attracts thousands of pilgrims. It represents the infant Saviour standing on the lap of the Virgin, while a stream of pure water bursts forth from a metal spout at her feet to refresh the pious devotee! The church is approached by a covered staircase, which the pilgrims ascend on their knees, saying a paternoster on each step; which, as there are 264, is no short or easy task.

The Romans perceived at an early period the military importance of the position of Passau. They erected a strong camp on the tongue of land between the Inn and Danube, and garrisoned it with veteran Batavian troops, giving it, from this circumstance, the name of *Batava Castra*.

At the beginning of the 17th centy. a student of Passau, named Christian Elsenreiter, carried on a flourishing trade in talismans, which he pretended rendered the owner invulnerable. They consisted of strips of paper, inscribed with fanciful characters, and with the words, "Teufel hilf mir, Leib und Seel' geb' ich dir." The charm worked by swallowing the paper—after which the party was secured from sword or bullet; but if he died within 24 hours, the Evil One took possession of him, body and soul. So strong was the belief in this "Passauer Kunst," as it was called, that scarcely a German soldier engaged in the Thirty Years' War without providing himself with such a charm.

Passau must not be left without some mention of its women, whose beauty is indeed remarkable. In this respect they certainly ought to take precedence of the females of Linz in Austria, notwithstanding the charms of the latter are vaunted in almost every book of travels.

The scenery of the Danube below Passau is distinguished by great grandeur, and the voyage (Rte. 196) to Linz is easily made in 6 or 8 hrs. by the *Steamer*.

Eilwagen daily to Ratisbon in 13 hrs., to Linz in 11½ hrs., and to Munich twice daily in 22¼ hrs. by Erding; and in 27½ hrs. by Landshut to Salzburg.

ROUTE 181.

RATISBON TO MUNICH, BY LANDSHUT.

16½ Germ. m. = 76 Eng. m.; a distance rather too great for one day's journey with post-horses, as it occupies about 14 hrs. There is a tolerable half-way house at Landshut. *Eilwagen* in 15¼ hrs. daily. The country is uninteresting as far as Landshut. At Ober-Traubling a road turns off to the Donaustauf and the Valhalla.

2 Eglofsheim. The handsome château here is inhabited by the father of Baron de Cetto, long ambassador in England. It belongs to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

1¼ *Eckmühl*, on the river called the Grosse Laber. Here the French gained, in 1809, a decisive victory over the Austrians, and Davoust, their leader, was rewarded for his successful generalship with the title of Duke of Eckmühl, by Napoleon.

2 Buckhausen.

2 Ergoldsbach. A long, tedious stage. The road winds grievously, and the tall tower of Landshut is visible nearly from the commencement. Towards the end of it the road ap-

proaches the Isar, which here spreads out into many arms.

2½ *Landshut* (*Inns:* Post, clean, but bad smell of stable; Kronprinz, very good), agreeably situated on the Isar, which is here crossed by two bridges—10,000 Inhab. The town has a very picturesque character, from the antique architecture of its buildings and the number of its towers; the most conspicuous of them being that of *St. Martin's Ch.*, 450 ft. high. The principal street is very long, very wide, and lined with lofty old houses, many of them having pointed gables, and retaining their original ornaments. The old castle of *Trausnitz* (or trau es nicht, *trust it not*), overlooking the town from the height on which it stands, was the prison of Frederic of Austria for 3 years, during which he was confined by Lewis the Bavarian; and the residence, in the 13th centy., of the Bavarian dukes, many of whom are buried in the vaults under the *Ch. of St. James*, in the suppressed nunnery of *Seligenthal*, on the opposite bank of the Isar.

There is a more modern *Château* (*Schloss*) in the middle of the town, and an antique *Rathhaus*.

Landshut has lost in liveliness and prosperity since 1826, when its university was transferred to Munich: its population at present falls below 9000. We pursue our journey along the rt. bank of the Isar, which, though it comes down with tremendous volume, a perfect inundation, at the season when the snow melts, is half dried up in summer, leaving bare vast unsightly gravel beds. Before reaching Moosburg the Alps appear, but become more distinct after leaving it, showing a fine dark ridge, and behind it a second ridge covered with snow. The Isar is crossed by a bridge.

2 Moosburg (a new inn—*Inn:* Post, small but decent), a small town of 1600 Inhab. The *Stiftskirche* of St. Castulus deserves notice; it is a Romanesque building in the form of a Basilica; the rich but somewhat clumsy portal was added after 1146.

2 Freysing (*Inn:* Pflug, Plough), on the l. bank of the Isar; 3500 Inhab. The crypt under the *Cathedral* is of great antiquity and singular architecture: the pillars have monsters crawling up their shafts. Freysing was originally the see of a long line of prince-bishops, who built the *Palace* for their residence.

Outside the town, close to the road, is a monument to a Count of Abensberg, killed 1455, in a combat with Duke Christopher of Bavaria.

2½ Garching, a small village and post-house. W. of Garching lies the Palace of Schleissheim (p. 85).

1½ MUNICH (Rte. 166).

ROUTE 182.

MUNICH TO LINZ, BY SCHÄRDING.

17 Germ. and 16 Aust. m. = 153½ Eng. m. *Eilwagen* daily, in 30 hrs.

2 Parsdorf.

2 Hohenlinden, a small village, insignificant except for the battle fought here, Dec. 3, 1800, in which the French under Moreau completely defeated the Austrians under the Archduke John, and took 10,000 prisoners and 100 cannon. The beautiful lines of Campbell—

> "And dark as winter was the flow
> Of Isar rolling rapidly"—

would lead one to suppose that the Isar was in sight, or at least near the field, whereas it is 20 m. distant. The road traverses the field.

2 Haag.

3 Ampfing, a small village, near which the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian vanquished and took prisoner his rival, Frederick the Handsome, of Austria, 1322. The little ch. on the rt. of the road was erected by the conqueror in gratitude for his success. The river Inn is crossed on the way to

3 Altötting.—*Inn*, in the square, not very good quarters, but capable of furnishing an excellent dinner of fish.

This small town may be termed the Bavarian Loretto (§ 66). It is one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in Europe, and thousands of devotees repair hither annually to the shrine of the *Black Virgin*, in the small ch. which stands in the centre of the great square. The building is covered externally with votive paintings, representing various miracles supposed to have been performed by Our Lady of Altötting, and within its walls are lined with more costly offerings of gold and silver plate, arranged in glass cases, consisting chiefly of models of limbs, &c., upon which cures are thought to have been wrought. Over the high altar, in a circular recess, is placed the figure of the Virgin and Child, the objects of this adoration: the complexion of both is black. The image, which undoubtedly came from the East, is covered with the most profuse and costly decorations of gold, brocade, and precious stones, also the gifts of rich and pious worshippers for 12 centuries (since 696), during which the Virgin has occupied her present abode, with the exception of a short interval during the Thirty Years' War, when she was removed to Salzburg with her treasures, to protect them from the Swedes. The hearts of many princes of Bavaria are deposited in this sanctuary, and the names of the most distinguished pilgrims, from Charlemagne and Otto of Wittelsbach down to Pope Pius VI., are recorded on tablets of brass.

In the *Parish Ch.*, surmounted by 2 steeples, on one side of the square, General Tilly, the fierce champion of the Roman Catholic cause during the Thirty Years' War, is buried. In 1814 the coffin was opened, and the skull sawn in two, to gratify the curiosity of some princely potentate who happened to be passing through the town. A fee of a few kreutzers to the verger (Messner) will obtain for all who are curious in such things a sight of the mouldering relics of the once redoubted and ferocious warrior.

About a mile off is Neuötting, a village of 1800 Inhab., with a bridge over the Inn.

3 Marktl. Between this place and Braunau the Salza falls into the Inn. These two rivers divide the Bavarian from the Austrian territory.

The Bavarian custom-house is at the village of Simbach (§ 76), on the l. bank of the Inn; and on the rt. is the first Austrian town.

2 Braunau. — *Inn:* Traube, best; comfortable and reasonable; trout good. Here passports (§ 86, 87) and baggage are examined by the Imperial officers. Braunau has 2000 Inhab., and is partly surrounded by its ancient wall and ditch, though they no longer serve for its defence. In the *Parish Ch.* is the tomb of one Steininger, whose death was caused by the length of his beard, which tripped up his heels. A portrait of him and his beard is seen on the gate leading to Salzburg. Palm of Nuremberg, the bookseller, who was murdered by Napoleon for publishing a pamphlet against him, is buried in the same ch. He was seized by a party of French gensdarmes, who crossed the frontier for the purpose, and, being tried by a court-martial, was shot here.

Hence to Schärding the road follows the rt. bank of the Inn, coming in sight of it now and then.

2 Altheim. There are 2 roads hence to Linz; *a.* by Schärding—

1½	Obernberg	Rte. 195 — the route of the Eilwagen from Munich and Nuremberg.
2½	Schärding, *Post*	
2	Siegharding	
2	Bayerbach	
3	Efferding	
3	Linz	

b. By Lambach—a post-road (Rte. 198). The shortest way from Munich to Vienna is by Wels, turning off there to Enns, and leaving Linz on the left; but that town, from its beautiful situation, deserves to be visited.

3	Ried. — *Inn:* Hirsch	
2	Nieder-Haag	
3½	Lambach	
2	Wels	
2	Neubau	
2	Linz	

ROUTE 183.

MUNICH TO PASSAU.

23 Germ. m. = $105\frac{7}{8}$ Eng. m.

2 Parsdorf
2 Hohenlinden
2 Haag
3 Ampfing

} described in Rte. 182, p. 155. At Ampfing the road to Passau branches off to the l. from that to Linz. A very bad cross road conducts to

$2\frac{1}{4}$ Neumarkt on the Rott.
$2\frac{3}{4}$ Eggenfelden.
2 Pfarrkirchen.
$4\frac{1}{2}$ Vilshofen
$2\frac{1}{2}$ *Passau* } Rte. 180, p. 152.

An Eilwagen from Munich to Passau goes by the way of Landshut (Rte. 181), 8 Germ. m.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Vilsbiburg: Post, clean and very cheap, but small.

2 Neumarkt; thence, as above to

$11\frac{3}{4}$ *Passau.* But this route is $1\frac{1}{4}$ Germ. m. = $5\frac{3}{4}$ Eng. m. longer.

ROUTE 184.

MUNICH TO SALZBURG, BY WASSERBURG.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ Germ. m. = $80\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in 15 hours. There is a far more interesting but circuitous road by Rosenheim. (Rte. 185.)

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Zorneding.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Steinhöring. The Alps of Tyrol and Salzburg fill the S. horizon.

2 Wasserburg (*Inns:* Post; Weisses Lamm), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated in a dell, nearly surrounded by the river Inn, which bends round it in the form of a horseshoe. The number of Inhab. is 2300. Most of the houses are constructed on arches, and the most conspicuous and elevated edifice is the castle built by the counts of Limburg. On leaving Wasserburg the road crosses the Inn, and ascends a steep hill, which forms its l. bank.

2 Frabertsheim. *Inn*, clean.

At Altenmarkt the Alz, which flows out of the lake Chiemsee, is crossed.

2 Stein.— *Inn*: Post. Near the village are the remains of the *Castle* of the robber-knight named Hans von Stein; the dungeons and caves, cut in the rock, in which he confined the travellers whom he waylaid, and the peasants whom he seized and compelled to labour at these subterranean excavations, are still visible. One is called *Hungerhohle*, because prisoners were put in to be starved to death: another is a deep pit whose only entrance is from above.

The direct road from Stein passes on the l. the lakes of Tachen and

$2\frac{1}{4}$ Waging.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ Schönrain. About 4 m. beyond this the Austrian frontier is crossed (§ 86, 87). The picturesque outline of the Untersberg and Stauffenberg mountains appears in sight before reaching

$2\frac{1}{2}$ SALZBURG. (Rte. 198.)

The Eilwagen takes a more circuitous route from Stein, longer by half a Germ. m. than the above, through

2 Traunstein (Rte. 185), near the lake called Chiemsee. The Roman station Artobriga, on the high road from Salzburg to Augsburg, was in this neighbourhood.

2 Teisendorf.—*Inn*, not promising outside, but comfortable. The road at first lies through a pretty valley, and afterwards commands fine views of the Salzburg chain of Alps. Freilassing is the last place in Bavaria, and Saalbruck is the Austrian custom-house.

3 SALZBURG. (Rte. 198.)

ROUTE 185.

MUNICH TO SALZBURG, BY ROSENHEIM, THE CHIEMSEE, REICHENHALL, AND BERCHTESGADEN, OR BY INZELL.

18½ Germ. m. = 85 Eng. m. by the shorter road; 23½ Germ. m. = 108⅛ Eng. m. by the longer.

(*Railway*, opened 1858, to Rosenheim. In progress thence to Salzburg. From Rosenheim a branch diverges to Kuffstein, from which place the Austrian Government is constructing a railroad to Innsbruck.)

Eilwagen daily in 16½ hours by the shorter road. The loop-road by Innzell is well worth exploring. Take the Eilwagen to Traunstein, and thence walk or post to Reichenhall.

This is a post-road; and, though longer than the preceding, is infinitely to be preferred on account of the beautiful scenery traversed by it. The first 18 m. out of Munich are alone flat and uninteresting. Near Perlach a pillar surmounted by a bust of King Otho, on rt., marks the spot where he took leave of his father, the King of Bavaria, on his way to assume the crown of Greece. The verses on the pedestal are from the royal pen. l. Beyond Aibling is a Gothic cross of stone, enclosing a bronze Virgin set up by the women of Aibling as a testimonial to the Queen on the same occasion.

3 Peiss. Near this the Roman highway from Augsburg to Salzburg crosses our road. Klein-Helfendorf is believed to be the Roman Isunisca. At Gross-Helfendorf St. Emmeran was murdered.

3 Aibling (*Inns*: Post; Duschlbräu) was the Roman Albianum. It is an ancient town, overtopped by a castle on a height. Here a road turns off to Innsbruck by Kuffstein (Rte. 229). Our route follows the course of the Mangfall, a small stream which drains the lake Tegernsee, and is subject to destructive inundations at particular seasons. In the S. rises the Wendelstein.

1½ Rosenheim, Junct. Sta. (*Inns*: Alte Post; Goldene Traube: both clean, and civil people), a flourishing town of about 2000 Inhab., conspicuous at a distance from the vapour rising from its salt-pans, situated in one of the most beautiful spots in Bavaria, near the junction of the Mangfall and the Inn. No one should omit to ascend to the *Schlossgarten*, E. of the town, to enjoy the exquisite view. Rosenheim is the seat of very extensive salt-works, which produce annually 200,000 cwt. of salt. The brine is not obtained on the spot, but is conveyed hither from Reichenhall (Rte. 229), through an aqueduct, or line of iron pipes, 42 m. long, constructed in 1810. The brine is pumped up by powerful and ingenious hydraulic engines, in order to surmount the intervening mountains. *Steamers* on the Inn between Rosenheim and Passau, where they meet the Danube steamers, descending in 12, returning in 18-20 hours. [From Rosenheim a cross road runs to Tegernsee, on the high road from Munich to Kreuth, which may be convenient for those going to Kreuth from Salzburg: the stations are—4 Miesbach; 2¼ Tegernsee.]

The next is a hilly stage—take Vorspann. After crossing the Inn by a wooden bridge, the road begins to ascend, winding round the base of the Schlossgarten hill (view from its top). At Endorf, 2 m. from Chiemsee, is a clean *Inn*. Beyond the post station

3 Weisham, the *Chiemsee*, the largest lake in Bavaria, opens out to view. The road skirts its N.E. margin; crosses the Ilz at its outlet from the lake by a bridge at the village of See-brücke, where is a small *Inn;* and proceeds through Arlaching to Traunstein.

[A preferable way of proceeding from Rosenheim to Traunstein is to take the stellwagen to Prien, cross over from Prien to Arlaching in the steamer, and there take the stellwagen. Thus the beauties of the lake and of the mountain at the upper end of it are well seen. The *Chiemsee* is about 12 m. long and 9 broad. It contains 3 islands—Herrnwörth, on which stands a monastery now sequestrated; Frauenwörth, on which are a nunnery and a tolerable *Inn;* and Krautinsel, formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The lake is famed for its fish.]

3 *Traunstein*. (*Inns:* Hirsch, very

good; Post, also good; both in the great square, and both new, as is the whole upper town, which was burned down 1851.) Traunstein stands in a pretty situation on an eminence above the Bavarian Traun, and has 3000 Inhab. Here are salt-works, which are supplied with brine, like those at Rosenheim, from Reichenhall, 21 m. off. The *boiling-house* is on a level with the river, and is reached by a long flight of covered steps at the back of the great square. Abundance of wood for fuel is furnished by the forests on the banks of the Traun, and is floated down the stream to this spot.

2 Teisendorf, Rte. 184.

3 SALZBURG, Rte. 198.

From Traunstein to Salzburg by Reichenhall.

A far preferable route, though longer by 16 m., for those who value fine scenery. At first it ascends the banks of the Bavarian Traun, lined with stacks of fir-wood ½ m. long, collected by weirs thrown across the stream, to supply the salt-pans with fuel. The brine-pipes also follow the course of the river, sometimes crossing it on bridges. Immediately beyond

2½ Inzell (*Inn:* Post, fair) the road commences the ascent of a pass of most romantic beauty. The brine-pipes, which have hitherto accompanied the road, now stretch away up the steepest slopes of the mountain, and rise far above it; the salt water being raised by a pump constructed by the engineer Reichenbach. Near this is the great reservoir of the brine pumped up out of the valley of the Saal from Reichenhall, and distributed thence to Traunstein and Rosenheim, because wood for fuel, which is scarce at Reichenall, is obtained there in abundance. At Nagling, Weissbach, and Witernosselgrabe, are Reichenbach's hydraulic machines for raising the water. The conduit is carried, for a considerable distance, along the face of the rock, with precipices above and below it.

The gorge through which the carriage-road is carried is one of the finest in the Alps—well wooded, the trees combining with grand and precipitous rocks which wall in the river. It reaches the summit of grandeur near a solitary inn (Mauthhäusel), beyond which the road falls into that from Innsbruck to Salzburg (Rte. 229). It passes in sight of a small lake, the Thumsee, the old castle Karlstein, and the church of St. Pancras, to

2 *Reichenhall.—Inn:* Post, good.—Described in Rte. 229.

Leaving Reichenhall for Berchtesgaden, the road passes on the l. at a little distance an Austrian castle, the frontier being quite close at hand. It ascends through beautiful woods, and traverses the Pass of the Hallthurm (Salt-tower), a Gothic gatehouse and wall, which once closed the valley; on the l. rises the Untersberg mountain. The hydraulic machines which convey a portion of the brine from Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall raise it at once 1218 ft.

It is a drive of about 2 hrs., partly by a new road which avoids many ups and downs, to

2½ *Berchtesgaden.* (Rte. 199.)

3 SALZBURG. (Rte. 198.)

ROUTE 186.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY THE LAKE OF STARNBERG AND PARTENKIRCH.

20½ Germ. m. = 94¾ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily, in 21 hrs. *Railway* to Starnberg—made 1854. Trains in 1 hr.

The railway commences on the Augsburg line (Rte. 166) as far as

Pasing Stat., where it crosses the Wurm, and ascends the l. bank of that stream, passing chiefly through forest, by

Planeck Stat., near which is the church of Maria Eich.

Starnberg Terminus at N. end of lake; fine view.

The post-road proceeds by

Unter-Sendling (Greber's Inn), a village scarcely beyond the outskirts of Munich, memorable for the bravery of a band of 5000 Bavarian peasants,

who in 1705 descended from their mountains, and attacked the Austrian army. They were cut to pieces, after a stout resistance, with a loss of 3000 slain. A fresco-painting outside the church commemorates the event. The principal figure represents Balthasar Meyr, a gigantic blacksmith of Kochel, one of the leaders, who, attended by his two sons, here met his death.

Beyond Sendling, on the rt. of the road, lies Forstenried, a royal château, no longer inhabited. The road runs through the royal deer-park attached to it. From the height of Buchhof the first view is obtained of the lake.

3 Starnberg (*Inns*: all bad: Post, dear; Pellet's H.; Bellevue, intolerable stenches) is a village of scattered houses, most of them built too low to command the lovely view; at the N. end of the *lake of Starnberg*, called also *Wurmsee*, a beautiful sheet of water about 16 m. long and 5 m. broad. Its low but picturesque banks are scattered over with villas, villages, castles, and churches; and in the middle is an island. All this serves but as a foreground to enhance the grand outline of distant Alps along the S. horizon. On the E. shore stands *Berg*, a hunting lodge of the King of Bavaria, with a pleasing look-out and agreeable garden. Rosenheim is the seat of Prince Max.

Leoni, a species of tavern.

A small *steamer* plies on the lake from Starnberg, in 1½ hr., to Seeshaupt, at its S. extremity. [The traveller might take this way to Innsbruck, hiring a post carriage from Seeshaupt to Kochel and Walchensee (2 pretty lakes described in Rte. 187), and joining the diligence route at Mittenwald.]

The post-road from Starnberg quits the shore of the lake at once, and begins to ascend through a park-like country. From the summit of the Hirschberg, a little off the road, a fine view may be obtained of another lake to the W., called *Ammersee*, on the E. side of which rises the *monastery of Andechs*, on the Holy Hill, so called from the relics preserved in the church (§ 66). St. Elizabeth of Hungary, who resided there, bequeathed to it her bridal robes.

This part of Bavaria, between the rivers Lech and Isar, used to be called the Priests' Corner (Pfaffenwinkel), from the number and splendour of the religious establishments—abbeys, priories, convents—of which it possessed more than 12, situated within the distance of a day's journey from each other.

3½ Weilheim (Post, a tolerable inn), a town of 3000 Inhab., on the Ammer, 13 m. from Seeshaupt. Stellwagen to Starnberg. The hill of *Peissenberg*, 6 m. beyond Weilheim, is worth ascending for the sake of its panorama of alps and plains.

Through a pleasing country, between the lakes Riegsee and Staffelsee, the traveller comes to

2¾ Murnau (*Inn*: Post; clean), a small village standing on a hill, in front of an amphitheatre of mountains. A great part of it was burned down a few years ago, and has been rebuilt in an improved style. Its inhabitants make pretty ornaments of feathers.

[At Oberau, where there are gypsum-quarries, a road branches off on the rt. into the *Ammergau*, passing the convent *Ettal*, founded by the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian, on his return from his coronation at Rome. It was suppressed 1803, and is now a brewery: the existing buildings date from 1744. Its church with its venerable arches is still handsome. It lies about 2 m. W. of our road, at the head of the Vale of the Ammer, famed for its picturesque beauties, and for the toys of wood, ivory, &c., made by its industrious inhabitants, which are exported to England and Holland. About 2 m. lower down the valley is the village of Ober-Ammergau, where a Festival takes place every ten years, at which, in a series of performances, the events of our Saviour's life are dramatically represented. This Passion play is a monster "mystery," possibly the last of its kind in Europe. Representations took place in 1840 and 1850; the spectators were betwixt 8000 and 9000, collected in an open-air theatre; the corps of actors, 350 in number, some of them men and women as old as 80. The play, which was written in 1633, and has been recently retouched, is in 12 acts, and 11 entr'actes, interspersed with tableaux. The perform-

ance, which lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, was elaborately prepared and perfectly executed. At its close, the actors fell on their knees and recited prayers, in which they thanked God that their performance had succeeded so well. They were of the peasant class, and almost all belonged to Ammergau.]

The castle of Werdenfels is passed on the rt. in approaching

3¼ Partenkirchen (*Inn:* Post, clean and comfortable; during the bath season it is difficult to obtain rooms without ordering them beforehand), an old town, known to the Romans as Parthenum. The situation is romantic, shut in by high mountains, amongst which the *Zugspitze* rises most conspicuous to the W. 9200 ft. About 2 m. off is the sulphureous spring of *Kanitz*, with baths, which causes Partenkirch to be much frequented in summer by the Munich people. The gorge called *Die Klamm*, a walk of 5 m., is worth the exertion.

2½ Mittenwald (*Inn:* Post), a village consisting of very old houses curiously painted outside, situated at a short distance from the Austrian frontier, which is marked to the E. by the dark and abrupt precipice of the Karwendel. The village lies upon the Isar, here crossed by a wooden bridge, in so elevated a region that its agricultural produce would barely support its 1700 Inhab. 3 months in the year. In order to obtain the necessaries of life, the men employ themselves in making violins, guitars, and wooden toys and utensils; while the women knit silk purses. The manufacture of musical instruments is very prosperous, and alone supports about 100 families. A violin may be purchased here for 15 or 20 florins.

This road over the Alps is of great antiquity. It was first constructed by the Romans; and the commerce of Italy passed by this line, during the middle ages, to Augsburg and Munich. The pass was formerly commanded by the fort *Scharnitz* (Scarbia of the Romans), the first place in Tyrol; it was called also Porta Claudia, because built by the Archduchess Claudia Medici, as a defence against the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. It was afterwards strengthened to resist the French, and surrounded by a ditch filled from the Isar. In 1805 Ney, at the head of the united French and Bavarian army, forced an entrance into Tyrol by capturing this fortress, which was bravely defended by a garrison of 700 Austrians, under the command of an English officer named Swinburne. Ney, after two repulses, at length succeeded, by detaching a force round the side valley of the Leutasch, in turning the position and taking it in the rear. Swinburne made a bold sortie, but was overpowered and made prisoner. Ney is said to have lost 1800 men, but the Austrians were not spared. The conquerors spent 12,000 florins in blowing up this fortress and the fort on the Leutasch, so that at present scarce a trace of them is to be discerned. The Isar here issues out of a side valley to the E. of the road. Its source is in the mountain called Heisenkopf.

2½ Seefeld.—*Inn*: Post.

The road hereabouts attains its highest elevation, and the scenery the height of grandeur. A bituminous slate, mixed with a dark limestone (Stinkstein), is quarried in the Reiter-Joch, to the E. of Seefeld, on account of the abundance of bitumen (stone-oil, or mineral pitch) contained in it. This is obtained from the stone by exposing it, broken into small pieces, and enclosed in crucibles, to the heat of a furnace for 10 or 12 hrs.; after which the liquid pitch distils and is drawn off. In the bituminous slate of Seefeld numerous fossil remains of fishes with scales, &c., are found in a very perfect state of preservation. An almost uninterrupted descent, very steep, but conducted in windings, passes the picturesque castle of *Fragenstein*, frequently occupied as a hunting-lodge by the Emp. Maximilian, and leads down to the valley of the Inn, a glorious view of which opens out shortly before reaching

2 Zirl, 2000 ft. lower than Seefeld
2 INNSBRUCK

} in Rte. 212.

ROUTE 187.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY BENEDICTBEUERN AND THE LAKES OF KOCHEL AND WALCHEN.

20½ Germ. m. = 94½ Eng. m.

A post-road, separating from the preceding route at Sendling, and proceeding up the l. bank of the Isar. This is a most interesting route, but it should not be attempted late in the season. The first part is flat and tame through Bayerbrunn, where there are ruins of an old castle, and, by the convent of Schöftlarn, now turned into a lodging-house, to

4 Wolfrathshausen (*Inn:* Post, indifferent and dear), a pretty village, at the junction of the Loisach with the Isar, about 3 m. E. of the Lake of Starnberg. (See Rte. 186.)

4 Benedictbeuern.—*Inns:* Post; the Lion, 1 m. before reaching this, is good: a capital fish, Renchen, and old Burgundy, may be obtained here. This once wealthy and celebrated *Monastery* was founded 740, but had been repeatedly destroyed before the actual building was raised. It was converted into a *stud-house* (Haras) in 1818. A *manufactory of flint and crown glass*, originally established by Fraunhofer the optician, exists here. Stained glass for windows is also made here, under the superintendence of Mr. Franks, who has equalled the most beautiful productions of the 15th centy. in this branch of art.

Further on lies the picturesque *Kochelsee*, a lake about 3 m. long, shaped like a horseshoe; it abounds in fish, and its scenery has been compared with that of Loch Katrine. On the E. rise the precipices of the Benedictenwand, from whose summit half of Swabia and of Bavaria, with its numerous lakes, may be surveyed. It is most conveniently ascended from the village of Kochel. The *Inn* at Kochel is miserable. On the shore of the lake is the priory of Schleedorf. The steep height of the Kesselberg, over which the road passes, commands a view of another romantic lake, the

3 *Walchensee* or *Wallersee* (from the Latin Lacus Vallensis), with a village of the same name, and scarcely another human habitation. It lies 564 ft. higher than the Kochelsee, and has an air of deep solitude; the wild overhanging mountains around it being clothed, from top to bottom, with dark unbroken forest. The road winds along its W. margin till it reaches the *Posthouse* of Wallersee, a good sleeping-place, and clean, but very small. There is capital fishing in the lake, and it produces one of the best fresh-water fishes which are eaten, called *Renchen*.

Still mounting higher, the road rejoins the Isar, now reduced to a mountain torrent, and a little farther on falls into the preceding route, by

3	Mittenwald	P. 161.
2½	Seefeld	
2	Zirl	Rte. 212.
2	INNSBRUCK	

ROUTE 188.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY TEGERNSEE, THE BATHS OF KREUTH, AND THE ACHENSEE.

19½ Germ. m. = 89¾ Eng. m., consequently shorter than the two preceding routes; and it surpasses them in the beauty of its scenery. It is a post-road the whole way, but only a few horses are kept at Achenthal.

Eilwagen to Tegernsee and Kreuth daily during summer. In coming from Innsbruck to Munich with a Lohnkutscher, provided his horses are tolerably good, you may reach Kreuth in 12 hrs., sleep there, and arrive in Munich in 9 hrs. thence. The first two stages lie over the monotonous but well-cultivated plain of Bavaria, and

possess little interest for the traveller. The old Roman road from Salzburg to Augsburg crosses our route.

2½ Sauerlach. Beyond this is seen a Roman rampart, extending from Zellerwald to the Mangfall, and called the Devil's Dyke.

2 Holzkirchen.—*Inns:* Post;—Oberer Bräu (Brewhouse). Towards the end of the stage the Bavarian Alps rise into view, with increasing grandeur at every step. Beyond Gmund the road comes upon the borders of the Lake of Tegernsee, and winds along its E. shore as far as

2½ *Tegernsee.—Inns:* Post, good, but rather noisy; Guggermos on the lake.

The *Palace of Tegernsee*, standing on the E. margin of the lake, surrounded by a village of about 90 houses, was originally a rich Benedictine convent, the foundation of which dates from the 8th centy. The long line of abbots who governed it extends back for more than 1000 years. The existing edifice, though comparatively modern, was originally fortified to resist an enemy, and is still in part surrounded by a ditch. The convent was sequestrated in 1803, and King Max-Joseph of Bavaria converted it into his summer residence. It now belongs to Prince Carl. Within, it is elegantly fitted up, the cells of the monks being converted into excellent and cheerful apartments. Its chief recommendation is its situation, and the pleasant walks around and through the larch-wood to the Parapluie, up the hill behind it, commanding a view over the whole lake. The Alpine scenery at the S. extremity of the Tegernsee is exceedingly grand.

The little chapel of St. Quirinus, on the W. shore of the lake, marks the spot where a source of naphtha or petroleum rises. It is called St. Quirinus' oil. In the Vale of the Rottach, S.E. of Tegernsee, are 2 waterfalls; that of the Boden Alp is the finest.

[About 8 m. E. of Tegernsee, and separated from it by a low ridge of hills, lies the smaller but still more beautiful lake of *Schliersee*. The carriage-road to it is by Miesbach, a considerable détour; but there is a footpath direct, 2½ hrs. walk. There is an inn at the N. end of the lake, and the island in the middle bears a ruin called the Hungertower, from a tradition that a certain knight, on his return from the Holy Wars, finding that his wife had been faithless, shut her up within to starve to death.]

The distance from Tegernsee to Kreuth (*Inn:* Dorf Kreuth) is about 10 m.; the road is most interesting. After quitting the shores of the lake you enter an agreeable wooded valley, and are soon hemmed in by mountains, from the side of which beautiful marbles are obtained. A little on the l. of the road are

1½ *Kreuth Baths.—Inn:* Post, also a Bath-house; a large, good, and reasonable establishment, partly supported by the Bavarian royal family; makes up 200 beds; printed tariff of the price of everything. A physician of eminence resides here. The whole under the superintendence of a director paid by Government. This is one of the most fashionable and frequented Bavarian watering-places, often visited in summer by the royal family. The scattered group of buildings, consisting of baths, boarding-houses, assembly-room, &c., occupy a truly romantic situation, on a beautifully-green upland lawn, 3000 ft. above the sea-level, at the foot of high and forest-clad mountains, which recede only far enough to leave the above-mentioned space of meadow-land, about ½ m. square. Its sulphureous waters, though long known, have gained celebrity since 1822 by the patronage of the late King of Bavaria. Most of the buildings are of recent construction, and during the season (June and July) they are generally so thronged (chiefly with Munichers) that it is difficult to obtain accommodation without bespeaking it beforehand. The season is over by the 15th of Sept. Kreuth not only affords the usual remedies of water to drink, and of mineral, vapour, and douche baths, but is also celebrated for its *goats' whey* (Molkenkur), and infusion of *medicinal herbs*, gathered on the neighbouring Alps (Kräuterkur); both of which are found efficacious in certain complaints; their merits will

be explained by the physician resident on the spot. The goats are driven every morning to the portico of the assembly-rooms to be milked. There is a daily table-d'hôte here during the season; and, besides the large *Bath-house*, several private lodging-houses on the opposite side of the river afford accommodation to strangers. There are many miles of *made* footpath. At every turn some friendly finger-post points out an agreeable walk through the woods and up the mountains, which will afford health and variety to the invalid, and recreation to the robust traveller, for several days.

One of the most interesting points among the mountains above Kreuth is the *Planberg*. It is a mountain wall, dividing the Weisachthal from the Achenthal; its summit is a ridge nearly 3 m. long, in some parts hardly 3 ft. wide. The view is most comprehensive, extending equally over the mountains of Tyrol, more than 300 of whose rocky peaks, it is said, may be counted from it, and over the plains of Bavaria, including the Isar and the Inn, which appear like two waving lines of silver, and even as far as Munich, which shows itself as a black spot in the farthest distance. Another good point of view over the course of the Isar is from the *Königsalp*, an eminence a little to the S.W. of the baths.

About 10 m. off, within the Tyrolese frontier, is the *Kaiserklause*, a gigantic dam with floodgates, built across the bed of a mountain stream to retain its waters until a sufficient quantity is collected to carry down a vast mass of trees, cut from the neighbouring forests, and thrown into the torrent. Its situation in a narrow pass is very romantic. The usual time of visiting it is when the floodgates are opened, a spectacle which many persons repair from the baths to witness. (§ 111.)

The road from Kreuth into Tyrol (Stellwagen daily in about 12 hrs. to Innsbruck) is an almost continued gradual ascent for about 6 m. The Bavarian custom-house is at Stuben, where there is a wild country inn, with bad accommodation; the Austrian (§§ 86, 87) at Kaiserswache, in the narrow defile of the pass of Achen, which is chiefly inhabited by charcoal-burners.

3 Achenthal, a village of scattered houses, nearly 1½ m. long, is about 18 m. distant from Schwatz, and 24 from Tegernsee. Near the ch. is a clean rustic *Inn* (Post), where trout may be had in perfection. Boats may be hired here to convey carriages as well as passengers over the lake *Achensee*, which is about 6 m. long; but the voyage is not to be recommended when the wind is high or unfavourable. The winding carriage-road to Schwaz, along its E. margin under the colossal precipices of the Gemsjoch, for about 2 m., is a mere shelf cut in the rock, and the number of projecting promontories prevent all view ahead. It has lately been enlarged so that even heavy carriages can traverse it, and pass one another without difficulty, though in several places the rock overhangs the way, and there is not room for two vehicles.

The scenery around the blue lake is in the highest degree romantic; hemmed in at the one end by precipices, and overlooked by mountains clothed in snow a great part of the year. Its fisheries belong to a convent at Schwatz, and a few of the brothers reside during summer at Buchau, near its S. extremity, where boats may be hired to cross the lake in going from Schwatz to Achenthal. The surface of the Achensee sank suddenly nearly 4 ft. at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon, and did not recover its ordinary level for 24 hours after. On quitting the lake there is a very steep descent through a narrow defile to the village of Jenbach, in the valley of the Inn, which gradually opens out to view, terminated by the glaciers of Stubey. At Jenbach (a tolerable *Inn*, Bräu) there is a considerable iron-foundry, supplied with ore from Schwader, on the opposite side of the river Inn. Horses are kept here to assist in dragging carriages up the steep ascent to Achensee, on the way from Schwaz. The ascent occupies from 1½ to 2 hours. The tariff for 2 horses from Jenbach to Achenthal is 4 fl. 30 kr. Bav.

Our road is now carried past the Castle of Tratzberg along the l. bank of the Inn, as far as the Benedictine convent of Viecht, beyond which it crosses the river by a wooden bridge to

4 Schwatz. (See Rte. 229.)

2 Volders. At Voldersкloster, a little beyond Volders, the Inn is crossed by a new stone bridge of 3 arches; and the river is again crossed by a handsome suspension bridge on approaching

2 INNSBRUCK. (Rte. 212, § 88).

ROUTE 189.

WÜRZBURG TO NÖRDLINGEN.

17¾ Germ. m.=81¾ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in 16 hrs. The railway by Nuremberg (Rte. 167), though circuitous, is far quicker. (See Würzburg in Rte. 167.)

2 Ochsenfurth, on the Main. (Rte. 171.)

2½ Uffenheim.

3 Rothenburg (*Inn:* Zum Schwan), an ancient town, in a beautiful situation on the rt. bank of the Tauber, surrounded by walls, towers, and a ditch, numbering 6000 Inhab. It was originally a free city of the empire, with a territory of 12 sq. m. In the market-place is a fine old *Rathhaus*, consisting of two parts in different styles. The older part, which is behind, with a high gable and tower, is Gothic; that facing the Place was built 1574-1589. The principal *Church, St. James's*, was built in 1373-1453, in the pure pointed Gothic style, and deserves inspection. The oldest portion is the E. end, which contains 3 fine painted glass windows. At the west end of the choir stands the altar of the Holy Blood, with some very remarkable wood carving in lime-wood, attributed with great improbability to Wohlgemuth. The centre represents the Last Supper; the shutters, the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and Christ on the Mount of Olives. Above are 2 angels, bearing a golden cross, which contains the holy blood, the Virgin, the Baptist, and an Ecce Homo, and finely carved open work. The font, 1584, and the pulpit, 1604, are richly carved. The high altar, dedicated to St. James, contains one of the finest works of *Fred. Herlen.* The centre consists of painted sculpture representing the Crucifixion. Inside the rt. shutter are the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Birth and Circumcision of Christ. Inside the l. are the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation in the Temple, and the Death of the Virgin. These works show the influence of the school of Van Eyck and Memling; they were executed 1466, and judiciously restored in 1819. The paintings outside the shutters have nearly perished. On the rt. side of the choir is a recess formerly used for the ciborium, curiously decorated with painted figures. A little S.W. of the ch., outside the wall of the town, an excellent view of its picturesque situation may be obtained.

A short distance N.E. of Rothenburg are the retired baths of Burgbernheim and Wildbad, by no means places of fashionable resort at present, but cheap. The latter is close to the source of the Altmühl.

2 Ober-Ostheim.

2 Feuchtwangen.
1¾ Dinkelsbühl. } See Rte. 154.
2 Fremdingen.

The road now traverses the domains of the house of Ottingen-Wallerstein. The *Château* of the Prince is situated in the village of Wallerstein, and near it are the ruins of a castle, the more ancient residence of the family from which it gets its name.

2 *Nördlingen*, a *station* on the railway between Nuremberg and Augsburg. (See Rte. 172.)

ROUTE 190.

DESCENT OF THE MAIN.—WÜRZBURG TO FRANKFURT.

56 Germ. m. = 258 Eng. m.

Small Steamers ply daily between Frankfurt and Würzburg, makin the descent in 15 or 16 hrs., though they are occasionally stopped in summer by low water in the Main. The fares are excessively cheap; the time occupied is 2 days in the ascent, and one in the descent. In ascending it is a good plan to start from Frankfurt by the Rly. for Aschaffenburg at 9, see the palace and other objects (see Rte. 167), and join the steamer on its arrival. The river from Frankfurt to a few miles beyond Aschaffenburg is uninteresting. If the traveller is not hurried, a day may be pleasantly spent at Miltenburg, and another at Wertheim, both situated amid beautiful scenery. Lohr too is a good station for pedestrians. Since the completion of the Railway few persons will be willing to make the entire voyage. The most interesting scenery lies between Lohr and Aschaffenburg (5 or 6 hrs.), and it will be well not to embark until either of these two places is reached by railway.

There is a clear and portable map of the course of the Main between Bamberg and Mainz, by Spruner, costing 36 kr., to be had at the Stahel'schen Buchhandlung at Würzburg.

A *Railway* was completed, 1854, between Frankfurt and Würzburg (Rte. 167), which runs along the rt. bank of the Main from Würzburg to Lohr.

The steamers start at Würzburg from the quay on the rt. bank of the river, a short distance below the bridge.

On the rt., immediately after leaving Würzburg, is the Steinberg, covered with vineyards, which produce the Stein wine.

l. Oberzell, formerly a monastery of the Præmonstrants, now a machine and engine maker's.

l. Unterzell. A long building here was once a convent, from which, so late as 1749, a certain sister named Renata was taken, tried, and burnt for witchcraft.

rt. 7⅜ Karlstadt (Stat.), said to have been built by Charlemagne, has old walls and towers, and the ruins of an ancient fortification of the former Bishops of Würzburg, on whose frontier it stood. It is the birthplace of the reformer Bodenstein, known under the name of Karlstadt, who died 1543.

rt. 4 Gemünden Stat. (*Inns* bad.) Here are the ruins of Schorenberg. *Eilwagen* to Kissingen from this. (See Rte. 169 A.) Just below the town the Franconian Saal enters the Main.

rt. 3⅝ Lohr Stat. (*Inns:* Krone; Hirsch.) (See Rte. 169 A.)

rt. Kloster-Neustadt: behind which is seen the Geiersberg, nearly 1900 ft. high, the loftiest point of the Spessart. On the summit is a tower, built during the trigonometrical survey of the country.

rt. 2¾ Rothenfels. Here is a palace of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg.

l. 2 Markt-Heidenfeld. The *Bodecksche Schloss* contains the collection of works of art belonging to Herr v. Fechenbach.

l. 1⅜ Lengfurt. The road from Frankfurt to Würzburg here crosses the river. (See Rte. 167.) On the rt. bank is *Triefenstein*, formerly an Augustine abbey, but secularised in 1803, and now the property and residence of Prince Löwenstein-Freudenberg, who has laid out the land in an agreeable and picturesque park.

l. Homburg. One of the oldest places on the Main, having been given in 740 to St. Boniface by Pepin le Bref. The Emp. Lewis the Bavarian raised it to the rank of a city, and its privileges were confirmed by Charles IV. The wine made here, called Kalmuth, so called from the hill to the N.E. of the town on whose slope the vineyards are situated, is much praised; below Homburg, as far as Freudenberg, the l. bank is in the duchy of Baden.

l. 5⅛ *Wertheim* (*Inn:* Löwensteiner Hof, very good), an ancient town, of about 4000 Inhab., beautifully situated at the junction of the Tauber with the Main. It is the residence of the Prince of Löwenstein-Freudenberg, and was formerly the capital of the

principality of Löwenstein and Freudenberg, which is now mediatised and incorporated in the duchy of Baden. On the wooded hill behind the hotel are the fine ruins of the ancient castle, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. A foot-path leads up from the hotel to the ruins, which present some objects of interest, and some pleasing views. A Roman Catholic ch. has been built from the designs of *Gärtner*. In the first week of October a Volksfest is held at Wertheim, in the meadow below the town, between the mouth of the Tauber and the village of Bestenheid. It lasts three days. This is perhaps the prettiest spot on the whole course of the Main.

rt. 3⅝ Stadt Prozelten; above which are the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French under Turenne in 1674, after the battle of Sinsheim.

rt. At Fechenbach, and 2⅜ Reistenhausen, are extensive stone-quarries.

l. ⅝ Freudenberg, a beautiful spot, with ancient walls and the ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

l. 2⅜ Miltenberg (*Inn:* Zum Engel), at the junction of the Mudau with the Main. The ruins above the town are those of a castle destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. Two views here are worth being particularised;—one from a spot immediately over the town, which is reached by passing through the old castle,—the other about a mile and a half from Miltenberg, on the rt. bank of the river, from the front of the Franciscan monastery of Gross-Heubach, to which you ascend by 676 steps.

rt. Nearly opposite to Miltenberg is the monastery of Engelberg, on a hill, a place of pilgrimage.

l. Klein-Heubach, with a château of the Princes of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. The river here resembles the Thames at Kew and Sion.

l. Lautenbach: Baron Fechenbach possesses here a collection of local antiquities.

rt. 3 Klingenberg, with some old ruins.

l. ⅝ Wörth. The red wine made here is praised—by the people of the country.

l. 1⅝. Obernburg. At the inn of the Ochs and Adler may be seen a Roman votive altar found here.

rt. Sulzbach, with a simple and effective Gothic ch. The late King Lewis of Bavaria thought it worth while to commemorate, by a seat planted round with poplars, that John v. Müller wrote here the 3rd volume of his Swiss history.

rt. 4⅝ *Aschaffenburg.*
Rly. Stat.
rt. Klein-Ostheim.
rt. Dettingen.
l. 4⅝ Seligenstadt.
} See Rte. 167.

l. 1 Steinheim.

rt. 1½ *Hanau* (Rly. Stat.), at the junction of the Kinzig with the Main. A little lower down is the Palace of Philippsruhe, built in 1701, with a beautiful garden.

l. Rumpenheim. Here is a château belonging to the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, with formal gardens and fine trees.

l. 3⅝ Offenbach. (See Rte. 167.)

rt. 1⅝ FRANKFURT. (See *Handbook for Northern Germany*, Rte. 95.)

SECTION XI.

AUSTRIA* AND SALZBURG.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

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§ 86. PASSPORTS.

THE new Austrian passport ordonnances of 1857 are much more liberal than those previously enforced. Every foreigner before entering Austria ought to receive an Austrian minister's visa on his passport, otherwise he will be subject to delays and inconveniences, though he will not be turned back absolutely from the frontier and refused permission to cross it, as heretofore was the case. The frontier authorities, by the new law, have the power to admit a foreigner, for a fortnight, into the country, even if his passport wants the Austrian signature, and will furnish him with a temporary document (*Interims-Schein*) to enable him to reach his destination, or some place where he may find a minister from his own country. The traveller's passport, having been visé at the frontier,

* German, *Österreich* or *Östreich*; Magyar, *Osztrák-ország*; Bohemian, *Rakauska*; Valach and Italian, *Austria.*

will not be called for again during his journey. It is not taken from him on entering any town to be sent to the police office; therefore he will need no permission of residence; but he is required to enter his name, profession, &c. in the strangers' book of the hotel at which he stays.

The proper passport of an Englishman, *i. e.* that of the Foreign Secretary of State, is readily signed by the Austrian authorities; nor is any *fee* demanded for a signature to that or other passport in Austria.

It is very desirable to have specified on the passport at the outset all the different provinces of the Austrian Empire which the traveller intends to visit, whether Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Tyrol, or Lombardy. Many persons are stopped on the top of the Stelvio, or elsewhere, by a petty police-officer, because their passports have been visé only for Tyrol or Lombardy, not for both.

§ 87. Austrian Frontier and Custom-houses.

A black and yellow stripe, the colours of Austria, on the toll-bar and custom-house door, and the double-headed black eagle with outspread wings bearing two crowns and sceptres, mark the frontier of the Imperial and Royal (Kaiserlich-Königlich, K. K.) dominions. The traveller, on arriving at an Austrian custom-house, is addressed with great civility, is asked for his passport, and requested to declare if he has any contraband articles. Those expressly forbidden, and not admitted even on payment of duty, are playing-cards, almanacs, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and sealed letters. If the stranger answers in the negative, his passport is made out and delivered to him, and, unless there be cause for suspicions of smuggling, the examination of baggage is very slight, and he will be subject to no farther trouble. Travellers in private carriages are (with few exceptions) dismissed *exempt from any search;* in all cases the custom-house proceedings are conducted with courtesy and politeness.

Travelling carriages, wearing apparel, and trinkets or jewels for personal use, pay no duty.

The *strictest precautions* are used to prevent the introduction of *tobacco*, as it is an Imperial monopoly. A small quantity of it, or of *snuff*, *cigars*, or *tea*, under 5 lbs., may be passed on paying duty; but it must be declared at once, or it will be forfeited. All *books interdicted* by the censor are at once confiscated; those about which a doubt exists are retained to be examined by the censor.

As a general rule, it is worth a traveller's while, on entering a new territory, to give the douaniers a couple of francs or zwanzigers, by which he will obtain civility and despatch. It is unnecessary to fee the men who revise the passports, but the porter who carries them sometimes expects a few kreutzers.

§ 88. Austrian Money.

Austria issued a new currency in 1858.

Gold and silver (except single pieces of 6 and 1 kreutzer) have become rare in Austria since 1848. All money transactions are carried on in Paper. The Austrian National Bank issues notes of the value of 1 fl. up to 1000 fl., and descends even to notes of 10 and 6 kreutzers, which circulate still further upon being torn into halves and quarters. These notes are current throughout the Austrian Empire (excepting Italy), and are to be recommended for their portability. The traveller should provide himself with these bank-notes on entering Austria.

Prussian and Saxon notes are readily taken, at full value, in large cities and by bankers and money-changers, but they are not so well understood at inns and out-of-the-way places, where the traveller is liable to lose in exchanging them.

The *Austrian* florin of 60 kreutzers is worth about 2*s.* English, while the Bavarian florin (of 60 kr. also) is worth only 20*d.* Eng. The Austrian florin

is known as CONVENTIONS MÜNZ—marked C. M. (Convention Money), and the Bavarian as REICHS WÄHRUNG (valuation of the Empire), R. W.

The stranger should get rid of his Austrian paper money before he leaves the country; he will lose tremendously by the exchange when he has once crossed the frontier.

New Austrian currency, 1858.	Conventions Münz.		Reichs Währung.		Dollars and Silver Groschen.	
	fl. 0	3 kr. =	fl. 0	3½ kr. =	Th. 0	1 S. gr.
	0	10 =	0	12 =	0	3½
	0	20 =	0	24 =	0	6¾
	0	30 =	0	36 =	0	10¼
	0	50 =	1	0 =	0	17
	1	0 =	1	12 =	0	20½
	1	30 =	1	48 =	1	1
	2	0 =	2	24 =	1	10¾
	3	0 =	3	36 =	2	1½
	5	0 =	6	0 =	3	12
	10	0 =	12	0 =	6	24
	87½	0 =	100			
fr. 105 =	100	0 =	120	0 =	68	0

Of late years, especially since 1848, gold and silver are rarely met with in the Austrian States, and BANK NOTES are almost exclusively used as the circulating medium.

Bank Notes.—The Austrian National Bank and the Imp. Mint (K. K. Haupt-Münzamt) issue *Notes* of from 5 fl. to 1000 fl. Münze value, and since 1848 also 2 fl. and 1 fl. notes; also notes of the value of 10 kr. Being inconvertible, the Austrian notes are depreciated in value to an extent varying from 15 to 17 per cent. The average rate of exchange in 1854 was about 11½ fl. (Bank paper) to the 1*l.* sterling.

It is advisable to change money as far as possible only in large towns and cities; in smaller places the correspondents of English bankers sometimes play discreditable tricks in order to extort an undue profit in the exchange of circular notes.

An Eng. 1*l.* sterling is, as stated below, 10 fl. c. M. at par. Previous to 1848 the exchange was always under par, generally about 9 fl. 54 to 57 kr.; but since that year of convulsion it has remained considerably above par; fluctuating between 12 and 14 fl.—11 fl. 48 kr. in Sept. 1854. The traveller must not, however, imagine that he will profit by this state of things. Ostensibly he will gain from 4 to 6 shillings on every sovereign he changes, but will soon find that the price of most articles of consumption has risen nearly one-third, or, in other words, that the paper-money has been depreciated to that extent. An article that formerly cost 10 fl. is now not to be had, if paid for in paper, under 12 or 13.

AUSTRIAN COINS.

	C. M. Fl. kr.
Gold.	
Imperial Ducat	= 4 36 or 38
— Sovereign	= 13 20
Silver.	
Imperial and Conventions Dollar . . .	= 2 0
— ½ Dollar or Gulden	= 1 0
— Zwanziger or Kopfstück . . .	= 0 20
— Silver Groschen	= 0 3
— Crown (Brabant or Kronthaler) .	= 2 12

Foreign coins reduced to their value in Austrian good money (Münze).

			C. M.	Fl.	kr.	
English	1*l.* Sterling	=	10	0		
—	Shilling	=	0	30		
—	Penny	=	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
French	Napoleon	=	7	48	—	50 pfen.
—	Franc	=	0	22		
Prussian	Dollar	=	1	25		
—	Silber Groschen	=	0	2		3 pfen.
Saxony	Conventions Dollar of 32 Good Groschen	=	2	0		
—	Reichsthaler of 24 Good Groschen	=	1	30		
—	Good Groschen	=	0	3		3 pfen.
Bavarian	Gulden of 60 Kreutzers	=	0	50		
—	Kreutzer of 4 Bavarian Pfennings	=	0	0		$3\frac{1}{2}$ pfen.
—	Ducat	=	4	28		
—	Schwerdt or Kronthaler	=	2	12		

§ 89. RAILWAYS.

The Austrian territory is intersected with Railways in the following lines:—1, Vienna to Prague and Dresden, by Brunn and by Olmütz; 2, Olmütz to Cracow and Breslau; 3, Vienna to Pressburg, Pest, and Szolnok; 4, Vienna to Trieste, by Gratz and Laibach; 5, Linz to Budweis and to Gmunden; 6, Milan to Como; 7, Milan to Venice, Mantua, Verona, and Treviso.

The Austrian railway carriages are not so comfortable as those of N. Germany; they are constructed on the American model. Even the 1st class places afford indifferent accommodation, and smoking is allowed in the 2nd class. On the Government lines 40 lbs. of baggage is allowed free; the overplus is moderately charged for. Refreshments are not to be had at every station (as in Prussia), but at intervals of 4 or 5 hrs. there is a stoppage of 15 to 30 min.

§ 90. EILWAGEN, OR MAIL COACHES.—SEPARAT-EILWAGEN.

In Austria, as in Prussia, the Coach-office and Post-office are managed by the Government, and are generally under the same roof.

Upon the great roads and frequented thoroughfares, and on certain days of the week, an unlimited number of passengers are taken—those who cannot be received into the Eilwagen itself (Hauptwagen) being forwarded in Beychaisen; this is called *unbedingte Aufnahme*. On other lines, where coaches travel rarely, the places are often booked many days in advance.

The passport must be presented, properly visé, before a place can be taken in a public conveyance. At Vienna and other large towns, in addition to the signature on the passport, a pass-ticket (Passirschein) must be obtained at the police-office, and is demanded of the stranger when he passes out of the gates. Without this he will run the risk of being detained; it is usually given out along with the passport at the police-office.

The places in the Austrian Eilwagen are not numbered; but the passengers are expected to change seats with one another, if it be required, from time to time.

Passengers can only be taken up and set down at the office. They are allowed to take 40 lbs. of *baggage* free along with them; all above that weight is charged highly, and must be sent by the baggage-waggon (Brancardwagen). A fee to the conducteur and to the man who weighs the baggage (which must be sent to the office 1 hr. before the coach starts) will often remove these difficulties. Travellers who do not accompany their own baggage had better send some one to see where it is stowed away, and whether in the right coach.

A clause of the post-office regulations, which compels travellers to send all wooden boxes by the postwagen, and allows them to take only *leather* trunks, is sometimes enforced.

Upon all the principal post-roads on which an Eilwagen travels, a party amounting to 4 persons, or agreeing to pay the fare of 4, may engage an Eilwagen to themselves, even on days when the regular Eilwagen does not go at all: these are called *Separat-Wagen*. The expense is about 4 kr. per m., which is more than the fare by the ordinary Eilwagen, but much less for 4 persons than posting, while it possesses most of the advantages of that mode of travelling. In order to obtain such a conveyance, it is necessary to apply at the office the day before it is wanted, and to pay the whole fare beforehand.

The travellers have a clean carriage to themselves; they start on whatever day and hour they choose. The relays of horses are supplied as expeditiously as to the regular Eilwagen, and they have the privilege of stopping to sleep at night, if they desire it. No extra charges are made, and the postilion's Trinkgeld is included in the fare.

The average cost of travelling by the Eilwagen is 48 kr. per post, and by the Separat-Wagen 56 kr. per post, for each person. The cost of posting averages 8*s.* 1*d.* per post.

§ 91. POSTING.—LAUFZETTEL.

Post-horses can be furnished only to persons provided with a permission from the police (Erlaubnisschein), and, at Vienna, with an order from the Staats Kanzley; it is procured by merely presenting the traveller's ordinary passport.

Calèches and chariots (bâtardes or Schwemmer), conveying 3 persons with 1 trunk, require 2 horses; with 3 persons and 2 trunks, or 4 persons and 1 trunk, 3 horses are necessary; but whatever the regulations may be, in practice 4 persons in a calèche, with ordinary luggage, require only 2 horses.

Four horses are attached to a Berlin or close carriage, and never more than that number.

Where the postilion cannot drive from the box, a 3rd or 4th horse must sometimes be taken for him to ride.

The *Charges for Posting* for each horse per Germ. m. 30 to 33 kr.; postilion 12 kr. for each horse per Germ. m. This is the Taxe; but it is usual to pay him 16 kr.: so that for 2 horses, per post of 2 Germ. m., he will receive 1 fl. 12 kr.

Half a post into or out of Vienna, and ¼ of a post into or out of Pesth and Buda, are charged extra, by privilege of the postmaster. Query, should the postboys also be paid extra?

The *Wagenmeister* (ostler) is legally entitled to 2 kr. Münz per post each horse, and 8 kr. when the wheels are greased. It is customary to give him 10 kr. in the one case, and 20 in the other.

A post-chaise, or half-covered calèche, costs 28 kr. a post.

Einspänner.—In Salzburg and Tyrol the postmasters will readily furnish a one-horse chaise to 1 or 2 persons, having a small quantity of baggage, at the rate per post of 1 fl. the horse, 15 kr. the open carriage (generally a sort of cart without springs), or 31½ kr. a covered carriage, and 15 kr. the postilion.

The *Austrian post* contains 2 Austrian m. (= 15172·9 mètres, or 8000 Klafters), or 4 Stunden or hrs.; it is equal to nearly 9½ (9·42) Eng. m. The average rate of travelling is a post in 1 hr. 30 min. The roads are better and the speed greater than in Bavaria.

Laufzettel.—In the large towns of Austria, and indeed throughout the States of Germany, N. and S., a traveller may bespeak horses in all the large towns, to be in readiness for him at every stage along his whole route, as far as the

frontier. To make such an arrangement, it is only necessary for him to apply to the Extra post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before the time of starting, to state in writing when he intends to set out, and what route he proposes to follow. This order is called a Laufzettel (literally, current ticket); it costs little, but is of infinite service to those who would travel speedily. The previous notice is required in order to prepare the postmasters along the line. The traveller who avails himself of the Laufzettel may stop to sleep or dine, or for any other purpose, and may order beds and dinner for a certain number of persons; but must specify what delays he intends to make, and at what hour he purposes to arrive at, and to set out from, each station, when he applies for it. If the traveller be not punctual, the horses are not kept in readiness longer than 6 hrs. at any station.

A Laufzettel can be obtained at most post-offices; sometimes prepayment of half the fare is required, which is forfeited in case the horses are not used. It will secure the traveller horses in perfect readiness at every station, and abridge the time lost in changing from 20 to 5 min. Its utility is especially felt on roads of secondary importance, where no more than 6 horses are usually kept at a post-house. It is an inestimable comfort, for, by specifying in it the places at which you mean to sleep, and the accommodation which you require, you find your rooms cleaned, the good people on the watch for you, and half the fatigue of travelling is avoided. It answers every purpose attained by the expensive expedient of an *avant courier*.

Another convenient regulation for the traveller is a *Stunden Pass* (literally Hour Pass), by which all posting expenses, including horses, postilions, tolls, &c., can be prepared, and the traveller is relieved from all trouble connected with money until he reaches his destination. The postilions sometimes ask for a slight Trinkgeld, but hardly expect it, and nothing is gained in speed by giving it, as they are obliged, by the Stunden Pass, to perform the stage in a given time. The postmasters ask for the paper at every stage, in order to mark on it the time of arrival and departure. In order to obtain a Stunden Pass, the traveller has only to apply at the Post-office the day before his departure, and mention his route and destination. It is a great gain of time, trouble, and also of expense; for although a charge of 10 per cent. on the whole expenses is made for it, the postilions are paid at the rate of the tariff, and the traveller is relieved from their extortion, as well as that of the postmasters.

§ 92. The Austrian Police.

The English traveller must take care that his passport be *en règle* (see p. 168); if it is, he has no hindrance to fear from the Austrian police. The same offences that would subject him to police interference in his own country would of course be attended with similar consequences in Austria; and if he were to get up in a coffee-room in Vienna and abuse the Austrian government, there is no doubt that he would find a gentleman from the police waiting at his own door in readiness to conduct him to the frontier. But to a mere traveller the police regulations are not more oppressive than in most other continental countries, and the officers by whom they are administered are usually distinguished for the civility and politeness with which they treat strangers, especially Englishmen, provided they themselves are treated as gentlemen.

The careful watch which is kept over the public health is deserving of notice. The large towns are divided into districts, each of which is placed under the care of able medical men, who are paid for attending upon the poor, and are bound to administer to their wants; notice must be sent to them of every death which takes place, and no interment can be performed until they have examined the body. Careful superintendence is exercised over the markets, to prevent

the sale of unwholesome food. Venders of drugs are prohibited by the severest penalties from dispensing any of a poisonous nature without a written order of a known physician.

On arriving in an Austrian town, the stranger is compelled to make a return to the police, on a paper presented to him at his inn, of his name, age, profession, birthplace, religion; if married, single, or widower—motive for travelling, duration of stay, place whence he comes, and whither he is going.

§ 93. Austria, its Inhabitants, and Beauties of its Scenery.

Education is more widely extended in Austria among the common people than in any other country of Europe except Prussia; and this entirely by the Government itself, for the Austrian rulers turned their attention to this subject earlier than those of most other countries, and have been ceaselessly employed for the last century in establishing schools throughout their dominions. The number of persons who can read, write, and understand the elements of arithmetic, is beyond comparison greater in the hereditary states of Austria than in England or in France.

In Austria Proper every child must go to school for a certain number of years; even poverty is no excuse, since schools are provided in every parish with such endowments as to enable those who cannot pay the very small sum required, to obtain gratuitous instruction. No person can marry, or set up in any trade, without producing a written certificate of attendance at school. Numerous normal or pattern schools, in different parts of the country, furnish a supply of teachers; that of Vienna alone sends out between 1600 and 1700 annually.

Though it is deemed sufficient that the great mass of the lower classes should possess the mere rudiments of knowledge, or such good and practical information as shall fit them for their station in life, those among them whose talents or intended profession render further intellectual acquirements desirable, are sent to grammar-schools, high schools (gymnasia), and universities, to complete their education; with the prospect, if they distinguish themselves, of afterwards being placed in one of the public offices, and of certain promotion if their talents and conduct attract the attention of their superiors, who are always on the look-out for rising merit, and anxious to gain it over to the side of the Government.

Within the last fifteen years schools have been established in every parish of Venetian Lombardy. Public instruction is also making progress in the more remote provinces, in Illyria, Gallicia, and even in Bohemia and Hungary.

Among the highland peasantry of Austria, Tyrol, Styria, &c., the stranger, provided he understand the language, and will mix with them on friendly and familiar terms, meets with a kindness and simplicity of manners which leave a most favourable impression behind. Their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, their strong religious feeling, and their total freedom from discontent and murmuring, their dances and merrymakings, their substantial houses, their well-supplied boards, their good clothes, and happy faces, contrast most agreeably with the condition of the peasantry in many other parts of Europe. The old-fashioned politeness which prevails among this simple but kindhearted people is particularly agreeable. It is pleasant in a strange land to receive the unsolicited greeting of every one that you meet. Who would not reply with kindness to the *Guten Tag!* with which every peasant salutes you as you walk along? There are some cases, however, in which the politeness is rather burdensome: for instance, it is a misfortune to happen to sneeze in a large company; every hat is instantly doffed, and the sneezer is saluted from all sides with bows and exclamations of "Your health!"

Nearly one-fourth of the surface of the Austrian dominions is occupied by the Alps, and their wide-spreading ramifications, commencing on the W. at the frontier of Switzerland with the Rhætian range, and extending through the Noric, Salzburg, Carnic, Styrian, and Julian chains, E. into Hungary and Slavonia, and S. into Dalmatia and the Littorale. Sir Humphry Davy declared that he knew no country to be compared in beauty of scenery with these Austrian Highlands. "The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depths of the valleys and the altitudes of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland." It is hardly possible to speak without enthusiasm of the enchanting scenery of *Salzburg* and its neighbourhood; of the lake of Königssee, the Pass of Lueg, the secluded baths of Gastein, and the glaciers and pyramidal peak of the Gross-Glockner. The vale of the *Danube*, from the point where it enters Austria, below Passau, to Vienna, is little if at all inferior to the finest parts of the Rhine. A little to the E. of Salzburg, between it and Vienna, is the *Salzkammergut*, one of the most enchanting districts of lake and mountain in Europe, whose very name is scarcely known to the English, and yet it is not surpassed by anything in Switzerland.

A FORTNIGHT'S TOUR THROUGH SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

Days.	*Starting from*	*Days.*	*Starting from*
1	Salzburg by St. Wolfgang to Ischl.	1	Linz, Traun Fall, Gmunden.
2	Ischl by Gmunden and back.	2	Ischl, ascent of Schafberg.
3	Visit Wirer's Strub, ascend Schafberg.	3	Visit Wirer's Strub and St. Wolfgang.

4 Aussee — Visit Alt-Aussee.
5 Aussee — Grundelsee, Teplitzsee, Kammersee.
6 Hallstadt, Strub Waterfall.
7 By Gosauzwang to Gosau, Vorder-See, Hinter-See, and back to Gosau; or, should Hinter-See not be visited, on to Abtenau.
8 Abtenau, Golling, visit the Oefen (¼ of an hour from road), and by the beautiful Pass of Lueg to Lend.
9 To Gastein, by Pass of the Klamm.
10 Visit Nassfeldt.
11 Back to Hallein.
12 Visit Salt-mines, Berchtesgaden.
13 Königs-See. Ober-See. By Reichenhall to Munich, Innsbruck, or Salzburg.

A WEEK'S TOUR THROUGH THE SALZKAMMERGUT, STARTING FROM ISCHL.

[a] Guide required. * Sleeping-places.

Ischl, Alt-Aussee, } [a] 4 hrs.
Aussee, 1 hr.
Ober-Traun, 2¼ hrs.
*Hallstadt, } ¾ hr.
Hinter-See, } [a] 6½ hrs.
Vorder-See,
*Gosau, } 3½ hrs.
Zwiselberg, } [a] 2½ hrs.
Abtenau, } 3 hrs.
*Golling, 3 hrs.
Königsberg, } 3½ hrs.
Königs-See, 2 hrs.
*Berchtesgaden, ¾ hr.
[viâ Durrenberg.]
Hallein Salt-mine, 2 hrs.
Hallein, ¼ hr.
*Salzburg, } Diligence in 10 hrs.
St. Gilzen, } Diligence in 10 hrs.
*Ischel, } Diligence in 10 hrs.

The valleys of *Tyrol* abound in interest, and all that is worth notice in them is mentioned in detail in the description of that country. (Sect. XII.) *Vienna*, the Imperial capital, is one of the most gay and dissipated, but at the same time most agreeable places of residence on the Continent; whether the sojourner devote himself to pleasure, science, literature, or art. It yields to few cities in architectural splendour and in the charms of its environs. *Styria* and *Carinthia* are but a continuation of the romantic scenery of Austria and Tyrol; and their mountains enclose, besides, inexhaustible mineral treasures of lead and iron. The valleys of the Mur, the Enns, the Drave, and Save, especially the Save, have each their own peculiar attractions. *Carniola* is a country of wonders; its limestone mountains are full of subterranean caverns, at the head of which stands the *Cave of Adelsberg*, without doubt one of the world's wonders, and alone worthy of a journey to explore it. A little S. of it is the flourishing seaport Trieste, and lower down the interesting Roman remains of Pola, and Diocletian's Palace at Spalatro.

Bohemia, that singular *kettle-land*, as the Germans call it, surrounded by a nearly circular wall of mountain, with only one opening in it, through which the Elbe finds its way out to the sea, draining by this sole outlet the whole country, is picturesque only in the vicinity of its hilly borders. The Sudetic mountains on the N., those of Glatz on the E., and the portions of the Erzgebirge and Böhmerwald adjoining Teplitz and Carlsbad, are by no means deficient in beauty. In the centre of the kettle stands Prague, the Tshekhian capital, a city of almost oriental splendour, imposing from its situation and buildings, and full of the most interesting historical associations.

Hungary includes about 25,000 Eng. square miles of uninterrupted plain; but the northern and eastern portions, occupied by the Carpathian mountains and the greater part of Transylvania, display features of real sublimity.

The *Danube*, after leaving Pest, rolls through the flat plain for nearly 300 m. without meeting with any interruption to the monotonous flatness: and it is only where it crosses the frontier of Hungary into Wallachia that it traverses scenery of real grandeur.

The attention of the traveller in Hungary is more likely to be arrested by the people who inhabit it than by the mere outer surface. The Magyars, the dominant race, are totally distinct in features and language from their neighbours the Germans on one side, and the Slávs on the other: their cradle is to be sought in the far E., by the side of that of the Turcoman.

According to the official census, the population of the Austrian Empire, including the army, amounted in 1846 to 37,443,033 individuals, classed, according to race, as follows:—Germans, 7,948,000; Slávs, 15,175,000 (viz. Tshekhs,* 5,820,000; Poles, 2,180,000; Russians,† 3,144,600; Southern Slávs or Illyrians, ‡ 2,873,600; Vinds, § 1,142,800; Bulgarians, 14,000);

* In Bohemia, Moravia, and the N.W. of Hungary, where they are called Slovaks.

† In Eastern Gallicia and the N.E. counties of Hungary. In Gallicia they are called Ruthens (pronounced Rootanes), Germ. Ruthenen; in Hungary, Rusniaks. See Rte. 288.

‡ The Southern Slávs of the Austrian Empire comprise the Croats, Slavonians, and the Serbs of Lower Hungary. Of late years they have been very fond of calling themselves *Illyrians*, and their language the *Illyrian language*. This language, which is the softest and most beautiful of the Slavonic languages, has three *idioms*, each having several *dialects*:—1. The Hertsegovina idiom, spoken in Hertsegovina (Germ. Herzogowina), Bosnia, Tshernagora (Montenegro,) Dalmatia, and Croatia:—2. The Resava idiom, spoken in the principality of Servia:—3. The Syrmian idiom, spoken in Slavonia (of which Syrmia is one of the counties), and its military frontier, and also by the Serbs in some of the adjacent counties of Hungary Proper, and in those parts of the principality of Servia that lie on the Save and Danube. See Frölich's *Grammatik der Illirischen Sprache, Wien*, 1850.

§ German, Winden or Slowenen; this people, who are the descendants of the ancient Vinidi, generally calling themselves Slovens. They form almost the entire population of Carniola and Southern Styria, and extend into Carinthia, Western Hungary, and the Illyrian Littoral on the Adriatic.

Romanians,* 8,049,000 (viz. Italians, 5,057,000; Friulians, 390,000; Romansh, 10,000; Valachs, 2,586,000; French, a colony in the Banat, 6000); Magyars, 5,400,000: Jews, 740,000; Gipsies, 93,000; Armenians, 20,000; Greeks, 10,000; Albanians, 3000; other races, 5000.

According to religions: Roman Catholics, 30,052,068 (of the Latin rite, 26,357,172; of the Greek rite,† 3,694,896); members of the Oriental or Greek Church, 3,161,805; Protestants,‡ 3,499,105 (Calvinists, 2,161,765; Lutherans, 1,286,799; Unitarians, 50,541); other sects, 2350; Jews, 729,005.

§ 94. Salt-Mines.

The limestone mountains of Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Transylvania, and Bavaria abound in deposits of salt, which are enveloped in the strata of the mountain, to use a homely phrase, like apples within the crust of a pudding. These deposits are worked by mines at Hallein, Ischl, Hallstadt, Aussee, in Austria; at Hall, in Tyrol; at Maros-Ujvár, Parayd, and elsewhere in Transylvania (where the salt occurs in beds of pure rock-salt, which are quarried like marble); and at Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria. As these mines are sources of considerable revenue to all these countries, employing a great number of persons—as the manner of extracting the salt is nearly the same in all, and as it is moreover curious, it is here described once for all.

The salt rarely occurs in the pure condition of rock-salt, or in large masses capable of being quarried like stone, as is the case in the Cheshire mines, but is dispersed in veins and threads, intermingled with bituminous clay, marl, and gypsum, which are soft and crumbling, and easily dissolved in water. In order to obtain it, pits and galleries are cut through the solid limestone rock as far as the softer beds containing the salt. Here a small chamber is excavated, wooden pipes are laid down to it from above, and out of it; but those forming the outlet below are stopped up with valves, capable of being opened and shut at pleasure. This being done, a mountain stream of fresh water is introduced from above and is conducted in the pipes through the passages of the mine into the excavated chamber, until it is quite full up to the ceiling. The water immediately begins to attack the sides and roof, dissolving the salt which it imbibes, and disintegrating the clay and other matter to the depth of several inches, so that they fall to the bottom of the pool.

The void thus occasioned in the chamber is filled up with more fresh water, more salt is washed out, and this process is repeated until the water is quite saturated with salt, and converted into strong brine. The length of time required to saturate it varies according to the abundance of salt in different mines; thus, at Hallein and Berchtesgaden 3 weeks suffice, in Aussee and Hallstadt 6 weeks, at Ischl 12, and at Hall a whole year is necessary to convert the water to brine. The pipe in the bottom of the chamber is now opened, the mountain is as it were tapped, the salt water is drawn off, and is conveyed in wooden pipes to the boiling-houses. The chamber, when drained, is found to have extended upwards and sideways between 1 and 2 ft.; but, at the same time, its floor has been considerably raised by the fallen materials detached from the roof and sides, and deposited at the bottom. Previously to filling it

* *i. e.* People who speak one or other of the Romanic languages, or languages derived from the Latin. The Valachs (Wallachians), though they speak such a language, are probably the descendants of the ancient Dacians, and therefore Romanians more by language than by race. See Rte. 284.

† *i. e.* Members of the Greek Church who have become united with the Church of Rome. About 8000 individuals of the Armenian rite seem to have been included under the Greek rite.

‡ The number of Protestants in Hungary alone (Hungary, Transylvania, and the Military Frontiers) is estimated by some Hungarian writers at nearly 4,000,000. The number given in the official census is 3,157,380; but as the census is only taken in the Military Frontiers, the numbers are merely approximative, and no great reliance can be placed on either statement.

anew with water, the stones and rubbish are extracted, the mud and earth are beaten down firmly, and, as a further precaution to prevent the chamber leaking, its floor is covered with a layer of tenacious clay, kneaded with wooden mallets, and carefully spread over it. By this means each chamber is constantly ascending within the mountain, and in process of time a lower chamber occupies the same level which the one above it held some years before, though the thickness of solid matter between them is not diminished. When the chamber is properly prepared, the process of filling it is commenced anew, and is continued until it becomes so large that there is danger of the earth giving way: it is then abandoned. There are sometimes 30 or 40 of these excavations in one mine, situated one above the other, in different stories as it were; and the stranger, though told there is such a reservoir immediately over his head, seeks in vain for the least indication of it in the humidity of the roof of the chamber in which he happens to be. When two chambers approach so near that the division between them threatens to give way, it is necessary to check their further horizontal extension by puddling the sides with clay, or even by building vast partition-walls or dykes. It sometimes, indeed, happens that the mountain is traversed by land-springs, which, secretly penetrating the strata, loosen it by degrees, and at last produce serious accidents. Very injurious inundations sometimes take place when a chamber unexpectedly reaches dangerous ground, where the water cannot be held within bounds. The roof then gives way, or two or more chambers are thrown into one, by the rupture of the partition, bringing destruction upon works and workmen.

The strata of the ceiling of one of these chambers are contorted and curled not unlike marble paper in appearance. In those mines which are shown to strangers, one of the largest chambers is purposely kept half filled. On entering it the visitor finds himself on a sudden upon the margin of a subterranean lake of inky blackness, agreeing with the descriptions of that of the fabled Styx. The walls of the cavern are illuminated, and each flickering taper is reflected back in the unruffled surface of the water. He is ferried across in a flat boat by one who would serve as no bad representative of Charon, and safely landed on the opposite side to thread other passages and trace his way out to daylight. The roofs of these passages are entirely unsupported by props or pillars, and are not arched, but quite flat; when, therefore, it is considered that the rock composing them is often so soft as to crumble at the touch, how vast a superincumbent weight of the mountain presses upon them, and that they are sometimes from 500 to 600 yards in circumference, it is wonderful that accidents are not more frequent.

Permission to enter these mines is readily given by the managers, and visitors are provided with guides and dresses. English travellers should on no account omit to visit them. In some the mode of descent is novel, viz. by sliding down inclined planes somewhat in the manner of the *Montagnes Russes*. The visitor, protected by a leather apron, seats himself on two sloping bars of wood, and, as he descends, holds in his right hand, to regulate his course, a stout rope, which, in slipping rapidly through his fingers, feels, in consequence of the friction, like a bar of hot iron, in spite of the coarse gauntlet which is worn as a protection. It has a singular appearance to the uninitiated to see the guide, who precedes them to show the way, suddenly sinking into the earth as it were beneath their feet, and to watch the taper which he carries gradually diminishing and disappearing. If the visitor feel alarmed, he may place himself on pick-a-back, as it were, to descend, resting his arms on the attendant before him; but as the descent is neither difficult nor dangerous, this is rarely resorted to. A succession of 3 or 4 of these descents (called Rollen) carries the visitor deeper and deeper into the mountain, until he arrives at the bottom, or at one of the excavated chambers mentioned above.

As the salt-mines are almost invariably situated high up on the mountains, and the salt-pans or evaporating houses in the valley at some distance below them, the brine is conveyed in wooden pipes to the place where it is to be boiled. If the forests are exhausted, and there is no supply of fuel to be procured near the mines, aqueducts and systems of pipes are constructed many miles in length, with reservoirs at intervals to carry the brine to some spot where wood may be procured in plenty, as it is less difficult and more economical to transport the water than the fuel. These conduits sometimes extend 30 m., and in one instance, in Bavaria, nearly 60 m. They are carried along the sides of precipices, through tunnels or canals cut in the rocks, and over deep ravines, supported upon piles or props. Near Reichenhall (see Rtes. 185 and 229) the water is actually transported over two ranges of mountains, surmounting a height of more than 1500 ft. by the aid of very powerful and ingeniously contrived hydraulic pumps.

§ 95. Salt-Works.

The salt-pans and method of evaporating the brine used in Austria are very old-fashioned compared with the improved system adopted in England. The word pan literally describes the species of tray which is employed; it is composed of small plates of iron stoutly riveted together; it is about 1 ft. deep and 50 or 60 in circumference, and is laid upon a number of pillars of fireproof brick about 3 ft. high, like those of a Roman hypocaust, which form the furnace, the space between the pillars being filled with fuel. The billets of wood are skilfully thrown in at one end, and the current of air carries the flame in a few minutes to the opposite extremity, causing it to spread out like a fan among the pillars, distributing the heat equally to all parts. The increase of temperature causes the thin iron pan to heave and twist, and it would even curl up like a leaf in a candle, were it not kept down by numerous wooden props wedged in between it and the massive roof of the boiling-house. Sometimes a hole is burned in the bottom, or a crack is produced; and as it is not possible to put out the fire merely on account of it, a man is sent into the pan to seek out the leak. This is a hazardous enterprise, as he runs the risk of being nearly stifled by the vapour, and of being boiled alive if he lose his footing. For this purpose he is shod with a pair of high pattens, not unlike two stools, upon which he wades through the boiling brine. The fire is continued for a week or a fortnight together, day and night, without interruption, the salt being removed as fast as it crystallises, and fresh brine introduced to supply the vacuity. At the end of that time the fire is extinguished, and the pan is taken out and subjected to a complete process of tinkering; the thick crust of gypsum or calcareous matter which adheres to its bottom and sides is broken off, and the faulty plates are replaced by new. It is calculated that 100 lbs. of saturated water or brine produce 26 lbs. of salt.

§ 96. Austrian Inns and Cookery.

There are two reasons why something on the above important subject should be said in this place: first, because Austria is universally allowed to be the land of good living, and dinner is a portion of the business of the day regarded with more importance here than elsewhere; in proof of which it may be mentioned that the usual morning salutation is not, as with other nations, "How do you do?" or "Good morning!" but "I wish you a good appetite;" and after 12 o'clock, the usual dinner-hour, "I wish you a good digestion."

The second reason for the introduction of such a subject is, that the stranger visiting for the first time this remote part of the continent, and not much acquainted with its manners and language, must necessarily stand in need of some information to enable him to interpret an Austrian bill of fare, and to know what to expect and what to ask for at inns.

The restaurateurs of Vienna, Prague, and Pest, are not much less skilful than those of Paris, and their cuisine nearly resembles the Parisian. Styrian capons, Danube carp, and fogasch, a species of perch procured only from the Plattensee in Hungary, are among the peculiar delicacies to which the epicure will direct his attention. Vienna is plentifully supplied with game, and here, as well as elsewhere in Austria, the puddings (Mehlspeisen) have attained the summit of perfection. Our business is chiefly with the "cuisine sauvage," and the prospects of the traveller in remote districts, far away from cities, and in the midst of the mountains. Dinner is always commenced with soup, usually bread or egg soup, very tasteless. To this usually succeeds boiled beef, and then the national dish, chicken fried in lard, and cut into pieces, called *gebackenes Huhn*, or vulgarly, *bock Hähnl;* it is on the whole not a bad dish, and is, beyond doubt, the best mode of dressing a fresh-slaughtered fowl, as it rarely happens that the animal is killed until the dinner or supper of which it is to form a part is already ordered. The traveller may safely ask for this dish when in a hurry. In Hungary the national dish is a fowl stewed with red pepper, called *paprika Hähnl*, which is also by no means an unsavoury dish. It is necessary to warn the stranger against veal (Kalbsfleish), the constant recurrence of which will almost bring him to loathe the sight of it. Sauerkraut, which is cabbage cut into small pieces, laid in a cask between layers of salt, pressed down by weights above, and thus pickled in its own juice for six or eight months, is to be met with everywhere; but the English rarely succeed in accommodating their palates to it. Even the epicure, however, may dine in content if the bill of fare do but contain *trout* (Forellen), and there are very few seasons and situations in which they are not to be met with among the mountains. It would indeed be worth the trouble of a journey to a gourmand merely to eat the trout. They are the fish bred in the cold snow-fed rivulets of the Alps, brought from thence and prepared for the table in stews, *i. e.* boxes perforated with holes, sunk in some running stream. They are carefully fed, and when required for the table make but one leap from the cold water into the saucepan. They are brought to table either fried, or simply boiled in water and vinegar (blaugesotten), which gives the dark blue colour to their coats beautifully spotted with red. When in good condition, they have all the firmness of the white of an egg. The fish tank, with which every mountain inn in Austria is provided, often contains salmon, grayling, carp, or char; they are fed with bullock's liver cut in pieces, and are always in better condition in the stew than when first taken: no one thinks of carrying or sending *dead* fish for dinner. Chamois venison (Gemsfleisch), and game of various kinds, including black cock (Schildhahn), and sometimes cock-of-the-woods (Auerhahn), are by no means uncommon.

The *wines* of *Austrian* growth, chiefly the produce of vineyards around Vienna, are for the most part sour and not good; those of *Hungary* are far better. The Ofner is a very excellent red wine; Schomlauer and Nessmühler are good white wines. Adelsberger (red) and Ruszter (white) wines are also good.

The *Inns* in large towns are pretty nearly alike in all parts of Germany; but those in the remote parts of Austria, among the mountains, display some peculiarities worth notice. On arriving at the post-house or inn, the new comer must not expect to be ushered in by a trim waiter with napkin tucked under his arm. He will most probably have to find his own way, under a low arch-

way, by a passage which, though boarded, serves for the ingress and egress of horses and carriages, to the public room, or Gast-stube, which he will perhaps have to share with the people of the village; unless, as sometimes happens, there is an inner or better apartment for guests of distinction. It is generally a low apartment, with vaulted roof, supported on massive buttresses; at the door he will find a little cup for holy water; not far off hangs a crucifix, sometimes with a figure as large as life, and the walls are ornamented with stags' horns, or a chamois' head, probably trophies of the rifle of mine host. The furniture consists of heavy tables of unpainted wood, which, when the housewife is tidy, are kept as clean and white as ivory. Several sleepy-looking peasants will usually be seen seated on benches around them, half enveloped in the smoke of their pipes, nodding over several huge beer-glasses with pewter lids. In the corner stands an unwieldly stove, the general point of attraction in cold weather. If the stranger, in search of some member of the establishment, extend his researches, he may perhaps find his way into the kitchen, in the centre of which, below a gaping chimney, is a raised platform paved with stones all scorched and black. Upon this culinary altar a wood fire is blazing, over it hangs a caldron, while around it, if it be near noon, the usual dinner-hour, 2 or 3 busy females will be assembled, each tending some department of cookery, and too busy to notice the stranger. It is however to be hoped that by this time the *Kellnerinn* (female waiter) will have made her appearance. She is a bustling, active damsel (often the landlord's daughter), with ruddy cheeks, and a good-humoured smile for everybody, very trimly dressed, and bearing about her the symbols of her office, a bunch of keys on one side, and a large leathern purse on the other. Through her active mediation the traveller's wants (provided they are not extravagant) are soon attended to, and in half an hour the trout and chamois are smoking on the board, and, with the never-failing friendly salutation of "I wish you a good appetite," he is invited to commence his repast. Sometimes mine host himself appears and seats himself by the stranger's side, as it would be considered rude to leave him alone during dinner in this country—a piece of old-fashioned politeness which an Englishman, if not prepared for it, might call impertinence. As he rises from table, the guest is probably wished a "good digestion;" and for the douceur of a 5-Kreutzer piece when settling his bill, the Kellnerinn will smother his hand with kisses—for here the expression "I kiss your hand," in return for a favour, is not confined to the word, but is followed by the act; and as he leaves the house a hearty greeting of "*glückliche Reise!*" from the whole household, will follow his departing steps, provided he has conducted himself properly.

The traveller cannot fail of being struck with the warm reception which he meets with often at the little out-of-the-way inns in Austria and the Tyrol. The hospitality which he receives resembles more the welcome of a friend than the ordinary entertainment of a passing guest; there seems an anxious and disinterested study on the part of the inmates to make the stranger comfortable, and not to contrive how to get the most out of him, as in Switzerland.

Still there is no cringing nor obsequiousness, and the traveller must not return the attempts made to please him with complaints or dissatisfaction, else there is a chance of his being left supperless. He must, moreover, not entertain exaggerated expectations of an Austrian larder; and he should even be prepared to put up with the inconveniences of a German bed. (§ 30.)

The bedroom, it is true, will often be found deficient in convenience, destined for 10 or 15 tenants at one time, and the beds not always provided with clean sheets, unless a little coaxing be employed to put the Kellnerinn into good humour, and thus obtain the concession of this point. As a general rule, however, the cleanliness of the inns of Tyrol, Austria, and parts of Styria, is

most praiseworthy, as will forcibly occur to the mind of the traveller as soon as he crosses the frontier of Italy, and sighs with regret for the clean sheets which he has left behind.

"Even at the smallest and most out-of-the-way inns, *one* good room may generally be found, where an English lady may make herself comfortable for the night without fear of annoyances. Those who arrive after this is secured will fare but badly. I should strongly recommend English travellers to take a teakettle and teapot with them in the remoter provinces of Austria, or they must never expect to get drinkable *boiling* water for their tea, as it is always heated in a greasy stewpan over a smoky wood-fire. Every inn is provided with a *Betwärmer* (Anglicè, warming-pan)."

In the course of repeated journeys in various parts of the continent, the writer has had occasion to remark that he almost invariably met with the kindest reception in those places where his countrymen were least known. One reason of this is, that the majority of English travellers carry their prejudices and habits about with them everywhere, expecting, most unreasonably, to find abroad everything they are accustomed to at home, instead of endeavouring to conform with the habits of the country in which they are travelling.

ROUTES THROUGH AUSTRIA AND SALZBURG.

ROUTE 195.

PASSAU TO LINZ AND VIENNA.

38 Austrian m.=179 Eng. m.

Passau is described at Rte. 180. The journey hence to Linz takes up about 13 hrs. posting. Most persons will prefer the steamer. (Rtes. 196, 197.)

The first stage runs along the l. or Bavarian side of the Inn, as far as Neuhaus, the station of the Bavarian custom-house, where it crosses the river by a bridge, and enters

2½ Schärding (*Inns:* Post; Goldenes Kreutz, not good), the frontier town of Austria, on the rt. bank of the Inn, with 3500 Inhab. Passports and baggage are here examined. (§§ 86, 87.)

2 Sieghardinger.

2 Bayerbach.

3 Efferding, a clean town of 6000 Inhab., with a château of Count Staremberg at one extremity.

The road now approaches the Danube, and, for the last part of the stage, runs by the water-side, past the Convent of Wilhering, and in sight of Ottensheim on the opposite bank. See the following Rte. 196.

After passing some of the outworks connected with the new fortifications, the traveller enters

3 LINZ (*Inns:* Erzherzog Karl, close to the landing-place of the Austrian steamer (complaints); Rother Krebs, close to that of the Bavarian, good and clean, fine view; Goldner Löwe, in the Market-place; Goldne Canone, or Stuck, in the Landstrasse, near the Post-office; Goldner Adler, on the Danube; Gans, not far from the Custom-house: there are no tables-d'hôte —dinners served à la carte). This town, of 30,000 Inhab., is the capital of Upper Austria, and is beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge 1700 ft. long.

None of the public buildings here deserve particular notice. In the *Landhaus*, a very large edifice, formerly a Franciscan convent, the Estates or Parliament of Upper Austria meet, and in it are the government offices. The existing edifice was modernized after a fire in 1800. Adjoining it is the *Museum*, containing chiefly objects of antiquity and natural history found in the province, old armour, arms of the rebel peasants, a model of the Salzkammergut. In the *Ch. of St. Matthias*, or of the Capuchins, Gen. Montecuculi, the opponent of Turenne and the Prince de Condé, who died here 1680, is buried. The *Hofburg* or *Schloss*, a large building on the height facing the Danube, and overtopping the other houses of the town, was built in 1800 on the place of the ancient palace of the Austrian Dukes, which was destroyed by fire at that time. The existing edifice is converted into a barrack. In the old castle Prince Rupert was confined a prisoner, and fell in love with his jailer's daughter. The *Great Market Place* is a fine square, which might be much improved by throwing down the houses on the side nearest the river. The *Trinity Column* (Dreifaltigkeitssäule) in the centre of it, singularly placed between figures of Jupiter and Neptune, commemorates the escape of the town from two threatened attacks of the plague and the Turks. There is a large government carpet and cloth manufactory here, established by Maria Theresa; but an Englishman will find it very inferior to similar establishments in his own country.

It was in the country round Linz that the formidable insurrection of the Protestant peasants of Upper Austria broke out in the beginning of the 17th century. Emboldened by Tilly's vic-

tories and instigated by the Jesuits, Ferdinand II. had adopted the most energetic measures for the "extirpation of heresy" from his dominions. Protestants who refused to embrace Catholicism were enjoined to dispose of their property and quit the country: and the close of the year 1626 was fixed as the term beyond which "heresy" would be no longer tolerated within the hereditary dominions. Upper Austria, at this period, was occupied by the troops of Ferdinand's ally, Maximilian of Bavaria. The commander of the Bavarian troops stationed at Linz was Count Herberstorf, a man of a stern, unrelenting disposition, and a sworn enemy to Protestantism. The arbitrary acts of the Bavarian commander, the licentiousness of his troops, their brutal treatment of the poor Lutheran peasants, and the fanaticism of the priests, caused a general fermentation throughout the province. No sooner had the priests taken possession of a church in which the Lutheran service had been celebrated than they proceeded to reconsecrate it, and thoroughly purify it from the stains of heresy by a due sprinkling of holy water. In the spring of 1625 a number of priests, during the performance of such a ceremony, were driven out of the church of Zwiespalten, near Frankenburg, by the enraged peasants of the neighbouring villages. Herberstorf punished the peasants by hanging 17 of them on the eaves of the church from which the priests had been expelled. This was the immediate cause of the insurrection, which soon became general. Stephen Fadinger, a hatter by trade, but at that time one of the wealthiest peasants of the province, placed himself at the head of a formidable body of insurgents. Herberstorf was defeated at Baierbach, and obliged to take refuge within the walls of Linz. The country was soon cleared of the Bavarians, who only retained possession of the fortified towns of Linz, Enns, and Freistadt. The Estates were now convoked by Ferdinand, ostensibly for the purpose of entering into negociations with the peasants, but in reality to gain time and enable the Government to collect a sufficient force for the suppression of the rebellion. Fadinger meanwhile displayed great skill in organizing his peasant army, with which, in the summer of 1626, he invested Linz, where he was killed by a cannon-ball as he was reconnoitering the fortifications. Wiellinger, who succeeded to the command, after an ineffectual attempt to take Linz by storm, was obliged to raise the siege, and was shortly afterwards defeated by General Löbel at Neuhofen. Wiellinger having been severely wounded in this engagement, a person called the *Student*, whose real name is unknown, but who is supposed to have been of noble birth, was chosen by the peasants for their leader. Under his guidance they fearlessly encountered the numerous bodies of Austrian and Bavarian troops that were marching into the country. After defeating Adolph Duke of Holstein in a night attack at Wesenufer, the Bavarian General Lindlo in the forest of Pram, and the Austrians under Löbel on the Welser-Heide, the Student took up strong positions at Gmunden, Weibern, and Efferding. Herberstorf attempted to dislodge him from Gmunden, but was repulsed by the Student, and pursued to the gates of Linz. The loss in these engagements was very great on both sides. No quarter was either asked or granted, and instant death awaited every Bavarian who fell into the hands of the infuriated peasantry. In this conjuncture of affairs, Pappenheim was sent with a force sufficient for the effectual suppression of the rebellion. He defeated the Student at Efferding, after a sanguinary combat in which 3000 peasants were slain. The Student, however, managed to retreat to Gmunden, where he was again defeated by Pappenheim, who pursued him to Vöcklabruck and Wolfsegg. The peasants rallied at both these places, and offered the most desperate resistance to the overwhelming forces of Pappenheim. At Wolfsegg the Student was killed, and his small band of followers completely routed.

Two *Railroads* (tramways), laid on the American plan, meet at Linz, near the wooden bridge over the Danube, which unites the town to the suburb Urfahr. One goes N. to Budweis in Bohemia, 80 m., and serves to connect the Danube with the Moldau and Elbe. (Rte. 271.) The other is carried to Wels and Gmunden, in the *Salzkammergut*. (Rte. 203.) No one should quit this part of Austria without making an excursion to that most beautiful district. A great deal of it may be seen in 3 days by the aid of the tramroad and steamers, but it deserves as many weeks.

The beauty of the women of Linz is the theme of almost all the guide-books. Their panegyrics, however, are likely to produce disappointment in those who put faith in them; and a visit to the spot will convince the traveller that the ladies here are not endowed with any greater charms than their neighbours. The women of the lower orders wear a singular head-dress of gold gauze, not unlike a helmet in shape.

There is a small *Theatre* here; and many gardens and taverns in the vicinity are resorted to by the inhabitants as places of recreation.

The principal attractions of Linz are, the beauty of its situation, the fine views in its vicinity, and its new fortifications. The best point of view is from the top of the hill behind the town, near *Jägermeyer's Garden*, which may be reached by taking one of the side streets to the rt. out of the Landstrasse, and proceeding, partly by the carriage-road and partly by a footway, to the Jesuits' college (see below), and through its garden, and the fields beyond, to the summit of the hill behind Jägermeyer's tavern. The wood beyond them should be explored for its views of the gorge and river. The hill is also accessible by a flight of steps and a footpath commencing a little above the bridge. From the top of this hill the town of Linz, the windings of the Danube, and more than 20 of the round towers which form the new fortifications, together with the citadel and church on the Pöstlingberg on the opposite side of the Danube, are seen to great advantage. It is possible to approach the brow of the hill, and see the Danube beneath your feet forcing its way through the narrow gorge which it passes before reaching Linz. But the most striking feature of the view is the mighty snow-clad chain of the Salzburg and Styrian Alps, which stretch along the S. horizon as far as the eye can reach. Conspicuous among these mountains is the *Traunstein*, whose precipices overlook the Traun Lake, one of the most beautiful (among the many) scenes which the district of the Salzkammergut (see Rte. 203) presents. The traveller may rest assured that it will repay him well to turn aside from Linz and visit it.

Near Jägermeyer's tavern, on the Freynberg, stands a round tower of red sandstone, built by the Archduke Maximilian, by way of experiment before the plan of the new fortifications was finally decided on. Attached to it are a church in the Byzantine style, and other buildings. They have been converted into a *Jesuits' College*. Gentlemen are admitted to see it. The view from the top is fine.

Another view is to be obtained from the *Pöstlingberg*, mentioned above, the highest eminence in the vicinity; but it is about 2 m. distant from Linz, on the l. bank of the river; and the view, though more extensive, is not so pleasing as that from Jägermeyer's. The hill is surmounted by a pilgrimage church, which has recently been surrounded by a group of towers in order to form the citadel of the new fortifications. The sacred edifice appears singularly out of place in the midst of bastions, covered ways, casemates, artillery, and powder-magazines.

The *Fortifications of Linz* are constructed upon a plan invented by the Archduke Maximilian of Este, and executed not only under his inspection, but at his own cost and risk, and not taken off his hands by the government until 1838. Instead of building a continuous wall, with bastions at intervals, immediately round the town, he caused it to be sur-

rounded by a chain of isolated forts, 32 in number, communicating with each other by a covered-way, and placed at a distance of 1, 2, or 3 m. from the town, none being nearer than 1 m.; 23 stand on the rt. and 9 on the l. bank of the Danube. They are planted at regular intervals in the plain, or along the slopes and tops of the hills, in a circuit of 9 m.; the highest eminence, the Pöstlingberg, before mentioned, being surrounded by a circlet of 5 towers, to form a citadel. Each tower is 40 ft. high and 114 ft. in diameter, but is sunk into the ground to a depth of 21 ft., so that little more than the roof (destined to be removed in case of a siege) projects above. Every tower is surrounded by a deep ditch, and on the side away from the town by a bank and glacis. Each consists of 3 stories; the lower serving as store-house and powder-magazine; the middle one as lodging for troops; the platform on the top, which, when not used, is covered by a temporary roof, is mounted with 11 18-lb. guns, so arranged that they can be all brought to bear upon any single point with the greatest facility, and command the glacis by a cross-fire in every direction. In the lower story there are 4 howitzers (7-lb.) bearing upon the ditch, to frustrate any attempt to cross it. The whole system of towers may be regarded as an intrenched camp, within which a large army might take up a position, protected by the cannon of the forts from the attack of an enemy. The advantages held out by this mode of fortification are, that each individual fort must be made the object of a separate siege by an enemy before it can be taken, and that the expense of construction is trifling compared with the common method. For the present the whole must be regarded as an experiment which has not yet been tried, and there are not wanting officers of experience in engineering and fortification who regard these works as a farce. Until these works were constructed the valley of the Danube was undefended by a single fortress from the frontier of France down to the walls of Vienna, Ulm having been demolished in the late war. The necessity of some barrier of the kind was made manifest by the two invasions of Napoleon, whose armies twice reached Vienna almost without a check.

The commandant in Linz gives permission to strangers, on sending their names, to enter one of these towers. No. 1, which lies about 1½ m. out of the town, close to the Vienna road, is most conveniently visited. The interior resembles the decks of a man-of-war, except that the platforms are circular. The apartments are about the same height as the cabins on board ship, and the guns are arranged nearly in the same manner. Those of the upper platform move round in grooves upon a pivot. Each tower is capable of containing 150 to 200 men, with provisions for that number.

A pleasant excursion may be made, along the Bohemian railroad, to the pretty white *Church of St. Magdalene*, whence there is a fine view. A char, drawn by one horse, along the tramway, will bring you to the place in 20 minutes.

The *Descent of the Danube*, from Linz to Vienna, is a most interesting voyage. (See Rtes. 196 and 197.) By the introduction of *Steamboats* the navigation of this portion of the river is rendered easy and agreeable. *Steamers* start down the river for Vienna every other day in March and April, and every day during May and the summer months, and up the river to Passau and Ratisbon every day in summer.

A *Railway* is in progress to Vienna and Salzburg.

Eilwagen go daily to Vienna in 16½ and 21½ hrs., and to Salzburg in 14½ hrs.; to Munich in 26 hrs., Passau in 11½ hrs., Ratisbon in 25 hrs., and to Budweis, 4 times a-week, in 12¼ hrs. Stage-coaches, drawn by horses, run along the railroads to Budweis in Bohemia, and to Gmunden in the Salzkammergut, every day.

The Falls of the Traun, the Lake of Gmunden, and the Monastery of Kremsmünster (about 15 m. from Linz),

may be visited on the way from Linz to Salzburg. (Rte. 198.)

The journey from Linz to Vienna takes up about 22 hrs. in the Eilwagen. St. Pölten is usually the limit of the first day's journey in travelling post. The inn there is tolerable.

About 2 m. out of Linz the railroad to Gmunden crosses the post-road, and a few yards beyond it one of the *Fort Towers* (No. 1) is passed. A few m. further on the river Traun is crossed by a long wooden bridge, at the further extremity of which lies *Ebelsberg*, the scene of a severe engagement between the French under Massena and the Austrians under Hiller, 1809. The passage of the bridge was contested with great slaughter; and for a long time Hiller, with only 35,000 men, succeeded in keeping in check the whole French army. When the passage of the bridge was at length forced, a desperate combat was kept up in the village from house to house; and marks of shot and balls may still be seen on the walls and signs of the inns. Nearly 12,000 men fell in the conflict. In going from Vienna to Salzburg it is not necessary to pass through Linz; the direct road strikes off from Ebelsberg to Wels by Kleinmünchen (Rte. 198), leaving Linz on one side.

[Asten, a village on the high road to Enns, is only 2 m. distant from the *Monastery of St. Florian*, the towers of which may be seen rising above the trees. This saint, eminent both in Austria and Bavaria for the aid which he is believed to give in extinguishing fires, was born at Enns. His portrait is constantly seen painted on the outside of houses, in the same situations as the gilt emblems of the Phœnix, Globe, and Royal Exchange Insurance-offices in England. He is usually represented in armour, in the act of pouring water from a bucket upon a house on fire.

This monastery is one of the most ancient foundations in Austria; but the existing edifice—a very palace in extent and in splendour of architecture, in the Italian style—was erected in the reign of the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the handsome church attached to it is an ancient *crypt*, which passes for that in which the early Christians of the neighbouring district first met to worship. The Hall, called *Kaisersaal*, is a handsome apartment adorned with frescoes. The *Library* is still very rich, though it has suffered serious spoliations: it contains 40,000 vols.: and the *Picture Gallery* is rather remarkable for extent than excellence, the greatest part of its contents being copies. There is an extensive and remarkably fine collection of coins and medals most judiciously arranged. The ecclesiastics of St. Florian are remarkable not only for their learning, but for their skill in agriculture, which has conferred vast benefits on the surrounding district; they act either as professors in numerous colleges, schools, and seminaries intrusted to their care, as parish priests in the livings which are in the gift of the convent, or as superintendents to their farming establishments.] Not far from St. Florian's the road passes the château of *Tillysburg*, a square building with towers at the 4 corners. It was built, in 1636, by Count Werner von Tilly, who pulled down the castle of Volkersdorf, which stood nearly on the same site, and which had been given by the Emperor Ferdinand II. to the Count's uncle, the renowned General Tilly, who, it is said, beheld his mansion and estate from a distance one day, but never took the trouble to visit it. It now belongs to the Abbey of St. Florian.

At Ebelsberg the plain ends; take Vorspann to

3 Enns (*Inns:* Adler, very good; the Krone, in the square, also good), a town of 3000 Inhab., on the l. bank of the river Enns, which separates Upper from Lower Austria, and enters the Danube a little below the town. Enns stands on the site of the Roman station Lauriacum (whose name is preserved in the neighbouring village of Lorch), which was the scene of a cruel persecution of the Christians by Galerius, A.D. 304. Among the victims was Florian, a Christian tribune, who was thrown into the Enns from the bridge, with a millstone round his neck. It is related, however, that by some

miraculous interposition the stone assumed the buoyancy of cork, and kept the saint afloat long enough to enable him to preach a sermon to his persecutors! The tall *Tower* in the market-place was built by the Emp. Maximilian. On a height overlooking the river stands the château of Count Auersperg, to whom Enns belongs.

The road from Enns to Eisenerz, by Steyer, is described in Rte. 242.

A hilly stage (take Vorspann) leads to

2½ Strengberg (*Inn:* Post, tolerable), a village on an eminence.

This part of the road is not well laid down; it makes many useless turns, and ascends and descends heights which might have been easily avoided altogether. Vorspann, again, to

2½ Amstetten. — *Inn:* Post. The country becomes more interesting, and is enlivened during this stage by views of the Danube on the l., and of the Styrian Alps on the rt. [A cross, but post road runs from Amstettin to Weyer, where it joins the road of the Ennsthal. (Rte. 242.) The stages are, 3½ Waidhofen, 2½ Weyer.] The road throughout this stage is level, and runs for some distance along the l. bank of the torrent Ips, and crosses it before reaching

2½ Kemmelbach. — *Inn:* Goldener Adler, good beds.

From the height of Ording, over which the road passes, a good view is obtained of Mölk, and of the double spires of the pilgrimage church of Maria Taferl. (Rte. 197.)

3 *Mölk*, or Melk (*Inns:* Lamm, next the Post-office, clean; Ochs; the Speisesaal looks on to the Danube), a town of 1000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Danube, lying at the foot of the rock on which, at the height of 180 ft. above the river, stands the celebrated *Benedictine Monastery*, built between 1707 and 1736, by an architect from St. Pölten, named Jacob Prandauer. It bears the appearance of a palace rather than that of the secluded retreat of cloistered monks. In the latter part of the 10th century Mölk was a frontier stronghold of the heathen Magyars, and was taken from their last Duke, Geisa, the father of St. Stephen, the first king and Christian sovereign of Hungary, in 984, by Leopold I., the founder of the Babenberg line of princes, who, in the preceding year, had been created by the Emperor Otho II. Margrave of Austria. Leopold, on gaining possession of Mölk, built a castle and a church on the site occupied by the present monastery. Mölk continued to be the residence of the Babenberg Margraves for upwards of a century. Leopold and his five immediate successors were buried in the crypt of the ancient church, from which their remains, together with those of 6 Margravines, were removed in 1735, and placed in a marble monument in the church of the present monastery. At the time of Napoleon's invasion (1805–1809) enormous contributions were levied on the monks, and their cellars supplied the French army with 15,000 gallons of wine for several days in succession. The greater part of its revenues, confiscated by Buonaparte, have since been restored. The *Church*, gorgeous with gold and red marble within, and celebrated for its fine organ, is the part of the building of which Mölk may most justly be proud. 11 Babenberg princes lie buried within it. The *Library* of 20,600 volumes and 1500 MSS. (including many fine miniatures, a Boethius of 11th century, &c.) is in a truly magnificent apartment. The collection of paintings is extensive, and there are a number of old German pictures in the Abbot's house chapel. In the *Treasury* is a wardrobe of richly-worked mass robes; a crucifix containing a fragment of the true Cross, the gift of Margrave Albert the Victorious, 1045; and a handsome goblet formed of wash-gold collected in the Danube, 1660. Above all, the views from its windows make it worth a traveller's while to halt here for a few hours. There are 90 monks attached to the monastery, the greater part of whom are employed at a distance fulfilling the duties of professors or ministers in universities, public schools, and country livings. The residents, whose situations and duties somewhat resemble those of the

References

1	St. Stephens Cathedral	D d
2	Capuchin Church	D e
3	Augustine Church	D e
4	St. Michaels	C e
5	St. Peters	C d
6	Schotten Kirche	C e
7	Italian Church	C e
8	Maria Stiegen	C d
9	St. Carlo Borromeo	E e
10	Greek Churches	D d
11	Synagogue	D d
12	Imperial Palace	C e
13	Imperial Riding School	C e
14	Palace of Archd. Albert	C e
15	Imperial Arsenal	C d
16	Town Arsenal	C d
17	Upper Belvedere	F e
18	Lower Belvedere	F e
19	Lichtenstein Palace	A d
20	Esterhazy Palace	D g
21	Count Czernin Gallery	
22	Count Schönborn	C d
23	Academy of Fine Arts	D e
24	Polytechnic Institute	E f
25	Deaf & Dumb Asylum	E f
26	Blind Asylum	A g
27	Josephinum	A d
28	Oriental Academy	D d
29	General Hospital	B e
30	Asylum for the Insane	A e
31	Hosp.l of Charitable Brothers	C e
32	Hosp.l of Charitable Sisters	D h
33	Invaliden Haus	E e
34	Post Office and Edhaugen	D d
37	Diana Bath	C e
38	Sophien Bath	E e
39	Russian Bath	D k
40	Hof Theatre	C e
41	Kornthner Thor Theatre	D e
42	Theatre an der Wien	D f
43	Theatre in Leopoldstadt	D e
44	Theatre in Josephstadt	B f
45	Volksgarten	C e

Published by John Murray Albemarle Street London. 1850

J. & C. Walker Sculp.

fellows of a college at Oxford or Cambridge, devote themselves to literary pursuits, and are the instructors of a seminary attached to the establishment, numbering 40 pupils.

The *Parish Church* of the town, built 1481, has some curious stone-work, and contains several monuments.

The Styrian Alps bound the S. horizon with an outline of great magnificence: the Ötscher, the chief of the chain, is conspicuous above the rest: they remain long in sight.

3¼ St. Pölten (*Inns:* Löwe, good; Hirsch), a town of 5000 Inhab., on the Trasen river. Its name is a contraction of St. Hippolytus. The great road to Mariazell (Rte. 245), here turns to the S. On the l. of the road lies the château Pottenbrunn, surrounded by a fosse.

2 Perschling.

2½ Sieghardskirchen.

The chain of hills called Wienerwald, stretching from the Styrian Alps to the Danube, is crossed in the course of this stage. The road is carried over the steep ascent of the Riederberg. The postmasters on each side have the right of attaching leaders (Vorspann) as far as the summit. At the foot of it lies

2 Burkersdorf, a considerable village, distinguished by its handsome posthouse, which is not, however, an inn. The road runs for a considerable distance along the rt. bank of the Wien, an unruly torrent descending from the Wienerwald, which gives its name to the capital of Austria. On the rt. of the road is seen the stone wall of the *Deer* and *Wild Boar Park* of the Imp. Palace of Schönbrunn: it is a wild and retired spot, forest trees alternating with open glades, and contains nearly 2000 head of wild swine: it is a strictly private preserve of the Emperor's. On the l. lies Hadersdorf, once the estate of General Loudon, who is buried in the park beneath a monument of sandstone, the work of the sculptor Zauner, erected by his wife.

"Non patria, non imperator, sed conjux!"

was the inscription which she placed upon it.

At Maria Brunn there is a Pilgrimage Church, and an Augustine Convent, now converted into a Foresters' School.

The village of Hütteldorf is composed either of villas and country-seats of the Viennese, or of taverns and public gardens, where the citizens entertain themselves with music and dancing on holidays. On Sundays it is thronged with thousands, and is in fact a sort of Richmond to Vienna.

A little to the rt. of the road, beyond the village of Penzing, lies the Imp. *Palace of Schönbrunn.* (See p. 220.) Vienna is entered by the Mariahilf Lines. (3 m. charged into)

2¼ VIENNA (in German, Wien).

Inns:—Those of the first class are—Hotel Munsch, on the Neue Markt, between the Mehlmarkt and Kärnthnerstrasse, very good and comfortable, but charges high and portions small.—Kaiserin Elizabeth, kept by Bauer, a most obliging and attentive host; well conducted, and moderate for Vienna; table-d'hôte at 2½ and 5.—Erzherzog Karl (Archduke Charles), Kärnthner strasse, a fashionable hotel, much frequented by the English, and dear, but excellent cuisine, and in a central situation, near the theatres.—Römischer Kaiser, on the Freyung, a good and fashionable hotel.—Stadt Frankfurt, in the Seilergasse, much commended, clean; cuisine good; 300 persons dine here daily.—Matschaker-Hof, in the Seilergasse; clean, quiet, and moderate; cuisine and wines good.—Stadt London; good, clean, civil people; fair cuisine; Times taken.—Hotel Meissl, Neuer Markt, comfortable and moderate.—Goldner Lamm, in the Leopoldstadt. *Charges:* room, 40 kr. to 3 or 4 fl. Münz; coffee, 30 kr.; tea, 36 kr.; wax candle, 20 kr.; coach-house, 8 kr.; cleaning carriage, 1 fl. to 2 fl.; cleaning boots and shoes, 6 kr.

Second-class Inns.—Wilder Mann, Kärnthnerstrasse; Weisses Ross, Leo-

poldstadt; Goldne Ente, Grosse-Schulenstrasse; Weisser Wolf, Alte Fleischmarkt. *Charges:* room, 40 kr. to 1 fl. Among the *Wines* of the country Nussberger is tolerable.

The *Hotel charges* in Vienna are, on the whole, higher than most other German capitals; but, as a set-off against this, the Viennese cuisine is the best in Germany. *Tables-d'hôtes* not being in fashion, it is customary to dine à la carte, and most of the hotels have in consequence Restaurants attached. They are most frequented from 1 to 3 for dinner, and from 8 to 10 p.m. for supper.

Lodgings (Monatzimmer) are twice as dear in the city as in the suburbs. A small room, tolerably furnished, may be hired in the suburbs for 18 fl. a month. A suite of apartments in the city costs from 180 to 250 fl. a month, and in the best situations, Mehlmarkt or Graben, when well furnished, from 350 to 400 fl. a month. Good bachelor's apartments, in a good situation, such as the Graben or Kohlmarkt, will cost from 50 to 100 fl. a month.

Hausmeister.—As almost every house in Vienna is tenanted by more than one family, the door is intrusted to the care of a porter, called the Housemaster. The doors are shut at 10 o'clock, and all who enter after that hour pay 3 kr. to him; strangers will act wisely in securing his civility by an extra fee.

Passports.—By the new police regulations of 1857, passposts are no longer taken away from strangers on entering Vienna, nor do they require "a permission of residence." All that is necessary is to insert their names, profession, country, &c., in the strangers' book of the hotel where they put up. The police-office is No. 564 in the Spenglergasse, close to St. Peter's church. Austrian police regulations ordinarily are not oppressive, but strictness is enforced in times of political excitement.

In order to obtain *post-horses* a written permission must be got from the office of Foreign Affairs! (*Staats Kanzley*).

The registers kept at the police-offices in Austria are so full and complete that the whole history of an individual from the day of his birth, his changes of abode, his journeys, in fact all his movements, may be ascertained with the greatest precision.

The wages of a *Valet-de-place* are 1½ florin a day. ½ a day 1 fl.

The best *Baths* are the Sophienbad, Landstrasse Suburb, Marxer-gasse, No. 46, an excellent and much-frequented establishment, with vapour and shower baths. It has a Swimming Bath 100 ft. long, in which the water is kept at a uniform temperature; set apart for ladies between 9 and 12 A.M., and much frequented by the Viennese; Dianabad, in the Leopoldstadt, also an excellent establishment, to which is attached the *Winter-Schwimmschule*, with 104 dressing-rooms, and a swimming-bath 118 Eng. ft. long, 68½ wide, and holding 187,000 gallons of *filtered* Danube water, constantly renewed. Entrance 10 kr.; use of the bath, 20 kr.; monthly subscription, 5 fl. Münz. Adjoining this is a *Swimming-school* for gentlemen. There is a Russian bath at Gumpendorf, No. 361.

In all parts of the town are *Fiacres* for hire. They are numbered, but have no fixed tariff of fares. Hence the stranger should never omit to make his bargain with the driver beforehand, otherwise he will be cheated. The usual payment is 1 fl. C. M. for the hour. These carriages are very good and clean, so that it is usual to take them out of town to the neighbouring villages, or even to make longer excursions into the country in them. A coachman is well paid with 1 fl. C. M. for the hour, or 6 or 8 fl. a day, providing for himself and horses. On Sundays and Fête-days the charges are

much higher and very exorbitant. It is not unusual to pay visits of ceremony in a fiacre; but carriages of this description are not permitted to enter the courtyards of great mansions, but must set down outside the portecochère.

A still better class of hired carriages, equivalent to a Parisian voiture de remise, and called *Stadtlohnwägen*, may be hired by the day, week, or month. They are nearly equal to private carriages in "turn-out," and are driven by coachmen in livery. These have the privilege of entrée, and are therefore used by ladies and persons who have not carriages of their own. They are let out at from 5 to 8 fl. per day, with a Trinkgeld to the coachman of from 48 kr. to 1 fl. Janschki, 404, Judenplatz, lets out carriages and horses, and may be recommended as a respectable person.

The *Cabs* are the only public vehicles which have a fixed tariff, 16 kr. for the 1st ¼ hr. and 10 kr. for every ¼ hr. after. In going however to stations of railways and landing-place of steamboats, you are charged *double* time.

An inferior sort of public carriage, called *Gesellschaftswagen*, a kind of omnibus, carries passengers at a very moderate cost to the villages in the neighbourhood of Vienna, such as Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Döbling, Kloster-Neuburg, Grinzing, and Nussdorf. The stations in the town from which they set out, and the hours of starting, may be learned at the inns, or by consulting the calendar, where a list of these carriages is printed.

Omnibuses ply from the Stephans-Platz to the Sudbahn terminus (30 min. drive) every ¼ hour; also to the Nordbahn, which is not so far off.

Post-office, Alter Fleisch-markt, No. 666. The Poste Restante Bureau is open from 8 to 6, except the dinner-hour, 12 to 1. Letters from and to England arrive and are sent off every day. As the English pronunciation is hardly intelligible to a foreign ear, it is a good plan to take the passport or a card with the name written on it to show to the postmaster. The *Eilwagen office* is on the Dominikanerplatz.

Railway Termini.—Nordbahn, near the Tabor Lines, and not far from the Danube;—Sudbahn, outside the Belvedere Lines; an ascent to it nearly all the way. Both Railways have offices in the city, where baggage can be registered and deposited, and from which omnibuses run to meet the trains.

Restaurants.—Besides those attached to the principal hotels (see Hotels), the best separate establishments are—The Casino, Herrngasse, excellent, but dear; Streitberger; zum Jägerhorn, Dorotheen-gasse. If you wish to dine privately, or if the public room is inconviently crowded, you should ask for an extra zimmer.

A convenient practice, which saves much exertion of the lungs, is in use in Vienna, and indeed throughout Germany, namely, to strike your glass when you want the waiter, instead of calling out to him from one end of the room to the other.

Cafés.—The first coffee-house at Vienna was established in 1684, by Kolczicky, a Pole, who, being the interpreter of a Levant trading company, and perfectly conversant with the Turkish language, was employed by the Duke of Lorraine during the siege of Vienna, 1683, as a spy, or rather as a messenger, in which capacity he frequently traversed the Turkish lines, and managed to enter the town and convey important information to Count Stahremberg, its heroic defender. When the siege was raised, a vast quantity of coffee having been found in the Turkish camp, Kolczicky solicited and obtained permission to open a coffee-house, as a reward for his hazardous services. The house still exists.

The cafés of Vienna are not decorated with the same splendour as those of Paris, though they are not less frequented. They are principally resorted

to in order to play at billiards. When you enter one of the most frequented you find yourself enveloped in smoke, and can scarcely see 2 yards before you athwart the thick cloud. From this it will be evident that they are not resorted to by ladies. The coffee and the ice (Gefrornes), however, are very good; and those who are not kept at a distance by the smoke may find the Austrian and other German newspapers, Galignani's Messenger, and 1 or 2 French journals. A cup of coffee, without milk (schwarz), costs 8 kr.; coffee with milk is called mélange.

The best cafés are — Daum's, 278 Kohlmarkt; Haydner's, am Graben, in the Trattnerhof; Leibenfrost's, Neuer Markt; Café Français, Stephans-platz. All of these are tastefully and richly furnished, and the last has an elegant private apartment for ladies. Neuner's café, in the Plankengasse, is famous for its chess-clubs. In its first story you will meet with the best chess-players of Vienna. But the most frequented and agreeable cafe of all is *Corti's*, in the Volksgarten. It is here that Strauss' band plays; and, on concert days, the garden is thronged by the whole beau monde of Vienna. The concerts, properly so called, take place about twice a week in summer, and on Sunday afternoons in winter; but there is nearly always music of some kind or other. On a fine summer's afternoon the scene presented is most striking. Crowds of well-dressed people are seated round little tables sipping coffee or eating ices, while an excellent band pours forth the choicest music. In winter, and in wet weather, the visitors sit in the large semicircular hall which surrounds the orchestra.

Dehne, in the Michaels-platz (opposite the Hof-Theatre), is famous for his *ices*. There are generally 10 different sorts to choose from. Water-ice is called *granit*.

At the cafés in the Leopoldstadt, near the Ferdinand's Bridge, many Greeks and Turks are usually found in their national costume.

The *English Embassy* is in Prince Coburg-Kohary's palace, Seilerstätte.

The *Casino of the Nobles*, Renngasse, 139, founded in 1837, is an establishment on the plan of a London Club, including the highest nobility, and one or two of the first bankers. It contains a library, a reading-room, and a good cuisine.

Physician. — Dr. Jacobovics is reported both skilful and attentive—he speaks English: Kohlmarkt, 1150.

Money Changer. — Ribarz, Stephansplatz, No. 875, first floor. From bankers you get nothing but paper.

English newspapers and journals, Chronicle, Times, Galignani, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Athenæum, &c., are taken in at the *Kaufmännische-Verein*, or Commercial Association, 1096, Spiegelgasse. Travellers can obtain a ticket of admission from their bankers.

Shops. — The Graben, Kohlmarkt, Kärnthnerstrasse, and St. Stephen's-platz, are the streets in which the best shops are to be found. Most of them are distinguished by the signs which they hang out, many of them painted not by the usual daubers, but by artists of some pretensions; and each shop is known rather by the sign than the name of its owner.

The Lorbeerkranz is now one of the most frequented magasins des modes.

Silk Stuffs form one of the chief manufactures of Vienna, and 4000 persons are employed in the weaving of *shawls*.

Among the productions of Vienna there are few of which the inhabitants are so proud as of *Jacquemar's* gloves; they are not equal to the best French gloves, but are better than any other in Europe. They cost 4 zwanzigers a pair, and something more in the retail shops.

Bohemian Glass. — Jos. Lobmeyr has a large collection of glass and extensive show-rooms, and appears to possess the newest and best assortment. Wilhelm Hofmann, in the Lugeck, No. 768, is patronised by the Imperial Court. He speaks English, and has a shop at Prague.

The *Lace* made in Bohemia is good, and may be had cheap here.

The *Jewellery* is good. Pretty gold chains, similar to Madras chains, are

made here, but may be had cheaper in London.

The traveller will find Vienna an admirable place for the purchase of knick-knacks (here called Nürnberger or Galanterie-waaren). The best shop is Stammer and Breul's, Kohlmarkt, No. 281.

Booksellers.—Gerold, 625, Stephansplatz. Braumüller and Seidel, 572, Graben. They keep a large supply of English and French, as well as German books. At Artaria's, 1151, Kohlmarkt, engravings, guide-books, and excellent maps may be purchased. The maps of the Austrian ordnance survey are to be had here. (See § 68.)

Plössl, 215, Feldgasse, suburb Wieden, is a celebrated and scientific *optician*. He makes telescopes on a new system, the flint and crown glasses being separated. His pocket telescopes, 3½ inches long, magnifying 20 times, are good travelling companions.

Coachmakers' shops abound in the Jägerzeile. Among the best are Brandmeyer, Lorenze, and Plank. The carriages made at Vienna are cheap, and tolerably good, though inferior to the English. A britzka costs about 750 fl.; a secondhand one may be had for 500 fl.; and a Styrian waggon, a sort of open carriage without springs, new, for a much smaller sum.

The most flourishing trade in Vienna appears to be that of the *pipe-maker*, from the number of persons who follow it, and the skill and taste exercised in the workmanship. The material principally employed is Meerschaum, which is obtained in great perfection direct from the Levant. It is found in Armenia. Merschaum pipes and cigar-holders (mundstücke) may be had here better and cheaper than anywhere else. The best shops are Kranch, am Graben, No. 1144; Nolze, Laurenzerberg, 709; Vegiato, Plankengasse, 1062.

The *Markets* of Vienna are not unworthy of notice, being most abundantly supplied, and yielding some delicacies for the table not common elsewhere. Among the fish, the *Fogasch* (*Perca lucioperca*), caught in the Plattensee; *Huchen*, marked like a trout, but without scales; Schill; and Sterling, a sort of sturgeon. In the game-market (*Wildpretmarkt*) will be found wild-boar, and pheasants from Bohemia, where these birds are reared in myriads; chamois from Styria; deer and wild fowl from the borders of the Platten and Neusiedler Lakes in Hungary; and sometimes a *beaver* from the isles of the Danube.

Theatres.—There are 5 theatres in Vienna: 2 in the town, and 3, corresponding with our minor theatres, in the suburbs. The performances begin at 7 o'clock, and are generally over before 10.

1. The *Hofburg Theatre*, attached to the palace, is appropriated to the performance of the regular drama, and may be said to correspond with the Théâtre Français at Paris. The price of a box in the first tier is 5 fl. Münz.; of a stall in the first or noble parterre, corresponding with the orchestra seats in an English theatre, and frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen, 1 fl. 40 kr. c. m.; admission to the second parterre behind costs 30 kr. Servants in livery (distinguished by figures in their hats, and hence called numeros) supply the audience with ices (very good, at 12 kr. c. m.) and other refreshments between the acts.

2. The *Kärnthnerthor Theatre* — the Opera-house of Vienna, close to the Carinthian Gate. Operas and ballets are got up here in a very splendid style, not surpassed by any theatre in Germany, and the orchestra and singers are usually of first-rate excellence. For three months in the year, from the middle of March to the middle of June, Italian operas are given. The prices are constantly changed, but are always printed on the play-bill.

3. *Theatre an der Wien*, in the Wieden suburb, the largest and most handsome house in Vienna, celebrated for melodramas and spectacles. A box in the first tier costs 5 fl. Münz.; a stall in the first parterre, 50 kr.; ditto in second tier of boxes or second parterre, 36 kr. Single places are not to be had in the first tier of boxes, but there are lock-up seats in the second, as in the pit.

4. The *Karl Theatre* in the Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse, 511, rebuilt in

1847, is the true national theatre of Austria, "the favourite of the middling and lower classes, little patronised, however, by the government and the nobility. It is devoted entirely to mirth and song; but the jokes and character of the pieces are throughout Austrian." It has, however, much fallen off in its actors and the pieces brought out in it. The performances are intermixed with songs, like French vaudevilles; but as they are full of satirical allusions to the manners and follies of Vienna, and are written in the broadest Austrian dialect, it requires some knowledge of the people and language to enter fully into the spirit of them, and enjoy the wit and broad humour. A box in the first tier costs 3 fl. 12 kr. Münz; parterre, first gallery, 24 kr.; stall in parterre, 36 kr. Performances begin at 7 o'clock.

5. *Theatre in the Josephstadt*, in the character of its performances may rank between Nos. 3 and 4. There is also a summer theatre, just beyond the Mariahilf Lines, much resorted to in hot weather. Adjoining it is the dancing and supper saloon of Schwinders.

Among the amusements of Vienna, *dancing* and *music* stand pre-eminent, all classes, high and low, being equally devoted to them.

Dancing-Saloons or *Ball-Rooms*, Tanzsäle.—These places of amusement, though not ranked among *fashionable* places of entertainment, deserve attention, because they exhibit to a stranger the peculiarities of life in Vienna, among certain classes of its inhabitants. They are more particularly frequented on the Sunday evenings by persons of both sexes, commonly by citizens and tradesmen and their wives and families seeking amusement.

A small admission fee is paid at the doors. A band of music, of first-rate performers, is provided for the evening, and forms the principal attraction, since the largest company will almost invariably be found in those places where the orchestra of the most celebrated of the players of the time at Vienna are engaged. A supper forms a very essential part of these entertainments. Adjoining the ball-room is an extensive suite of apartments filled with supper-tables, where refreshments of all sorts may be procured. Dancing usually begins about 10 o'clock, and is carried on with the most indefatigable steadiness for the whole night, and far into the morning. The most splendid of these saloons is that of the Sophienbad Halle, Landstrasse, and the Elysium in the Johannesgasse; Sperl, in the Leopoldstadt, has fallen off; the magnificent dancing-saloon called the Odeon, capable of containing from 8000 to 10,000 persons, was destroyed during the bombardment of Vienna, in Oct. 1848, and has not been rebuilt. During the carnival, balls, concerts, and masked balls are given in the Imperial Redouten-Säle, and are attended by the higher classes.

Some of the large *Beer-halls* also deserve a passing visit. One of the best is Dingler's Bierhalle, beyond the Mariahilfer-Linie; in the lofty saloon of this establishment may frequently be seen 600 worthy citizens regaling themselves with beer and cold meat, an excellent band of music being, of course, provided for their amusement.

The capital of the Austrian dominions, the Imperial city, Kaiserstadt, as it is called in Germany, being the residence of the Emperor of Austria and the seat of the government, has 500,000 Inhab. (12,000 Protestants and 10,000 Jews), exclusive of the garrison—15,000 men. It is situated about 2 m. from the main stream of the Danube, which contributes little to the beauty of the city, since only a small branch, which serves the purpose of a canal, passes under the walls, between the city and the suburb called Leopoldstadt. Vienna receives its name from the Wien, a foul and, in summer, an insignificant stream, which unites itself with the above-mentioned arm of the Danube.

On arriving at the outer fortifications, or *Lines*, inquiries are made for contraband goods (§ 87), and articles liable to the town duty, such as eatables (*Et-*

was essbares), which, by the regulations of the municipal custom-house, can only be introduced on payment of a small tax, and the baggage is generally searched by the officers at the gate, and with a strictness far exceeding that at the frontier, which is very disagreeable. The lines are low ramparts, thrown up originally in 1703 to repel a threatened attack of the Hungarians under Rákóczi, the Transylvanian.

34 *Suburbs* (Vorstädte) encompass the city on all sides, and greatly surpass in extent the city itself, though not older than 1684; those which existed previously having been destroyed by, or on the approach of, the Turks at the time of their last siege. After passing through the suburbs, the traveller enters upon a wide, open space, covered with grass, planted with trees, and traversed by roads and walks in all directions. This is the *Glacis*, a broad band encircling the city, and separating it from the suburbs. It formed originally part of the fortifications; it is now a walk for the inhabitants, and may be regarded as the lungs of this great city. Almost all the finest buildings of the suburbs face towards the Glacis. Within this esplanade lies the city of Vienna, retaining down to 1858 the appearance of a fortified place, since it was surrounded by a deep fosse and high walls, with projecting *Bastions* (Basteien). In 1857 these walls were condemned to be demolished, and the work of blowing up and levelling them and filling up the ditch was begun. They had ceased to serve any military purpose, being used as terrace walks.

Vienna and its suburbs may be compared to a spider's web in the arrangement of the streets, as they all tend to meet together in one point in the centre, near the cathedral of St. Stephen's, and radiate thence to the bastions, and across the glacis, through the suburbs as far as the outer lines. Vienna differs from most other European capitals in this respect, that the old part of the town, and not the new, is the most fashionable. Within the older quarter lie the palaces of the emperor and some of the principal nobility; the stately dwellings of the Harrachs, Starembergs, Trautmannsdorfs, Festetics, &c.; the public offices, the finest churches, and most of the museums and public collections, together with the colleges, the Exchange, and the most splendid shops.

In the streets called the Herrngasse, Schenkenstrasse, and Wallnerstrasse, in the quarter called Schottenviertel, and the neighbourhood of the Imperial Palace, are congregated the princely abodes of Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian nobility, perhaps the most wealthy in Europe after the British. Among these *the Palace of Prince Liechtenstein*, in the Vordere-Schenkenstrasse, called the Majorat's Haus, is most conspicuous, from its enormous extent, splendour, and refined taste. It occupies nearly the whole of one side of the street, and contains a valuable library, a theatre, and extensive stables. It has been almost entirely rebuilt by Mr. Desvignes, an English architect, and its principal apartments decorated in a style of the greatest magnificence, at a cost of 60,000*l*. It is shown to strangers at times, and is well worthy of a visit. The palace of Count Schönborn (Renngasse, 155) was built by Fischer of Erlach; that of Prince Esterházy (Wallnerstrasse, 263) occupies the site of the hunting-lodge of St. Leopold.

In the city the streets are narrow, the houses lofty and crowded together; the suburbs, laid out in wide streets, many of them unpaved, are muddy in winter and dusty in summer, from which circumstance, as well as the inconvenient distance from the city to which they are thrown by the intervening glacis, they are scarcely approachable except in a carriage. It is most agreeable to ride through the suburbs, and to walk through the town; but the pedestrian who stops to gaze at the fine shops must take care that he is not run over, as they are unprovided with trottoirs, and the toes of those who walk are in constant peril from carriage-wheels, the coachmen paying no respect to pedestrians. There are, however, some very fine

buildings and sumptuous palaces in the suburbs, such as the *residence of Count Dietrichstein*, opposite the Josephinum; the new *Mint*, opposite the Stubenthor; Prince Razumoffsky's Palace; the Gerichts-Gebäude; and the Palaces of Prince Liechtenstein, Schwarzenberg, Metternich, &c.

The dwelling-houses in Vienna are mostly of very large dimensions, and it rarely happens that they are entirely occupied by one family.

There are many single edifices which, from their vast size and the number of families inhabiting them, would form a small town. They are let out in stories, or flats; are approached by a common stair, as is the case in the towns of Scotland; and one floor often contains 2 or 3 domiciles. One of the largest buildings in the city is the Schottenhof, attached to the church of the Scotch Benedictines, who were invited to settle here by Henry II. of Austria, in 1158; and, though they were replaced afterwards by German monks, the convent is still named after them. It is possessed of great wealth, as a large part of the suburbs stands on ground belonging to it. Opposite this building is another nearly as large, called the Mölkerhof, belonging to the Monastery of Mölk. The building called Trattnerhof, in the Graben, produces 60,000 gulden of rent yearly, and is inhabited by 400 persons. The Bürger-Spital, formerly an hospital, now converted into dwelling-houses and lodgings, produces annually 170,000 gulden. It has 10 courts, contains 212 dwellings, and 1200 Inhab. The Stahrembergische-Freihaus, however, in the suburb of Wieden, is still larger; it is an estate in itself, and contains 300 dwellings, 6 courts, 31 staircases, and 2000 Inhab.

There are in Vienna a great many thoroughfares or passages (Durchgänge), leading through archways, under private houses, and across courtyards from one street to another. They enable the foot-passenger who is acquainted with them to make considerable short-cuts, especially in going from St. Stephen's to the Rothenthurm-Thor and the Leopoldstadt.

The most crowded streets, and those in which the finest shops are to be found, are the Kohlmarkt, the Kärnthnerstrasse, the Graben, and St. Stephen's Platz, in the city; and the Jägerzeile, in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, which is the great thoroughfare leading to the Prater. The stream of population perpetually passing and repassing through these streets, and pouring in and out of the city gates, is little inferior to that in the crowded quarters of London or Paris.

The numbers of the houses in the town and suburbs do not commence anew with every street, but are carried on consecutively through the whole city first, and then through each of the suburbs.

Vienna has been proclaimed by many travellers the most dissolute capital in Europe, but there has been much exaggeration in this respect. The streets, however, may be traversed at all hours, by day and night, without encountering disturbance, offence, or annoyance of any kind.

DAYS AND HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTIONS, ETC., IN VIENNA.

*** These hours are, of course, liable to change; but accurate information on this head is given in the 'Wiener Zeitung,' just after the advertisements of the theatres.

Daily except Sundays.—Imperial Library, 9 till 4 (closed in July). Belvedere Picture Gallery, in summer, 10 till 4; in winter, 10 till 2, on payment of 20 kr.; Tues. and Fri. the gallery is open *gratis*. Technological Collections in the Polytechnic Institute, 9 till 5. Picture Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein (fee to the attendants, who dine between 1 and 3), forenoon and afternoon. Picture Gallery of Mr. Arthaber (modern paintings) at Döbling. Tickets to be had at his office, or at M. Gerold's, the bookseller, St. Stephan's Platz. The Imperial Printing Office, 9 till 11.

Sunday.—The Palace Chapel (Hof Kapelle), at 11; attended by the Imperial family: the music is fallen off

of late; the chapel is ordinary and small. The best church-music is in the Church *am Peter*, for which the best performers are engaged. The English church-service is sometimes performed at our ambassador's. There are 2 German Protestant churches in Vienna; the Lutheran chapel (Bethaus der Augsbürgischen Confession) is 1113, Dorotheengasse; the Swiss chapel (Bethaus der Helvetischen Confession) is next door, 1114.

Monday.—Imperial Cabinet of Gems and Medals (Antiken Cabinet), 10. Count Czernin's Pictures. Civic Arsenal.

Tuesday.—Belvedere Picture Gallery, 10 till 4 from April to 30 Sept.; 10 till 2, Nov. 1 to April 10; closed in Oct. Esterhazy Pictures. Egyptian Museum and Ambras Collection, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6; Oct. and Nov., 9 till 2; shut in winter.

Wednesday.— Imperial Cabinet of Minerals, 10 till 1. Treasury (Schatzkammer) in the Palace, 10, 11, and 12, with tickets; shut in winter.

Thursday.—Imperial Cabinet of Natural History, 9 till 12; shut in Aug. Civic Arsenal, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6. Public examination of pupils at the Blind Asylum, 10 till 12. Esterhazy Pictures. Count Czernin's Pictures.

Friday.—Imperial Cabinet of Gems and Medals, 10. Egyptian Museum and Ambras Collection, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6; Oct. and Nov., 9 till 2 only; shut in winter.

Saturday.— Schatzkammer (Treasury), 10, 11, and 12. Imperial Cabinet of Minerals, 10 till 1. Anatomical preparations in wax at the Josephinum (females not admitted), 9 till 12, with tickets. Polytechnic Institute, 9 till 12. Count Lamberg's Pictures in the Academy of Arts, with a ticket. Jews' Synagogue, a small and neat building: the singing very impressive and beautiful, but the chorus almost overpowering.

*** The hour of dinner, 12 till 2, is a "hora non" with the guardians of most collections, and it is hopeless to try to gain admittance till it is past.

A knowing valet de place, and the application of a fee to the custodiens, will obtain admittance at other times to most of these collections. *Close Time.*—The Burg Theater is *closed* in *July;* the Cabinet of Natural History in *August;* the Picture Gallery from 11 to 24th *April*, and in *October;* the Schatzkammer, Ambras, and Egyptian Museums in *winter*.

The following is a brief description of the objects best worth the traveller's time and attention.

The principal *Monuments* in the squares and public places of Vienna are—

In the *Josephsplatz*, the colossal equestrian statue of the Emp. Joseph II. It was erected to his memory by his nephew, the late Emp. Francis, and is a creditable performance of the sculptor Zauner. On the pedestal is the inscription, "Saluti publicæ vixit, non diu, sed totus."

A colossal bronze statue of the Emp. Francis, erected by his son, stands in the *Burgplatz*, now called the *Franzensplatz*. The expression of the venerable sovereign in the act of blessing his people, with the motto "Amorem meum populis meis," is fine; but the drapery is clumsy, and the limbs are awkward. At the corners of the pedestal are figures of Religion, Justice, Peace, and Fortitude. It is by Marchesi of Milan. In the Burgplatz an equestrian statue of the Archduke Charles (the vanquisher of Napoleon at Aspern) will be placed, and the Elizabeth Bridg is to be adorned with statues of the defenders of Vienna against the Turks, Counts Staremberg and Salen. Since the accession of the present Emp. many new and important constructions have been commenced or completed, such as the *New Arsenal*, one of the vastest edifices in Europe, the *New University*, a *Palace of Justice* on the site of the old Arsenal, *New Market Halls*, and a Crystal Palace for a Great Exhibition.

In the square called the *Neumarkt* is a *Fountain*, around the basin of which the artist has placed 4 naked figures, representing the 4 principal rivers of the archduchy of Austria—the Enns, Ips, Traun, and March—pouring their waters into the Danube, which is re-

presented by a figure in the centre of the basin. They are of lead, and were executed in 1736 by Raphael Donner, an artist of some merit.

In the *Freiung* there is another and a far more beautiful *fountain*, with 5 bronze figures by Schwanthaler. They represent Austria and the 4 principal rivers — the Danube, Vistula, Elbe, and Po—of the Austrian dominions, forming a group admirable alike for design and execution.

In the centre of the *Graben* stands a column in honour of the Trinity; the bas-reliefs alone are good, or worth noticing in it.

The *Churches* open in the morning with the dawn; they are shut at noon, and not opened again till after dinner.

The Cathedral of St. Stephen's.—"All that is lofty, imposing, and sublime in the Gothic style of architecture is united in the cathedral." Its length from the principal gate (called Riesen Thor) to the eastern extremity is 345 Eng. ft., its greatest breadth 230 ft. The existing building was begun 1359, and completed 1480; but the 2 small towers flanking the grand W. doorway, and the part of the edifice contiguous to them, are the remains of a previous church, built (1147) by Master Octavian Falckner of Cracow. They exhibit the character of the Byzantine style of architecture. The roof is covered with coloured tiles, forming a colossal mosaic of the Austrian eagle. On the outside of the building there is much rich tracery, and some curious carvings and monuments. Many judicious and costly restorations and repairs of the exterior have been made. The doorways, especially the *Giant portal* (Riesenthor), are beautiful specimens of Gothic ornament. From the pulpit of stone, on the outside of the church, erected against a buttress on the N.E. angle of the N. chancel aisle, St. John Capistran preached a crusade against the Turks in 1451. The general character of the interior is dusky and gloomy; but the height of the nave, the size of the pillars, the abundance of rich sculpture, the glowing tints of ancient painted glass, the beautiful forms of the 2 rose or wheel windows, all contribute to the imposing effect of this splendid cathedral. On the l. hand, opposite to the last intercolumniation of the N. aisle, and next to the pilaster, between the aisle and the N. transept, is a small organ-loft, without an organ, under which, or on what is called the organ-foot, is carved the portrait of Anton Pilgram, a sculptor and architect of the church. The same bust again appears underneath the *Pulpit*, which is deserving of minute observation, on account of its elegant and elaborate carved work in stone, as are also the stalls of the choir. At the E. extremity of the S. aisle is the marble monument of the Emp. Frederic III., ornamented with 240 figures and 40 coats-of-arms, carved by a sculptor of Strasburg, *Nicholas Lerch* (1467-1513). On a scroll twisted around the sceptre in the hand of the effigy are the initials of Frederic's device or motto, A. E. I. O. U.:—*A*lles *E*rdreich *I*st *O*esterreich *U*nterthan; or, in Latin, *A*ustriæ *E*st *I*mperare *O*rbi *U*niverso. The figures in relief around the sarcophagus represented the 8 religious establishments which he founded. Near the W. end, on the rt. of the grand doorway, is a side chapel, called Kreutz-kapelle, in which the hero Prince Eugene of Savoy is buried.

The S. *Tower*, begun in 1359, and carried to two-thirds of its present height, by an architect named George Hauser, was completed in 1423, by Anton Pilgram. It is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, diminishing gradually from its base to its summit in regularly retreating arches and buttresses: it is 444 Eng. ft. high. It is well worth while to ascend it on account of the view. It is entered from a small house, No. 873, Stephansplatz, built against the S. wall of the church on the outside, where tickets are given out, which carry the visitor through without further payments. High up, in the N.W. angle, is shown the stone bench from which the Count Stahremberg, the brave governor of Vienna, during the last siege by the Turks, used to reconnoitre their camp, as an inscription placed over the spot bears witness.

From this elevated post he first descried, on the morning of Sept. 12, 1683, the Christian banners of the Duke of Lorraine and of John Sobieski unfurled upon the Kahlenberg. The largest bell is made of the 180 pieces of cannon taken from the Turks after their repulse from the walls. It weighs 380 cwt. The view extends not only over the city and suburbs, but across the Danube to the Marchfeld, and over Napoleon's famous battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, Aspern, and Essling.

Half-way up the tower is the station of the *Fire-Watch* for the city, a well-regulated establishment. A moderate-sized apartment, which also includes the works of the clock, is formed within the tower, and furnished with windows overlooking every part of the city. Each window-sill has a provision for fastening a telescope, whose movements are marked by the stand on which it is placed, upon graduated circles placed horizontally and vertically. Registers have been constructed for each window, so that, the telescope having been pointed to any object, and the corresponding horizontal and vertical numbers upon the graduated scale read off, the name of the object, whether building or street, is ascertained by reference to them. Thus the spot where a fire may break out is ascertained; by the aid of the electric telegraph intelligence is at once conveyed direct to the fire offices; and in a very short time assistance is on its way to the site of the conflagration.

The clock in this tower strikes the hour only; the quarters are struck by the watchmen, who are posted day and night aloft to give warning of fires, by ringing a bell and displaying a flag, and at night by holding out a light in the direction where the fire has broken out. This magnificent spire was in great measure rebuilt after the earthquake of 1519, which much injured Vienna. An iron bar was then run up the centre as an axis for the support of the spire; but this, having a tendency to vibrate, instead of preserving the tower reduced the lower wall nearly to a state of ruin. About 182 ft. from the top were taken down and removed in 1839, and rebuilt in 1842, at a cost of 130,000 gulden. The upper part consists entirely of new work. It is remarkable, as showing the calculation and forethought of the original architect, that the buttress opposite to the side from which the prevailing wind blows is thicker than any of the others, to resist its effects. The N. tower, begun in 1450, by the architect Hans Buchshaum, was to have been of the same height as the S. tower, but was left unfinished at its present height, 212 ft.

There was formerly a narrow churchyard round St. Stephen's, which will account for the numerous monuments, some of them possessing considerable interest, that literally cover the outside of the edifice, to the height of several yards above the pavement. This churchyard was thrown open and paved by order of Joseph II., on which occasion a vast number of coffins were removed and deposited in the vaults that extend entirely under the church, except where the foundations of the steeple descend through them to the ground beneath. These vaults or *catacombs*, as they may be appropriately termed, are filled up to the roof with coffins, and exhibit the hideous spectacle of a charnel-house of the largest dimensions. They have been very properly closed to the public. Separated from this vast common sepulchre is the *Crypt*, which served as a burial-place of the Imperial family from the 14th to the 17th centuries; and even now the curious practice prevails of interring their bowels in St. Stephen's, and their hearts in the church of the Augustines, although their bodies are deposited in the vault of the church of the Capuchins.

In going from St. Stephen's to the Kärnthnerstrasse, it is worth while to notice a post which stands against the wall of the house, No. 1079. It is said to be the trunk of a tree, the only one remaining of the Wienerwald, a vast forest, which in ancient days extended to this spot, now the heart of the city. It has been so completely bound round by hoops of iron to preserve it, and so many nails have been driven into it by

the wandering apprentices of Vienna, when setting out on their travels, that there is now no longer space for more; and the trunk has become, as it were, "a tree of iron," so as to give to the adjacent parts of the street the name of *Stock-im-Eisen Platz*.

The *Capuchin Church*, in the Neumarkt, is only remarkable for containing the burial *Vault* of the Imperial family.

It is shown by torchlight, under the guidance of a Capuchin brother. There are in all nearly 70 metal coffins. The oldest is that of the Emp. Matthias, 1619; the most splendid are those of Margaret of Spain, first wife of Leopold I., that of Joseph I., which is of pure silver, and those of Maria Theresa, her husband Francis, and her son Joseph II. In a corner, among the regal and imperial dead, is the simple coffin of a Countess Fuchs, the governess and instructress of Maria Theresa, who showed her gratitude in admitting her friend to the empty honours of sharing a tomb with emperors. Every Friday, for 13 years after the death of her husband, did Maria Theresa descend into this vault, to pray and weep by the side of his remains. The most interesting sarcophagus is that of young Napoleon, the Duke of Reichstadt. A simple copper coffin, with a raised cross upon it, and the words "Napoleonis Galliæ Imperatoris Filius," &c., encloses his body. Not far from his favourite grandson repose the remains of the late Emp. Francis, who was much attached to him while living, and desired not to be separated from him after death. Three of the late emperor's wives are interred here.

Church of the Augustines.—The chief ornament of this church is the beautiful monument of the Archduchess Christina of Saxe Teschen, by Canova, one of his most successful works. "A pyramid of greyish marble, about 30 ft. high, and connected by 2 broad steps, with a long and solid base, is placed against the wall of the church. In the centre of the pyramid is an opening, representing the entrance of the funeral vault, and two melancholy groups are slowly ascending towards it. The first consists of Virtue, bearing the urn which contains the ashes of the deceased, to be deposited in the tomb: and by her side are twin little girls, carrying torches to illuminate the gloomy sepulchre. Behind them, Benevolence ascends the steps, supporting an old man, who seems scarcely able to totter along, so rapidly is he sinking beneath age, infirmity, and grief. A child accompanies him, folding its little hands, and hanging down its head in infantine sorrow. On the other side couches a melancholy lion, and beside him reclines a desponding genius. Over the door of the vault is a medallion of the Archduchess, held up by Happiness; and opposite, a genius on the wing presents to her the palm of triumph. The last two figures, as well as the portrait, are only in relief on the body of the pyramid; all the others are round, and all are as large as life. There is nothing strained or affected in the allegory. An air of soft and tranquil melancholy pervades the whole composition; and the spectator, without being very forcibly struck at first, feels pensiveness and admiration growing upon him. The figure of the old man, whom Benevolence supports to the grave of his benefactress, is exquisite; his limbs actually seem to totter, and the muscles of his face to quiver with agitation. The composition is a most elegant one, and pure and chaste throughout."—*Russell.*

In the Todten-Kapelle, on one side of the aisle, are the tombs of the Emperor Leopold II.; of the famous Austrian General Daun, erected to his memory by the Empress Maria Theresa; and of Van Swietens, her physician, the individual to whom Austria is indebted for the present system of universal education. In the Loretto Chapel are preserved the hearts of the members of the Imperial family, in silver urns.

Metastasio is buried in *St. Michael's Church*, but the situation of his tomb is unknown. He was poet laureate to the Emperor, and died in 1782. Here are some good pictures by *Schnorr*.

The two Greek churches (705, Fleischmarkt; 713, Hafnersteig) are

worthy of a visit, on account of the peculiar tone of chanting and the arrangements of the interior, which have been preserved unchanged from an early age. "The altar is separated from the nave by a wooden screen, called the εικονοστασις, on which are paintings of the Blessed Virgin, the Redeemer, and many saints. Near the Custom-house is the church of the United Greeks, or Roman Catholics of the Greek rite.

One of the oldest churches in Vienna is that of *Maria-Stiegen*, formerly called *Maria am Gestade*. The present edifice, with the exception of the W. front, which dates from the 13th centy., was erected between the years 1395 and 1412, and is in the purest style of Gothic architecture. It was repaired in 1820.

The only churches in the *suburbs* worthy of notice are—*St. Karl*, situated near the Rennweg, flanked on each side by two lofty columns, wound round with bas-reliefs representing events in the life of San Carlo Borromeo, which have somewhat the effect of the minarets of a Turkish mosque. It was built by the Emp. Charles VI., in fulfilment of a vow made at a time when the plague was ravaging Vienna, from designs of Fischer of Erlach (1737).

The *Votif-Kirche*, a new Gothic edifice, near the Arsenal, erected by public subscription, out of gratitude for the escape of the young emperor Franz-Joseph from the knife of an assassin. It will be in the late Gothic style, with an open spire at the W. end and an octagonal tower in the centre.

The *Imperial Royal Palace*, die K. K. Burg, an ancient building, of various dates and irregular structure, is not imposing from its architecture, but considerable in extent. It consists of 3 courts, or quadrangles; that in the centre, called Burgplatz, now called Franzensplatz; that on the l. hand, Schweizerhof, from the old Swiss guards of the Palace, now replaced by Austrians; that on the E., the Amalienhof.

The Schweizerhof (the oldest part) dates from the year 1210, and contains the apartments of the Imperial family. They are shown during fixed hours daily when the court is out of town; and by their inferiority in magnificence to many royal residences, demonstrate the unostentatious tastes of the Austrian rulers. In one room are displayed a series of 64 stone landscapes (pietra dura) of exquisite Florentine mosaic, admirably executed in various coloured stones inlaid. They are said to have cost 400,000 gulden. In the dining-room are portraits of Catherine of Russia and of Frederick the Great. The private cabinet of the Emp. Francis is distinguished by the large plate-glass window in the second story, which, during the Emperor's lifetime, was always filled with flowers.

Adjoining the palace, or forming part of it, are the Imperial Library, the Winter Riding School, the Jewel Office (Schatzkammer), the Cabinets of Antiquities and Gems, of Minerals, of Zoology and Botany, and the Burg Theatre.

A carriage-road and public thoroughfare beneath the centre of the palace leads to the suburbs, through a grand but somewhat heavy gateway called the *Burgthor*. It occupies the site of the bastions destroyed in 1809 by the French, who originated, under Napoleon, this and several other improvements and embellishments, one of which was the conversion of the glacis into a promenade. In passing from the palace to this gate, you have, on the l. hand, the private garden of the Emperor; and on the rt.,

The *Volksgarten* (people's garden). It was laid out and thrown open to the public by the late Emperor, and forms one of the most frequented places of summer resort in Vienna, especially that part of it called the *Paradiesgarten*, which is provided with two handsome coffee-houses and a good restaurant. In a building copied with slight variations from the *Temple of Theseus* at Athens is placed Canova's group of Theseus killing a Centaur. This fine piece of sculpture was bespoke by Napoleon to decorate the arch of the Simplon at Milan; but, falling into the hands of the Austrians after the war,

was brought hither, and placed in a building constructed expressly to contain it. The *Catacombs* beneath the temple contain some curious fragments of antique sculpture, &c., found at Carnuntum, Petronell, Aquileia, Laibach, Stix-Neusiedel, and other parts of the Austrian monarchy.

The *Imperial Library* is a handsome edifice, occupying one side of the Josephsplatz, built for the Emperor Charles VI. by Fischer of Erlach. The entrance is in the corner, on the l. hand of the square. It is shown on weekdays to strangers; and the reading-room is open to all who wish to consult the books from 9 to 2, except during the holidays, viz. a week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and in the month of August.

This remarkable library owes its origin to the private collections of books formed by the Emp. Frederick III. (1440–93), increased, by successive acquisitions of later Austrian sovereigns, to 270,000 volumes and 16,076 MSS.; including the libraries of Count Fugger of Augsburg, of Prince Eugene, whose collection was both select and extensive, and of many others. It was thrown open to the public by the Emp. Charles VI., whose statue occupies the centre of the Grand Hall, a truly magnificent apartment. Among its curiosities may be mentioned the celebrated Tabula Peutingeriana, a map of the Roman empire in the 4th century, copied on parchment in the 13th century. It receives its name from a citizen of Augsburg, who sold it to Prince Eugene. A part of it, containing England, Spain, and a portion of Africa, is wanting; but a fragment of this was recently found in the binding of a book in the library at Treves. A unique MS. of the fifth decade of Livy, from which that part of his history is printed; it was brought from Scotland by St. Suitbert. Charlemagne's psalm-book, MS., in gold letters. Title-deeds, &c., of a convent at Ravenna, written on papyrus: 5th centy. A roll of Mexican hieroglyphics, painted on deer-skin, presented by Cortez to Charles V. Several MSS. from the library of Matthias Corvinus at Buda; among them his prayer-book, with miniatures. Fragments of a MS. of Genesis; silver capitals, on parchment. Greek Testament of the 13th centy., collated by Erasmus for his translation: a fact attested by his own hand. A German Bible, written for the Emp. Wenceslaus, adorned with miniatures: 6 volumes. A MS. Life of the Emps. Frederick I. and Maximilian, with woodcuts by Hans Burgkmaier. Many MSS. of French Romance; that of Gerard de Roussillon is decorated with exquisite illuminations. MS. of Sir Tristram; 14th century: still more beautiful. Tasso's own MS. of the Jerusalem Delivered. The library possesses the finest collection of Oriental MSS., relating to Turkish and other Eastern history, in Europe. It was formed by the Baron von Hammer.

Among the typographical curiosities and books printed in the 15th century (called by the Germans Incunabula), amounting to 12,000, are Apuleius; Aulus Gellius; Epistles of St. Jerome, and Cæsar's Commentaries; unique copies, printed on vellum by Pannertz at Rome, 1468–9; the Psalms, 1457; Durandi Rationale, 1459; the Latin Bible, 1462: all on parchment; printed by Fust and Schöffer at Mayence, &c. &c.

In the collection of 6000 volumes of music, several pieces composed by the Emps. Ferdinand III., Leopold I., and Charles VI., are preserved.

Attached to the library is the *collection of engravings*, commenced by Prince Eugene. It is one of the most extensive and precious in Europe, amounting to about 300,000 prints, and includes many most rare specimens and very fine impressions. There are 4 vols. of the earliest artists, from Finiguerra to M. Antonio, the latter very remarkable for their preservation; 2 vols. of works of Andrea Mantegna, and other old Italian masters; 3 vols. of Raphael; 8 of the Caracci; 9 of Bartolozzi; the old German masters, in 5 vols.; Albert Dürer and Lucas of Leyden, 1 vol. each. The collection is also very rich in works of Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt (original etchings, 2 vols.). A. Waterloo (a complete set).

The *Archduke Albert's*, formerly the

Archduke Charles's splendid Palace, on the bastion, adjoining the Emp.'s Palace, contains a library and one of the finest collections in Europe of *Engravings and Drawings*, formed by the late Duke of Saxe Teschen, and much augmented by the late Archduke Charles, his heir and son-in-law. The engravings exceed 180,000, and are preserved in 900 portfolios. Among them is a unique and undoubted Finiguerra, of the Virgin Mary on the Throne. Among the *drawings by the old masters* (more than 15,000 in number), the most interesting is Raphael's own sketch of the Transfiguration. It was probably a study for the anatomy; since the figures, which occupy the same situation as in the painting, are all drawn naked; affording an interesting proof of the painstaking and laborious exertions by which the greatest painter that ever lived attained to his eminence in art. A portrait of the Emp. Maximilian, taken from the life by A. Dürer, with an autograph memorandum of the artist in the corner to that effect; and the original sketch, by A. Dürer, of the Triumph of Maximilian (?), which he painted in fresco in the town-hall at Nuremberg, are also worth notice. There are in all 36 specimens, including many studies of figures for the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo; 20 by And. del Sarto; 122 by Raphael; 132 by Alb. Dürer. The collection is very well arranged, and is liberally shown on Mond. and Thurs. from 9 to 12. Amateurs and artists have little difficulty in obtaining admission on other days between 9 and 2.

**Imperial Jewel Office* (Schatzkammer), in the Schweitzerhof. Tickets are obtained on application at the first passage on the rt. hand in going from the Josephsplatz into the Schweizerhof. Admission is given at 10, 11, and 12 on Fri. and Sat. Entrance may generally be gained even without tickets, by simply ringing the bell, and administering 1 or 2 zwanzigers to the porter who opens the door. The Schatzkammer and other collections deposited in the Imperial Palace are closed in the month of Aug. and in winter.

The most remarkable curiosities of this cabinet are the so-called *Regalia of Charlemagne*, said to have been taken from his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle, used at the coronation of the German emperors for many centuries, and formerly preserved at Nuremberg. They consist of a crown, ornamented with uncut stones, unquestionably of a much later date than the reign of Charlemagne, a sceptre, orb, Dalmatic, sword, gloves, and shoes. Along with the regalia are preserved the sacred relics, also produced at the coronation of the German emperor, such as the holy spear and nails of the cross: a tooth of John the Baptist; a piece of the coat of St. John the Evangelist; 3 links of the chains of Saints Peter, Paul, and John; the arm-bone of St. Anne; a piece of the true cross; a portion of the table-cloth used at the Last Supper. The Austrian regalia include the crown and sceptre of Rudolph II., enriched with many uncut precious gems, and worn in former times by the emperors elect on their entrance into Frankfurt. The crown, sceptre, and robes, worn by Napoleon at his coronation in Milan as King of Lombardy, are also seen. It is remarkable that the stones in the crown are all false, as though it had been anticipated that it would not be required more than once. The crown, however, with which the ceremony was performed was the *iron crown*, which contains the *santo chiodo*, and is now at Monza. (See *Handbook for N. Italy.*) This treasury contains, besides, the following objects of value and interest:—An almost invaluable collection of precious stones. Pre-eminent among them is the celebrated Florentine diamond, worn and lost by Charles the Bold at the battle of *Granson*, picked up by a Swiss lanzknecht, and sold by him to a Bernese merchant for 5 fl. The Emp. Francis, as Grand Duke of Tuscany, inherited the jewel, and caused it to be removed from Florence hither. It weighs 133 carats. There is another diamond of great value, intended for the button of a hat; and an emerald weighing 2980 carats, brought from the Holy Land by a Duke of Austria. The chains, collars, &c., be-

longing to the dresses of the various Austrian orders, viz. Golden Fleece, Maria Theresa, &c., worn by the Emperor, forming a most splendid collection of brilliants, and comprising specimens of topaz, emerald, &c., unique in size and water. The priests' mass-robes worn at the foundation of the order of the Golden Fleece by Philip the Good of Burgundy, covered with embroidered figures of saints in the style of art of the period, and very well executed in the manner of the school of Van Eyck, deserve attentive examination: they are more like pictures than specimens of embroidery. Philip the Good's tankard of Eastern serpentine, bearing the name of Jehovah, with several heads of Christ on the lid, and the figure of St. Andrew, patron of the House of Burgundy. A curious collection of costumes of the 15th centy., belonging to persons of distinction. A crucifix, carved by *Benvenuto Cellini*. A lavoir of silver by B. C. Specimens of ancient watches, called, from their shape and the place where they were made, *Nuremberg eggs*. Gold vases and basins of the most precious workmanship: one of them is used in the baptism of the Imperial family. The sabre of Tamerlane. The swords of John Hunyady, Maximilian I., Charles V., Francis I. of France. The cradle of the King of Rome (young Napoleon), of silver gilt, presented to him by the citizens of Paris. A curious piece of clock-work, presented by the Landgrave of Hesse to the Empress Maria Theresa. As often as the clock strikes, figures of the Emperor and Empress and the Landgrave advance, while Fame, by an ingenious contrivance, writes in golden letters a laudatory inscription. Here may also be seen the *horoscope* of Wallenstein, a circular plate enamelled, with a lion in the centre, and some cabalistical figures and the signs of the zodiac around it.

The *Imperial Riding School* (entrance in the Josephsplatz) is a building remarkable for its size and for the architectural beauty of its interior, designed by Fischer of Erlach. The roof is considered a masterpiece of carpentry. Court fêtes, on a grand scale, are sometimes celebrated in it; and concerts, composed of between 800 and 900 musicians, have been given in it. The hours for riding are from 10 to 12. Some of the nobility, and even of the princes, may not unfrequently be seen here.

The *Imperial Coach-House*, under the Library, contains the state carriages: that used at the coronation at Milan, Prague, &c., is beautifully painted on the panels; it was made for Maria Theresa, whose state sledge, in which she used to drive upon the Danube, as well as her sedan-chair, are shown here.

Between the Burg and the palace of the Archduke Albert runs a long corridor, called *Augustiner Gang*, communicating with the bastion and the Augustine Church; in it are situated the two following collections:—

The *Cabinet of Antiquities* (Antiken Cabinet). Open Mon. and Fri. at 10. Cards of admission must have been previously requested. It contains several very celebrated cameos and intaglios, which have been described by the Abbé Eckhel. Among them the Apotheosis of Augustus, an onyx, 8¾ in. in diameter, is perhaps the finest cameo in the world, remarkable alike for beautiful workmanship, historical interest (as the heads are portraits of the Emperor and his family), and for its large size; only 2 larger are known to exist. It cost the Emperor Rudolph II. 12,000 ducats. Alexander the Great and Roxalana, and a head of Tiberius, are also very fine; and a Byzantine cameo, bearing on one side the Creation, on the other the Crucifixion, is curious. Here is likewise a unique cup of oriental agate, 28½ in. in diameter, which formed part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emp. Maximilian; a collection of Baphomets, or talismans of the Templars; and a tablet of bronze, on which is engraved a senatus consultum (Roman Act of Parliament), prohibiting Bacchanalian ceremonies, dated in the year of Rome 567, or B.C. 186 (Livy, xxxix. 8-18). It was probably hung up in some public place at Rome.

Here is, having been transferred hither from the Ambras Museum, the celebrated salt-cellar made by *Benve-*

nuto Cellini for Francis I., whose arms and initials it still bears—an undoubted work of the artist, who has thus described it in his Life:—"I had represented the sea and the earth both in a sitting posture, the legs of one placed between those of the other, as certain arms of the sea enter the land, and certain necks of land jut out into the sea. The manner in which I designed them was as follows: I put a trident into the rt. hand of the figure that represented the sea, and in the l. a bark of exquisite workmanship, which was to hold the salt; under this figure were its 4 sea-horses, the form of which in the breast and fore feet resembled that of a horse, and all the hind part, from the middle, that of a fish. The fishes' tails were entwined with each other in a manner very pleasing to the eye, and the whole group was placed in a striking attitude. This figure was surrounded by a variety of fishes of different species and other sea animals. The undulation of the water was properly exhibited, and likewise enamelled with its true colours. The earth I represented by a beautiful female figure, holding a cornucopia in her hand, entirely naked, like the other male figure: in her l. hand she held a little temple, the architecture of the Ionic order, and the workmanship very nice; this was intended to put the pepper in. Under this female figure I exhibited most of the finest animals which the earth produces; and the rocks I partly enamelled and partly left in gold. I then fixed the work on a base of black ebony, of a proper thickness, and there I placed 4 golden figures in more than mezzo-rilievo; these were intended to represent Night and Day; and there was one likewise for Evening, and another for the Morning. There were also 4 other figures of the 4 principal Winds, of the same size, the workmanship and enamel of which were elegant to the last degree. When I showed the King this piece of work, he burst into an exclamation of surprise, and could never sufficiently admire it." It will be seen that the artist has not in all respects accurately described his own work.

In another apartment is a collection of modern gems, cameos, &c. Leda and the Swan, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, is the most distinguished of these. There is also a female head, in which the artist has taken advantage of appropriate colours in the stone to represent the various tints of the cheeks and hair, and a necklace, composed of 49 cameos, exquisitely carved, with portraits of the sovereigns of Austria, from Rudolph of Habsburg to Ferdinand III., &c.

The intaglios are either under glass cases or in drawers, which, being covered with glass, may be examined safely, and at the same time closely.

There is a good collection of Greek vases, 1200 in number, nearly half of which belonged to Count Lamberg.

The coins and medals amount to 134,000. Among them are 25,000 Greek, 31,000 Roman, 3000 false medals, 36,000 modern medals and coins of various European states. Some of the modern medals are of very large size. A gold medal of 360 ducats (Christian V. of Denmark, 1699); one of 315 ducats (Sigismund III. of Poland, 1632); a silver ducat of the Emperor Charles VI., weighing 6 lbs.; and an immense gold medallion of 2055 ducats, two-thirds gold, the rest silver, presented 1677 by John Wenceslaus de Ramberg (a Bohemian alchemist) to Leopold I., as a specimen of the gold which he pretended to have produced by his skill in alchemy, and by the aid of the philosopher's stone. On it is engraved the genealogy of the Austrian family.

Cabinet of Minerals.—Entrance also in the Augustiner-Gang. Open on Wed. and Sat., 10 to 1. A very fine collection, far surpassing, in many departments, every other cabinet in Europe, and well arranged. Amongst the objects to be particularised are the specimens of fossil wood from Transylvania, particularly one which has the appearance of a bundle of white fibres. The stony matter (quartz) has occupied the pores of the wood, which itself has entirely disappeared, leaving an exact cast of the sap-vessels, not thicker than hairs, and knotted in appearance. A precious opal, the largest known, from Czerwenitza, near Kas-

chau, weighs 17 oz. Very choice specimens of chrysolite, from Greenland; wavellite, from Brazil; Styrian arragonite, and other rare minerals. Tourmaline, including a crystal having perfect terminations at both ends. Tinore from Schlackenwald, Bohemia. Cubic crystals of magnetic iron-ore, from Gulsen, in Styria. Tellurium and gold from Nagybánya, the richest goldmine in the Austrian states. A fine collection of diamond crystals, some splendid specimens of emerald, and the most extensive and complete assemblage existing of *Aërolites*, or stones which have fallen from the sky in all parts of the globe. One of the largest, a mass 71 lbs. in weight, fell, 1751, near Agram: the descent of it was actually seen. Another fell at Tabor in 1753. A portion of the great mass still preserved at Elnbogen, near Carlsbad. There are several specimens of a shower which fell at Stannen, in Moravia, 1808, and was witnessed by hundreds of persons as they were going to church. The fall of others even more ancient is satisfactorily attested by legal documents and the testimony of witnesses taken immediately after the event, preserved in this cabinet. A geological collection of considerable extent, and a series of fossil remains, illustrate in an interesting way the geology of Austria. A bouquet of flowers, made of precious stones, for Maria Theresa, may be mentioned as another costly curiosity. These last objects are in the lecture-room.

Museum of Natural History.—Cabinet of Zoology and Botany occupies the l. side of the Josephsplatz, adjoining the library. Open Thurs., 9 to 12, with tickets obtained from the porter. A zwanziger might perhaps serve as well.

It was founded by the Emp. Francis I., and at his private expense. To the student of natural history this collection, from its extent and the choiceness of some of its specimens, must be peculiarly interesting. It is besides well arranged and well named, according to the Linnæan system; but even ordinary observers will find much to interest them. In extent it far exceeds any in England, not excepting the British Museum.

The colour of the lines round the tickets marks the countries from which the specimens come, viz. yellow, Asia; blue, Africa: green, America; red, Australia and the South Sea. The European specimens are plain, except those of Austrian origin, marked with a black line. The valuable *Brazilian Museum*, also formed by the late Emperor, who sent out men of science for the purpose of making collections in all branches of natural history, is now incorporated with the Imperial Museum.

Among the mammalia (which are ill-stuffed) may be remarked the Auerochs, or wild bull, once common in Europe, and still existing in Polish and Lithuanian forests; a horse, which died in the Emperor's stables, 40 years old; another horse, covered with woolly hair like a poodle; a walrus, &c.

The Birds.—Perhaps no collection in Europe, not excepting that of the Jardin des Plantes, is so complete or extensive in the ornithological department. In some instances 7 or 8 specimens are preserved of the same bird, in order to show the changes of plumage from youth to age, the difference between male and female feathers, and the transition which takes place from the one into the other. Here are eagles from various parts of the Austrian dominions; the white eagle (Falco albus), shot near the fields of Asperne and Essling, where these birds are numerous; the Lämmergeier, from the Alps; Vultur fulvus, from Hungary; hooded falcons, used in hawking in the time of the Emp. Joseph II., with their hoods and bells; the horned owl, from the Wiener Wald; a monstrous goose and a pigeon, each with 4 legs; an interesting series of nests and eggs. The other departments of natural history—amphibia, fishes, corals, mollusca, and shells—are equally rich. Among the fish, the tribe of salmon and sturgeon from the Danube and other rivers of Europe is very complete; the entozoa (intestinal worms) are unrivalled. The collection of comparative anatomy is also very good. The insects are not inferior; they are shut up in cabinets, but are shown readily to students or amateurs of this branch of science.

In botanical collections and herbaria, gathered literally from all quarters of the globe, this museum yields to none, though this department is less exposed to view. The Herbarium is on the 4th floor of the same building as the rest of the collections. Men of science and students of natural history will find ready access to the collection *at all times*, and most willing assistance, on applying to the directors of the several cabinets.

The student of botany will find better opportunities of following this pursuit in Vienna than almost any other part of the Continent, where the Botanic Gardens, both public and private (and among the latter may be included those of several members of the Imperial family and of the nobility), are richly furnished, carefully arranged, and liberally opened to general inspection.

The *Imperial Arsenal*—Kaiserliches Zeughaus—close to the upper Belvedere, nearly the highest ground about Vienna, has been erected since 1849—a massive, extensive, and useful range of buildings—including barracks, residence for the commandant, church, hospital. Here are manufactories of every sort of weapons, fire-arms, swords, bayonets; workshops, engine-house, laboratory, cannon-foundry, and boring works. The most splendid edifice is the *Armoury*, containing one of the largest and finest collections of arms and ancient armour in Europe. It is open to the public on Thursday; on other days (8 till 11, and 2 till 5) by tickets, which are given out at the office of the Minister of War (Kriegs-Ministerium), Selzesgasse.

The enormous chain of 8000 links, which the Turks threw across the Danube, near Buda, for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the river in 1529, is hung in festoons round the walls of the court-yard within.

On the ground floor is kept a quantity of cannon of various ages, countries, and calibre. One piece, taken at Belgrade in 1717, is 24 ft. long, and projects a ball weighing 124 lbs. Another, a small field-piece, is called "die Amsel," the blackbird. In the upper rooms 150,000 stand of arms are tastefully arranged and disposed in figures with much ingenuity, so as to form decorations for the interior, but at the same time to be ready for immediate use. There is a great store of ancient weapons of various dates, and, above all, a large collection of suits of armour actually worn by illustrious persons, though some of the stories told by the guide who shows this collection must not be entirely relied on. The suits of armour attributed to early Austrian princes are very fine; though many of them, like those in the Tower, certainly did not belong to the persons to whom they are given. The following objects will be regarded with peculiar interest:—The buff-coat, of elk-skin, worn by the great Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lützen, penetrated by the bullet which caused his death; General Montecuculi's coat of mail; the field-marshal's uniform of Prince Schwarzenberg; Marlborough's arms; the balloon used by the French Marshal Jourdan to reconnoitre the Austrian army, previously to the battle of Fleurus; the keys of the city of Lyons. A great number of standards taken by the Austrians during the war: 100 are French, of the days of the Revolution; many Polish and Prussian; a flag carried by the Italian Carbonari, with the words "Independenza o morte;" and several French eagles; also a tree of Liberty, with the red cap, and the colours of the 33rd regiment of French infantry, taken at Culm; Sobieski's armour. Many trophies conquered from the Turks, as standards, horse-tails, weapons, &c. The green standard of Mahomet, captured in 1683, in the memorable battle gained by John Sobieski, which broke up the siege of Vienna. Do not omit seeing the elegant *Chapel*, with the statue of the Virgin rescued from the old arsenal; also the view from the *Flag-Tower*. Within its walls are fortified barracks for 10,000 men, a park of artillery, a manufactory of firearms, a depôt of military stores—in short, everything requisite for the supply of a large army.

The *Town Arsenal*—Bürgerliches Zeughaus, on the Hof, No. 332—is shown Mon. and Thurs., from 9 till 12 A.M., and from 3 till 6 P.M. It contained arms for 24,000 civic guards, which

were stolen and distributed to the mob at the Vienna revolution, but have since been restored. There are suits of armour of various periods. Here are also preserved an immense blood-red standard, taken from the Turks, in 1684, by the Duke of Lorraine; the head of the Vizir Kara Mustapha, with the cord by which he was strangled on his return from his disastrous expedition to Vienna; and his shirt, or shroud (Todtenhemd), covered with Arabic inscriptions, derived principally from the Koran. At the taking of Belgrade, his body was disinterred, his head separated from it, and transferred to Vienna. The colours taken by the Archduke Charles, at Caldiero, 1805. The bust and uniform of Marshal Loudon are also shown here.

The *Belvedere Palace*, No. 544 in the Rennweg, was built by Prince Eugene of Savoy, who resided in it during the latter years of his life. It consists of two buildings, the Upper and Lower Belvedere, situated at the foot and at the summit of a gentle eminence, the intervening slope being occupied by a fine public garden.

N.B. To the Belvedere is a long walk of nearly 2 m. from St. Stephans Platz. It is a good plan to take one of the Sud-Bahn omnibuses, which set you down at the Upper Belvedere.

** The Lower Belvedere contains the *Ambras Collection* of ancient armour, paintings, jewels, &c.; so named from the Castle of Ambras, in Tyrol, where it was originally placed, and from which it was removed in 1796, and placed here in 1806. (See Rte. 229.)

It is open to the public Tues. and Fri., from 9 till 12 A.M., and from 3 till 6 P.M., in summer; Oct. and Nov. from 9 till 2. In winter it is closed. It is shown daily to strangers, who, on days not public, give a small fee to the attendant: a catalogue may be purchased at the door. The Hall is occupied by a *Collection of antique Sculptures*, removed from the Imperial Palace. The best things among them are—the *Sarcophagus of the Fugger Family*, with bas-reliefs of the Battle of the Amazons; and a bronze statue of Hermes, found in Carinthia, near Maria Saal, in the Zollfeld: they are both of the best period of Grecian art; and it is curious to find that the Romans had transported such works even to their remotest provinces. Euterpe; the drapery is well executed. A Torso of Cupid. Several Roman helmets of bronze, in fine preservation, which were dug up at Marburg, in Styria. Among the terracottas a statue of Pallas, half the size of life, in the stiff early style of art, found in Sicily.

The *Egyptian Museum*, recently deposited under the same roof, and open on the same days, contains, besides papyri, mummies, tablets, &c., a curious figure of a sphinx with 3 heads, of white marble, probably of the time of the Ptolemies.

The *Ambras Museum* was formed in the latter part of the 16th centy. (about 1560), by Archduke Ferdinand, son of the Emp. Ferdinand I., who, having a taste for art and antiquities, obtained from his friends and contemporary European monarchs suits of armour and other curiosities belonging to them, or to the persons of renown attached to their courts and persons, including most of the celebrated men of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. To many of them he wrote autograph letters; which, together with the replies, have been carefully preserved, and serve to prove the authenticity of this the *most interesting historical collection of ancient armour in Europe*. The Museum occupies 7 apartments; 3 of these are filled with ancient armour. The plan of the arrangement is as follows:—the 1st room contains almost wholly suits of armour belonging to the members and connexions of the Imperial family; the 2nd, those of distinguished German princes and nobles; the 3rd, those of Italian and Spanish princes and nobles. The most remarkable, out of 143 suits which belonged to princes and great men, appear to be—

In the 1*st Apartment*, the helmet of Francis I. of France; the armour of the Emp. Maximilian, for man and horse, with the Imperial arms emblazoned in full; the bridal armour of the Archduke Ferdinand; the suits of Don John of Austria, and Philip II. of Spain; the helmet and sabre of

Zrinyi, so celebrated for his heroic defence of Szigeth against the Turks, 1566.

2*nd Apartment*.—On the walls on the l., between the windows, Turkish spoils: the horse-tail standard and quiver which belonged to the Grand Vizir, Kara Mustapha, who was strangled; the steel armour of Maurice, Elector of Saxony; another suit of the Stadtholder, Maurice Prince of Orange; a steel suit fluted with gold, of Matthias Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg; the armour of Scanderbeg; the battle-axe or tomahawk of Montezuma, Emp. of Mexico; the standard and weapons of Stephen Fadinger, the leader of the rebellious peasantry, 1626, brought from Linz (see p. 184); the steel suit of Albert the Bear, Elector of Brandenburg, plaited like a petticoat. Here, and also in the

3*rd Apartment*, are the suits used at the tournament, with rests for the lance attached to them, remarkable for their enormous weight. They are curious memorials of ancient chivalry and the manners of the middle ages.

The most superb suit in the collection is that of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, with gilt bas-reliefs on a black ground, very remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship. The arms arranged in the niches belonged, for the most part, to celebrated Italian princes, Visconti, Doria, Sforza, &c. Among these, Nos. 92, 104, 106, 108, 109, 112, 115, and 122, are particularly worthy of attention.

4*th Apartment* is a gallery of curious old paintings, chiefly portraits, poor in execution, but valuable since they are contemporary portraits, and probably good resemblances, the greater part having been taken at the request of the founder of the collection.

The genealogical tree of Rudolph of Habsburg; a portrait of him taken from his monument at Speier, now destroyed: portraits of Maximilian I.; his Queen, Mary of Burgundy; Philip II. of Spain; Charles V.; his mother Johanna; his son Don John of Austria; Francis I.; Mary Queen of Scots; Andrew Doria; Philippina Welser, the beautiful wife of the founder of this collection; Charles V. when a child, with his two sisters, one of them holding a doll. The 3 Imperial brides of sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, whose dowries were kingdoms including what are still some of the noblest provinces of the empire, whose marriage gave rise to these lines:—

Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;
Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.

The portraits of European princes, 130 in number, extend from Rudolph of Habsburg to Queen Anne of England. There are also 900 small portraits of distinguished personages.

The 5*th Apartment* is a museum of natural objects and works of art. It contains minerals, animals, &c.; the head and horns of a stag, enclosed in the trunk of a tree, and completely overgrown by it, so that only the extremities of the antlers project; many Roman antiquities, dug up in Tyrol, on the site of the ancient stations Veldidena (now Wilten), and Mattrejium (now Mattrey); among them, 2 fragments, in bronze, of an Agrarian law, one of them dating as far back as 114 years B.C., and an immense nail 2 ft. long, and weighing 42 lbs., from the Pantheon.

In the case marked 11 are some admirable carvings in wood: the best are the rape of the Sabines, and a battle-piece, by *Colin*, the artist who sculptured Maximilian's tomb at Innsbruck. These deserve minute examination. Here are kept the trappings belonging to hawking in old times. A collection of musical instruments used in the middle ages, the very names of some of which are now forgotten. A set of toys made for the children of Francis I. of France and Eleanor of Austria.

The 6*th Room* contains a most dazzling display of jewellery, trinkets, cups cut out of precious stones, carvings, plate of costly workmanship, and enamels. In the same apartment are preserved—a necklace formed of cameo portraits of the Roman Cæsars; a portrait of Charles V. by *Titian;* another of Charles IX. of France, by Clouet. A most elaborately ornamented suit of armour, which belonged to Charles V.;

the hilt of one of the daggers is attributed to Ben. Cellini; the shield of iron is ornamented with a representation in relief of a combat of wild beasts; the spurs and the stirrups are the work of the celebrated armourer Negroli of Milan;—a cross-bow, the stock of which is inlaid with ivory, covered with etchings and engravings by A. Dürer, who has inscribed his well-known monogram underneath.

In a separate apartment there is a collection of dresses from various countries, now packed up. The most curious are those brought from the South Sea by Captain Cook.

The *Imperial Picture Gallery.*—Gemälde Gallerie, in the *Upper Belvedere*, at the upper end of the gardens. The terrace in front commands one of the most pleasing views of Vienna. The entrance is at the back of the building. The gallery is open from 9 till 12 A.M., and from 3 till 5 P.M., on Tues. and Fri. A small fee will procure admission on other days. The gallery is closed during the month of Oct. and from the 1st Nov. to 10th April is open from 10 till 2.

Artists will obtain a ready admittance at all times, by application to the director or custodes.

This gallery ranks second only to that of Dresden in all Germany. It is very rich in the Italian and Old German schools.

The pictures are arranged according to schools. As you enter from the staircase, upon the first floor of the palace, the Italian are in the rooms on the rt. hand of the high marble hall; the Flemish and Dutch on the l. A few of the most striking works are here enumerated.

1*st Room. Venetian School.—Paul Veronese:* 50, A Holy Family, with Saints Catherine and Barbara. 33, Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus; and many other fine portraits by him and *Tintoretto*, particularly 38, the Doge Nicolò da Ponte.—*Giorgione:* 6, Three men in Oriental costume, called the Eastern Geometers.—*Palma the Elder:* 10, Portrait of Gaston de Foix.

2*nd Room. Venetian.—Titian:* 19, The celebrated Ecce Homo; a large picture, in which the artist has introduced portraits of the Emp. Charles V. in armour, of Sultan Solyman, of his friend Aretino as Pilate, and of himself. This masterpiece formed part of the collection of Charles I. of England, sold by Oliver Cromwell. 32, The Entombment. 36, Danaë. 39, The Virgin and Child—before her St. Jerome reading, St. Stephen with a palm-branch, and St. George with a lance—displays a nobleness of character. 45, A Holy Family; St. John presenting fruit to the Saviour. 62, The Woman taken in Adultery. Many inimitable portraits, particularly Nos. 37, 40, 44. His own portrait. 46, John Frederick, Elector of Saxony. 51, The Emp. Charles V.—*Il Moretto:* 7, Sta. Justina, one of the best works of the master: the expression of the saint is full of sweetness and innocence. The kneeling figure is Ercole, D. of Ferrara.

3*rd Room. Roman School.—Raphael:* 55, The Virgin, Child, and St. John in a meadow; with the date MDVI. on the hem of the Virgin's robe. 53, The Repose in Egypt. 51, A good copy of the picture at Madrid, called the Spasimo di Sicilia.—*Salvator Rosa:* 54, 56, Two battle-pieces.

4*th Room. Florentine School.—Fra Bartolomeo:* 17, Virgin and Child. 29, The Presentation in the Temple, with the date 1516; a very fine picture, upon which Rubens formed his style of painting.—*Wilkie*, 365.—*Christoforo Allori:* 20, Judith with the head of Holofernes.

5*th Room. Bolognese School.—Agost. Caracci:* 17, St. Francis receiving the five wounds.—*Francesco Francia:* 18, A Holy Family.—*Guido Reni:* 24, The Magdalen before a Crucifix.—*Guercino:* 30, The Prodigal Son.

6*th Room. Bolognese and Lombard Schools.—Ann. Caracci:* 12, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; as well worth attentive examination as any picture in the gallery.—*Correggio:* 19, Io and the Cloud. 21, Ganymede.—*Franceschini:* 17, Charity.—*Parmeggiano:* 22, Portrait of Malatesta Baglioni.—*Murillo:* 27, St. John as a child, with the lamb.—*And. Mantegna:* 42 to 45, and

47 to 50, Triumph of Julius Cæsar; cartoons of the same subjects as those in Hampton Court by this master.

7th Room. Neapolitan and other Schools.—*Antonello di Messina:* 59, Angels weeping over the body of our Saviour.

Flemish and Dutch Schools. On the l. of the Marble Hall. 1*st Room.*—*Hoogstraeten:* 9, A grizly-faced old Jew looking out of a window. One wall is nearly covered with portraits by *Rembrandt;* 34, his Mother, and 37, himself, are good.

2*nd Room.*—Landscapes by *Ruysdael, Moucheron, Cuyp, Poussin.*—*Backhuysen:* 53, The Port of Amsterdam. *Hobbima,* &c.

3*rd Room.*—*Vandyke:* 2, The Infant Saviour crowning St. Rosalia: one of the best and most justly celebrated of the painter's works. 30, St. Francis in Ecstacy, and a number of unrivalled portraits. 4 and 5, Prince Rupert and his Brother when Children. 10, An Officer, displays the highest excellence. 21, Charles I. of England (?). 24, Countess of Solms. 28, A Jesuit.

4*th Room,* entirely filled with works of *Rubens:* 1, St. Ignatius Loyola casting out Evil Spirits, a most effective picture; a foreshortened figure of a maniac on the ground is quite extraordinary. 3, St. Francis Xavier raising the dead and healing the sick among the Indians. "These two pictures are scarcely surpassed, for impressive effect, by any works of Rubens."—*W.* 8, St. Ambrose denying the Emp. Theodosius admission into the Church at Milan on account of his Thessalian Massacre; "touched upon by Vandyke, and the better for every touch," says Sir Thomas Lawrence. 2, The Assumption of the Virgin. 11, His own Portrait. 12, Sketch for the picture of St. Francis Xavier; and 14, for that of St. Ignatius. 15, Titian's Mistress, a copy by Rubens. 18, The Archduchess Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII.

The next room, called the White Cabinet, is filled with flower and fruit pieces. The Green Cabinet contains, *Gerard Dow:* 20, The Water Doctor, capital. 52, An old Woman with a Flower-pot.—*G. Terburg:* 49, A Lady writing.—*A. Van der Velde:* 87, Landscape; Ruins of a Temple in the background; in front, Cattle and Water.—*Balthasar Denner:* 104, Head of an old Man, and 103, Head of an old Woman; remarkable for the microscopic minuteness with which every hair and wrinkle is made out.

5*th Room.*—*Rubens:* 6, The Repentant Magdalen. 7, The Feast of Venus, "a very beautiful and highly poetical conception." 11, Portrait of Helena Forman, his second wife, "entering a bath, partially covered with a brown cloak. One of his most exquisite portraits, for the careful execution and brilliancy of colouring." 13, Landscape in a Storm, with figures of Baucis and Philemon.

6*th Room.*—*Teniers:* 3, A Peasant's Marriage. 16, The Village Fête; figures of the painter and his family. 34, Interior of the Picture Gallery of the Archduke Leopold at Brussels, of which Teniers was keeper. The pictures here represented are for the most part now in the Belvedere. Many landscapes, interiors of alehouses, &c., of great excellence. 51, Shooting at the Popinjay in the Place du Sablon, Brussels, 1652; Teniers himself in the foreground.

7*th Room. Scholars of Rubens* and *Spanish School.*—*Velazquez:* 25, Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain. 35, 36, 37, Portraits.—*Ant. More:* Some good portraits.

Second Floor—Right Hand.

1*st Room.*—The *Old German School,* from the earliest times, beginning with *Thomas von Mutina, Wurmser von Strasburg, Theodoric of Prague;* many of them only curious as illustrative of the history of art.—*Matthew Grünewald:* 12, The Emp. Maximilian; his Wife, Mary of Burgundy; his Son, Philip I.; and his Grandsons, Charles V. and Ferdinand I.—*Albert Dürer:* 13, Emp. Maximilian; taken the year of his death. 15, The Martyrdom of the 10,000 Christians under Sapor II., King of Persia; a picture of extraordinary power, in which every form of death and torture is represented. In the centre stands Dürer with his

friend Pirkheimer. A paper in Dürer's hand bears his monogram and the date 1508. 18, The Holy Trinity, encircled by a crowd of Patriarchs, Saints, Martyrs, and Angels, in the act of adoration; below, a Landscape, and Dürer's figure in one corner. There is a majesty and impressive dignity in the countenance of the Deity, which no painter who ever attempted a subject so far above all painting has probably surpassed. 26, 28, The Virgin and Child. 30, Portrait of a Patrician of Nuremberg. Persons unacquainted with the paintings of Albert Dürer will be astonished at the superiority and magnificence of his works preserved in this collection: here alone can his great powers be fully appreciated.—*Lucas Cranach:* 25, Portrait of Luther; and 27, of Melanchthon; 63, of Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony.—*Hans Holbein:* Many admirable portraits. 61, Jane Seymour. 62, J. Chambers, Physician of Henry VIII. 100, Erasmus. 83, A capital Head of a Man.—*Wohlgemuth:* 47, An altar-piece with 4 doors containing figures of Saints.—*Martin Schön:* 81, The Crucifixion. The grief of the Virgin is depicted with perfect truth and pathos. The woman at the side is also exquisitely painted, in a soft manner. On the doors are St. Veronica and the Magdalen.

2nd Room.—Old Flemish School, beginning with *Van Eyck. Q. Matsys:* 44, A fine Head.

3rd Room.—Ditto continued. Several paintings (landscapes) by *Lucas Van Valkenberg*, a rare and little known master, deserve notice.

4th Room.—Ditto.

The four corresponding rooms on the l. side of the staircase are filled with modern works, and give a tolerable notion of the present state of art in Austria, and of the new school of painting in Germany. *Schnorr's* picture of Faust and Margaret; *Peter Krafft's* departure and return of a soldier; *Gauerman's* Landscapes deserve particular notice. Here also is a curious representation of the House of Commons in 1793, with portraits of Pitt and Fox.

On the Ground Floor, on two sides of a grand hall, are suites of rooms filled with Italian masters, with Flemish and Dutch pictures, and with works of modern artists. An enlargement of the building is projected.

The *Botanical Garden* is also in the Rennweggasse, on the same side as the Unter Belvedere, but farther on.

The *Picture Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein*, in his uninhabited summer Palace in the Rossau, is most liberally thrown open to the public every week-day at any hour but that of dinner, *i.e.* 12 to 3, on application at the porter's lodge, paying a small fee to the guardian of the gallery.

It consists of 1484 pictures, among which are valuable specimens of almost every school of art, and many of the very first excellence. They are not well arranged, and there is no printed catalogue; but the names of the painters are inscribed on the frames.

Franceschini: Many excellent paintings by this artist, who resided long with one of the Princes Liechtenstein. —*Raphael:* A Holy Family, in a circle, very fine; Portrait of Perugino.—*Titian:* Francis I. at Pavia; and one or two fine portraits.—*Correggio:* Cupid asleep in the lap of Venus, who is holding her finger to her lip; a fine example of this master.—*Leonardo da Vinci:* Christ bearing the Cross; a masterpiece.—*Perugino:* A Virgin in Prayer.—*Fr. Francia:* Virgin and Child; the Virgin holds a flower. —*Cæsare da Sesto:* Christ bearing the Cross.—*Guido:* Infant Christ asleep on a Cross; an example of the painter's best period; A Nativity; The Magdalene holding a green Vase; Charity.—*Andrea del Sarto:* A Holy Family.—*Parmigiano:* A Holy Family.—*Perino della Vaga:* A Holy Family; The Marriage of St. Catherine; A Female Saint, a very fine picture.—*Caravaggio:* A Woman playing on the Lute.—*Giorgione:* Lucretia Borgia regarding a sketch of Lucretia, with an inscription. —*Domenichino:* A Sibyl; Venus and the Graces.—*Rubens:* A series of six pictures representing the History of Decius, cost 80,000 fl., valued at 6000 guineas. "Most striking, bold, vigor-

ous, and rapid; though wanting delicacy, they yet have such freshness of tone as appears to outshine all other masters."— *W.* The Assumption of the Virgin; Rubens' two Sons, "standing together in a confiding and graceful attitude. It is difficult to know whether most to admire the life in the heads, the clearness and force in the colouring, or the careful execution and admirable empasto;" it is one of the best and most finished works of this great master; unequalled for the character of youth. His Wife in a Mirror. —*Vandyke:* Portrait of Wallenstein, full of the character of the man; admirable as a painting, and highly interesting in an historical point of view. On the pillar on the l. of the picture is inscribed ÆTˢ. 32, 1624. Several other good portraits. A Dead Christ; A Holy Family.—*Van der Helst:* A very fine picture of this rare master.

In the upper rooms are arranged the works of the old German School, and a very rich series they are.—*Albert Dürer:* Four Portraits of Austrian Princes.—*Nic. Poussin:* Virgin holding the Infant Jesus by the arm; St. John stooping to kiss him, copied from a painting by Raphael in the Bridgewater Gallery.—*Schneyders:* One room is entirely filled with hunting-pieces, game, fruit, &c., by this painter. Two stag-hounds deserve mention.—*Wouvermanns:* Robbers.—*G. Dow:* A Portrait of himself, as large as life.—*Hobbima:* A Road through a Wood.

The collection of engravings belonging to the Prince is also very fine.

Attached to this palace is a very beautiful Garden, not much frequented by the Viennese, because it is out of the way, and not in the most fashionable part of the town. Within it are hothouses, and a winter-garden underground, well kept up, containing many rare plants.

Quite at the opposite side of the town from the Liechtenstein Palace, in the Vorstadt Mariahilf, Hauptstrasse, No. 42, is the *Esterházy Summer Palace.* It is open every day, both in the forenoon and afternoon, to strangers. The Hietzing omnibus passes the door.

The *Esterházy Picture Gallery* includes no less than 50 examples of masters of the Spanish school, which are rarely found in other collections out of Spain. Many of them, it is true, are not first-rate. Serious depredations have been committed in this collection by a dishonest keeper, and it has been closed in consequence, 1856.

Spanish School, 7th Room.—Blas. de Prado: 6, A Holy Family.—*A. Cano:* 25, A Nun. 28, St. John in Patmos. —*Murillo:* 12, The Virgin and Child distributing Bread to the Missionaries; The Holy Family—the two children playing in the foreground, the Virgin working, St. Joseph behind. *8th Room.* —*Velazquez:* Several Portraits. 14, A Man on Horseback.—*Moya:* 22, His own Portrait.—7, *Zurbaran:* 12, Head of the Virgin. *11th Room.—Ghirlandajo:* 15, Adoration of the Shepherds. —*Raphael:* 58, Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John. 17, Another Holy Family.—*L. da Vinci:* 11 and 23, Two fine pictures.—*Baroccio:* 42, An Annunciation.—*Tintoretto:* 10*th R.* 20, Woman taken in Adultery. 9*th R.* 2, Virgin and Child, with two Saints in prayer.—*Tintoretto:* 11*th R.* 39, Portrait of Cardinal Pole.—*Salvator Rosa:* 9*th R.* 3 and 4, Two Landscapes.—*Domenichino:* 11*th R.* 12, David with the Head of Goliah; good.—*Rembrandt:* 2*nd R.* 54, Pilate washing his hands, and ordering Christ to be brought forth; a most splendid specimen of this master, the figures as large as life. 4*th R.* 74, Two Monks at Study.—*Rubens:* 4*th R.* 57, Holy Family; 56, Mutius Scævola.—*Vandyke:* 2*nd R.* 6, Ecce Homo: a sketch. 4*th R.* 24, A Man and His Wife; very finely painted portraits.—*Teniers:* 4*th R.* 19, Temptations of St. Anthony; 70, A Surgeon dressing a Wound.—*Claude:* 5*th R.* 12, 22, 23, 24, 42, 43, Six fine Landscapes.—*Paul Potter:* 2*nd R.* 9; 4*th R.* 47, Cattle pieces.—*Cuyp:* 1*st R.* 30, A Landscape.—*Poussin:* 5*th R.* 41, The Serpent in the Wilderness; 34, The Finding of Moses.—*Sir J. Reynolds:* 14*th R.* 20, Portrait of Admiral Hughes.—*West:* 14*th R.* 36, The Death of Wolfe; a sketch.—*Ch. Vernet:* 5*th R.* 9, The Duke of Orleans (Ega-

lité) in a red hunting-coat, on horseback.

The *Sculpture Gallery* contains some excellent works of modern artists; of Canova (bust of Napoleon), Thorwaldsen, Schadow, Bartolini, and others.

The collection of Engravings exceeds 50,000 in number, and ranks in excellence third among those in Vienna; and the drawings, by celebrated old masters, amount to several thousands. They are shown to persons interested in this department of art upon proper application to the director.

Picture Gallery of Count Czernin, Josephstadt, Glacis, No. 213, consists of more than 300 pictures. The majority are of the Dutch School. The choicest paintings are:—A Cattle Piece, with Peasants near a Cottage, by *Paul Potter*, the pearl of this collection.—*Rembrandt's* Mother.—*G. Dow:* A wonderful effect of Candlelight.—*Titian:* An Angel appearing to an old man kneeling.—*Holbein:* Female Portrait with hands crossed. Admission is readily granted.

The *Picture Gallery of Count Schönborn*, 155, Renngasse, is not now shown. Here is a remarkable picture by *Rembrandt*—the blinding of Samson by the Philistines. It is, however, a subject too horrible for the pencil, but wonderfully treated as regards the effect of light. The collection is not very large, but contains some choice specimens; a Head, by *Carlo Dolce;* Cattle Pieces, by *Cuyp*, &c.

The *Imp. Academy of Fine Arts* (K. K. Akademie der Bildenden Künste), Annagasse, No. 980, founded by Leopold I. as a school of instruction in all departments of art, contains a good collection of pictures, including the cabinet which formerly belonged to Count Lamberg, purchased from him for this institution. It is shown on Saturday by tickets on application. A sleeping Venus by *Titian*, several *Claudes*, *Paul Potters*, and *Ruysdaels*, and three pictures by *Murillo*, are the choicest works. The number of students in this academy varies between 1000 and 1200, who are instructed gratuitously in all the branches of art, from its simpler elements up to the most accomplished practice. There is an annual exhibition of modern paintings at the academy in the month of April.

The *Schönfeld Museum*, belonging to Baron Dietrich, 673, Bäckerstrasse, contains a part of the famous collection formed by the Emp. Rudolph II. at Prague, and includes Wallenstein's Crucifix (Vesperbild), said to be carved by A. Dürer; Adam and Eve, a unique specimen of sculpture, by *Dürer;* the parabolic mirror of Regiomontanus; a set of chessmen turned by the Emp. Rudolph himself, and an original MS. on parchment of the 'Biblia pauperum.'

Count Harrach has also a good cabinet of paintings. Mr. Arthaber has a collection of modern paintings, including the Bride's Toilet, by *Wilkie*. *Lessings:* Huss before the Council of Constance; fine Landscapes by *Gauerman*. It is at Ober-Döbling, Tullnerhof. Tickets may be had at Gerold's, and at Mr. Arthaber's Comtoir, Stephansplatz.

The Public Institutions of all kinds for the benefit of the people in Vienna are endowed and supported on a very enlarged and liberal scale. Few continental capitals can vie with it in the number and extent of its hospitals, schools, &c. The prisons, though less numerous and extensive than elsewhere, are well managed.

The *Polytechnic Institute* (open on Saturday, 9 to 12), a handsome structure facing the Glacis, on the left in going towards the suburb called Wieden, was established by the late Emp. Francis in 1816, to afford instruction in the arts and practical sciences, as well as in trade, commerce, and manufactures, to 500 pupils. It is an interesting and useful establishment for the encouragement of national industry, which deserves to be seen. It has interesting collections:—1, Of the best specimens of Austrian arts and manufactures. 2, A laboratory and collection of philosophical instruments. 3, Models of buildings and machinery. 4, A library, &c. &c. The main objects of this institution—the promotion of national industry and the improve-

ment of Austrian manufactures—have undoubtedly been attained through its means. In the same building is a collection called the *Technologische Museum*, consisting of specimens of the productions of various manufactures in the various stages which the different objects pass through; also of machinery, steam-engines, and various mechanical inventions. It is open daily from 9 to 5.

In the *Imperial Printing Office* (Hof und Staats-Druckerey), 913, Singer Strasse, an extensive and well managed establishment, employing 800 men, not only the ordinary processes of printing, but those of stereotyping, type casting, nature and colour-printing, may be seen to great advantage. It requires 1½ h. to see through the whole.

The *Normal School of St. Anne*, 980, Annagasse, was established by Maria Theresa as a pattern for all others in her dominions. Persons interested in the subject of National Education may here obtain an insight into the system followed in Austria and her dependent states. It may be a matter of surprise to many to be informed that the attention of the Austrian government was turned to this important national subject nearly half a century before it received any serious consideration from that of England, and that the country (especially the hereditary dominions of the Austrian crown) has reaped important benefit from it, so that not only are the lower orders far better instructed than they are in Great Britain, but a person who cannot read, or one uninstructed in the principles of religion, is hardly to be met with even in the lowest classes. Orphans, children of soldiers, or of parents too poor to pay for their schooling, are taught gratuitously. The schoolmasters are supported by the fees paid by the scholars; but out of every 100 pupils the teacher is compelled to instruct 25 children of indigent persons gratuitously, the government providing them with school-books. From a statistical report recently drawn up of the state of education in Vienna, it appears that one-tenth of the population were attending schools.

The *University* was founded in 1237, but was totally re-organised in the reign of Maria Theresa, under the direction of Van Swietens. It has, perhaps, a larger number of students than any other in Germany, averaging usually 2000, more than half receiving gratuitous instruction. The professors, more than 80 in number, are all paid by government, and are not permitted to demand or receive any fees on their own account. The Theological, Surgical, and Veterinary courses are delivered gratuitously; but the student has to pay a fee of 18 fl. c. m. for attendance on the lectures in Philosophy, and 30 fl. c. m. for those of Medicine and Jurisprudence. The whole of this is expended in stipends to indigent students, or in rewards to the meritorious, and is divided amongst them without reference to their religious creeds, in sums varying from 50 to 150 fl. The University of Vienna is celebrated over the continent as a School of Medicine.

A *New University Building* has been erected instead of the notorious *Aula* near St. Stephen's, where so much wretchedness and folly was enacted, 1848, now converted into a barrack.

Besides the University there is another medical institution here, for the instruction of army surgeons, named after its founder, the Emp. Joseph II., *The Josephinum*, in the Alsergrund suburb, Währingergasse, 221. It is richly furnished with library and museums. The most remarkable collection is an extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax, exhibiting the diseases and conformations of the human frame, made by the Chevalier Fontana of Florence, occupying 7 or 8 rooms. It is shown to the public (not to females) on Saturdays, before 12: admittance is granted at other times to medical men and students.

The *General Hospital*, Allgemeine Krankenhaus, in the Alser Vorstadt, 195, is an enormous building, founded by the Emp. Joseph II., containing 19 quadrangles, 131 sick chambers, and is capable of holding 3000 patients. It receives annually 30,500. The patients are divided into 4 classes: (1.) Those paying 40 fl. monthly, for which they receive advice, medicine, and attendance, and a separate room. (2.) Those paying 25½ fl. receive the

same advantages excepting the separate room. (3.) Day patients, natives, pay 18 kr., and strangers 32 kr. per diem. (4.) The poor, who are treated gratuitously.

Connected with the Hospital are: *a.* The *Ophthamic Hospital* (Augenheil Institut); *b.* The *Asylum for the Insane* (Irrenheil-Institut), a handsome structure opened 1851; admirable in its arrangements, capable of receiving 400 patients; *c.* the Lying-in-Hospital, *Gebäranstalt*, to which women may be admitted in the most secret manner, and, unseen by any individual, will receive every medical assistance and every care, and, having recovered, may quit the house perfectly undiscovered. The child is either taken by the mother or left to be placed in the Foundling Hospital. The child is not left at the door, as in France, but is taken into the office and registered, and the mother receives a ticket, by presenting which she may at any time reclaim her offspring; which is otherwise, at a proper age, put to some useful trade or made a soldier. Nearly 17,000 children are supported in the Foundling Hospital at one time, and about 5000 enter in a year. The mortality among the children is very great.

There can be no doubt that the regulations of this institution, the ready facility of admission for mothers and infants, and for the concealment of shame, have a very demoralising influence over the female population. Females able to pay a certain sum for their maintenance, equal to 2*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 5*d.*, or even 6*d.* a-day, are admitted as pensioners. The names are not asked, or, if required, are delivered under seal, to be opened only in the event of death, and those of the first class are allowed to remain masked or veiled, a privilege of which few avail themselves. Their presence is kept a profound secret; no one can approach them; neither parents, friend, nor officer of the law, can enter within the walls; no one has access to them but the physician or nurse, and the fact of their having been there is not allowed to be proved in a court of justice. Those who are not able to pay are obliged to remain for 2 months to serve as nurses.

The study and practice of *Ophthalmic Surgery* has been carried to the highest perfection in Vienna.

There is a public examination of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, *Blinden-Institut*, Josephstadt, Kaiserstrasse, 188, every Thursday from 10 to 12.

The *Deaf* and *Dumb* are instructed and attended to, with almost paternal care, in an institution founded by Joseph II., 1779 (Wieden, Favoritenstrasse, 162); the poor gratuitously. They are not abandoned when their education is finished, but are provided for in a suitable manner. Those who have talents are placed in public offices, and are generally intrusted by the government with affairs of state in which secrecy is required. Cut off from the rest of the world by their natural infirmities, they have less temptation or inclination to betray matters confided to their knowledge. The public examination, which takes place every Saturday, 10 to 12, is worth attending.

The writer of this notice visited, with much gratification, the *Hospital of the Charitable Brothers* (Spital der barmherzigen Brüder), Leopoldstadt, No. 229. It is an institution deserving high commendation, both on account of the order, cleanliness, and good management observed in it, and for the liberality of its plan, which throws it open equally to the sick of all nations and religions—Jews, Turks, and heretics. The brothers are in the habit of soliciting alms of strangers after their arrival in Vienna, and invite them to ascertain for themselves the character of the establishment by personal inspection.

Invalidenhaus, the Chelsea Hospital of Vienna, outside of the Stubenthor, was established on its present footing by Joseph II. for 800 old soldiers. In the great hall are two large pictures by P. Krafft of the battles of Leipzig and Aspern. The building is thrown open to the public on the 14th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig. Strangers who are curious to see it are admitted at all times.

Near the Invalidenhaus is the large New Custom-house, *Zoll-gebaude*, and in the same part of the town (Land-

strasse, Rabengasse, 541), the Veterinary College, *Thierarznei - Institut*, which for those who take an interest in such establishments is well worth a visit.

At Währing, which is situated just outside the lines, on the W. side of Vienna, in the village cemetery, is the *tomb of Beethoven* (died 1827), consisting of an obelisk ornamented with a lyre and surrounded with acacias.

Promenades.—The Viennese neither want the inclination nor the means of amusing themselves in the open air.

The morning promenade of the Viennese, from May to October, is outside of the Karolinenthor, on the *Wasser-Glacis*, so called from a sort of pump-room established on it, provided with the mineral waters of Eger, Carlsbad, Teplitz, Marienbad, &c. A fresh bottle is uncorked every 5 minutes; and the company, which usually numbers among it the fashionables of Vienna, are regaled with the lively airs of an excellent band of music. A coffee-house is built on the spot.

The *Private Gardens* attached to the palaces of Prince Liechtenstein, in the Rossau; of Prince Schwarzeuberg, in the Rennweg, not far from the Belvedere; and of Prince Rasumowsky, in the suburb Landstrasse, according to the liberal practice of the Continent, are thrown open to the public. They are prettily laid out, and afford agreeable walks. The garden of the Belvedere, as before mentioned, commands one of the best views of Vienna.

The *Prater*, the Hyde Park of Vienna, consists of a series of low and partly wooded islands formed by arms of the Danube, which separate from the main trunk to rejoin it lower down. The entrance to it is situated at the extremity of the street called Jägerzeile. Here there is an open circular space, from which branch out 6 alleys or avenues. Close to the first alley is the *Terminus* of the *Northern Railroad*—Kaiser Ferdinand's Nordbahn — extending to Brunn. The second on the right (Hauptallée) is the most frequented, and leads to the Panorama, the Circus, and the Coffee-houses, the resort of the better classes, round which they sit under the shade in the open air, and take their tea or coffee. This alley ends in a circle called the Rondeau; carriages usually turn at this point.

The two great days for visiting the Prater are Easter Monday and the 1st of May. These are public holidays; and if the weather be fine, the whole city pours forth to the *Praterfuhrt*, so that the c arriages form an unbroken line from the Kohlmarkt in the city to the Rondeau. It is then that new equipages and fine liveries are seen for the first time. It is the Longchamps of Vienna. Paris, however, can hardly match the splendour of the Prater; and, except in London, such a display is probably nowhere to be seen. It is like the Ring in Hyde Park, with this difference, that the humble fiacre is admitted by the side of the princely four-in-hand; and not unfrequently the Emperor's ambling coursers are stopped by the clumsy hackney-coachman who has cut into the line immediately before him. Thus, amidst all the display of coats of arms, with quarterings innumerable, of crowns and coronets, scarlet and gold-laced liveries, Hungarian lacqueys in dolmans (the hussar dress), belted Bohemian Jägers, with swords at their sides and streaming feathers in their cocked hats, there is far less aristocratic exclusiveness than in England.

He who confines himself to the drive, however, has seen but half of the Prater, and that not the most amusing or characteristic portion. A few steps behind the coffee-houses, the Prater of the great world ends, and that of the common people begins. It is called the Wurstel Prater, probably from the quantity of sausages (Würste) which are constantly smoking and being consumed in it. On Sundays and holidays it has all the appearance of a great fair. As far as the eye can reach, under the trees and over the greensward, appears one great encampment of suttlers' booths and huts. The smoke is constantly ascending from these rustic kitchens, while long rows of tables and benches, never empty of guests or bare of beer-jugs and wine-bottles, are spread under

the shade. Shows and theatres, mountebanks, jugglers, punchinellos, rope-dancing, swings, and skittles, are the allurements which entice the holiday folks on every side. But in order to form any tolerable notion of the scene, the laughter, the joviality, the songs, and the dances, the perpetual strains of music playing to the restless measure of the waltz, must be taken into consideration.

The third allée on the rt., on approaching the Prater from the Jägerzeile, leads directly to the Würstl Prater, and to the place where *fire-works* are exhibited 4 or 5 times a-year. Spectators are accommodated in an amphitheatre erected opposite to the spot where they are displayed, a zwanziger being paid for admission. The report of a cannon gives the signal that they are about to commence.

The Prater is no longer, however, so general a place of holiday resort as before the establishment of railroads: parties now resort much to Baden, Mödling, &c. In the autumn the traveller will be puzzled by Mephistopheles' expression, "Hier ist's so lustig wie im Prater."

As the Prater is nearly 4 miles long, it is possible to leave the busy crowd and the hum of men far behind, to plunge into remote and tranquil thickets, interspersed with fine trees of an age and size which would render them worthy to be the patriarchs of a forest, until the wanderer finds himself on the borders of the Danube itself. Large herds of deer roam about its lawns and thickets, and are so tame that they will take food from the hand of passengers. In the evening they are all summoned to one spot near the Lusthaus, by the notes of the Jäger's horn, to be fed. A solitary beaver is sometimes seen here in the winter, having made an excursion from some of the neighbouring islands in the Danube, which still serve as an asylum to this animal, now fast disappearing from Europe.

The *Augarten* is another fine public garden, in a formal style, with straight walks and lofty clipped hedges, but it is chiefly frequented on the 1st of May and following days. There is in the house belonging to it a Restaurateur. Adjoining it is the *Brigittenau*, a large meadow interspersed with wood, which, on St. Bridget's day (usually the Sunday before or after the 13th of July), used to receive the greater part of the inhabitants of Vienna. The fair held on this occasion has been prohibited since 1848.

Historical Facts connected with Vienna.

Vienna is generally believed to occupy the site of the Roman station Vindobona, remarkable as the spot where the Emperor Marcus Aurelius breathed his last.

The foundation both of the present archduchy and empire of Austria was laid in 983, when the emp. Otho II. created Leopold of Babenberg Margrave of the *Ostmark*, which at that period did not extend further than Mölk. Leopold took Mölk from the Magyars (see p. 188), and previous to his death had extended his margravate to the Kahlenberg. Towards the middle of the 11th centy. his successors had driven the Magyars beyond the March and Leitha, which have ever since formed the boundary between Austria and Hungary. Henry II. Jasomirgott, the 8th Babenberg margrave (1141-77), was raised to the dignity of duke of Upper and Lower Austria. He made Vienna his habitual place of residence, greatly enlarged the town, built St. Stephen's (the old church), and, in fact, may be regarded as the real founder of the Austrian capital, which before his time does not appear to have ever been a place of much importance. His son, Leopold V., surnamed the Virtuous (der Tugendhafte), inherited the duchy of Styria. Duke Leopold has gained a bad reputation in English history, where he is generally represented as the sordid and treacherous foe of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. German historians view his conduct in a very different light, and the facts which they have adduced in corroboration of their statements are certainly entitled to much greater consideration than the popular traditions

on which most of our historians have framed their narratives. Leopold, whatever his conduct may have been towards Richard, was in reality a worthy mediæval prince, highly respected and greatly beloved by his subjects.

In 1273 Rudolph of Habsburg was elected Emperor of Germany in spite of the intrigues of Ottokar, who was himself a candidate for the Imperial dignity. The principal motive which induced the electors to choose Rudolph seems to have been a general conviction that he was the most likely person to wrest the Imperial fiefs from the Bohemian king, and thus diminish a power which had awakened the jealousy of the princes of the empire. Ottokar, after a short and ineffectual resistance, was obliged to cede the 4 duchies as fiefs that had escheated to the empire, and to do homage to Rudolph, as emperor, for Moravia and Bohemia. 3 years afterwards Ottokar entered Austria with 40,000 well-disciplined troops, fully resolved to regain possession of the duchies or to perish on the field of battle. On the 26th Aug. 1278, Rudolph attacked and defeated Ottokar on the Marchfeld, after a sanguinary engagement, in which Ottokar perished. Ottokar, the opponent, and Ladislaus, the ally of Rudolph in this battle, were almost the last sovereigns of their respective dynasties. Philip, Archbishop of Salzburg, the sole claimant for the investiture of the duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, died in 1279. With the consent of the Diet held at Augsburg, 1282, Rudolph conferred these duchies, together with the duchies of Austria and Styria, on his two sons Albert and Rudolph. In the next centy. Tyrol was acquired by marriage; and in the beginning of the 17th centy. all the hereditary states of the House of Habsburg devolved on the Emp. Ferdinand II.; since which they have remained united.

In 1462 the citizens of Vienna revolted, and for the space of 2 months besieged or rather blockaded the *Burg* in which the emp. Frederic III. had taken refuge, in hopes of starving him into a compliance with their demands. He was, however, opportunely relieved by George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia.

In 1484, Vienna, after being invested for 4 months, surrendered to Matthias Corvinus, who made it his place of residence, and died here 1490. After his death the Emp. Maximilian I. regained possession of the city, and was received with acclamations by the inhabitants overjoyed at getting rid of the Hungarians. Since this Vienna has been the habitual residence of the princes and emperors of the House of Habsburg.

Vienna was besieged by Sultan Solyman, with a large army, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 14, 1529, and ably defended by Count Nicholas Salm and a garrison of 14,000 men. The destruction of a flotilla conveying the Turkish heavy artillery, by the garrison of Presburg, and the approach of winter, compelled the sultan to raise the siege. Vienna was again besieged by a Turkish army of 200,000 men under the command of the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha, in 1683, and most heroically defended by Count Rüdiger Stahremberg with 20,000 men, only 8000 of whom were regular troops. The siege lasted from July 14th to Sept. 12th, when the city was relieved and the Turks completely routed by the Duke of Lorraine * and John Sobieski.†

* Charles V., Duke of Lorraine (n. 1643, ob. 1690), was the grandfather of the emperor Francis I. the husband of Maria Theresa, and of Prince Charles of Lorraine, one of the most distinguished generals of the Seven Years' War. Louis XIV. used to say that, of all his enemies, the Duke of Lorraine was *le plus grand, le plus sage, et le plus généreux.* It was under this great commander that Prince Eugene of Savoy learned the art of war. Eugene, then in his twentieth year, greatly distinguished himself during the siege of Vienna, and afterwards in the campaign in Hungary. Lorraine, speaking of him in one of his despatches to the emperor after the taking of Buda, says, "I venture to predict that this young Savoyard will become the greatest captain of the age;" a prediction which was fully verified.

† If history were written with impartiality, which it seldom is, the services rendered by Sobieski on this occasion would be estimated at their true value. That these services were great, no one will pretend to deny; but they are exaggerated by most writers in a manner

The Church of Maria Trost, in the Mariahilf Vorstadt, was built in 1721, on the spot where the Grand Vizier's tent was pitched during the siege in 1683. The *Türkenschanze*, a rampart thrown up by the Turks, still remains near the village of Währing, between Vienna and the Kahlenberg.

In 1619 Count Thurn, at the head of the Protestant Bohemians, blockaded the city. The Emp. Ferdinand II., who was within it at the time, maintained a stout resistance, persisting in his intention to perish under the ruins of his palace, which was already battered by the Bohemian cannon, rather than surrender. The inhabitants of Vienna, a large portion of whom were at that time of the reformed faith, were planning to deliver up the city, to dethrone him, and to educate his children as Protestants; and a deputation had actually forced its way into the palace to propose these conditions, when the sound of trumpets announced the arrival of succour. It was a corps of 500 horse, commanded by Dampierre, which, entering the city by the only gate not watched by the enemy, raised the spirits of the people; the students of the university flew to arms, fresh succours arrived, and Ferdinand was relieved when on the verge of losing at once his capital and crown.

Vienna was twice occupied by the French under Napoleon—in 1805 and 1809. The Congress of Vienna met here from Nov. 3, 1814, to June 9, 1815.

Environs of Vienna.

SCHÖNBRUNN AND HIETZING.

Though the ground on which Vienna stands, and the country around it, is almost a flat, not much raised above the level of the Danube, yet this plain is bounded, at the distance of a few miles, by hills of considerable elevation, intersected by the most romantic valleys, their sides covered with fine woods, sprinkled over with châteaux and villas, and ornamented everywhere by the picturesque ruins of decayed castles, the relics of feudal ages, and of the days of the Faustrecht.

There is scarcely a village within 10 miles of the lines which does not serve as a Richmond or St. Cloud for the Viennese: and on Sunday they are all equally occupied by parties of pleasure. No stranger should omit to visit the Brühl, the Kahlenberg, the Palace of Laxenburg, and Baden.

The Gloggnitz, Gratz, and Trieste *Railway* passes near Schönbrunn and through Baden (Rte. 247). Numerous public conveyances of various kinds run in all directions from different parts of the city, and several times a day to the more frequented places. Besides fiacres, which may be taken into the country, there are Gesellschaftswägen, a kind of omnibus, which start at regular hours from fixed stations in the town, while for the poorer classes there is a still humbler carriage called *Zeiselwägen*.

Schönbrunn, the palace of the Emperor, and his usual summer residence, situated about 2 m. from Vienna, was begun as a hunting-seat for the Emp. Matthias, by Fischer of Erlach, and finished by Maria Theresa. The interior is splendidly furnished,

that often borders on the ludicrous. During the siege, the Duke of Lorraine, with a very inadequate force, had harassed the Turks, overawed the Moravian malcontents, defeated Tököly at Presburg, and, in a word, had displayed the highest military talents. Sobieski was bound by a subsidiary treaty which the emperor had concluded with him on March 31, 1683, to furnish 40,000 men under his own command. The Duke of Lorraine sent messenger after messenger to hasten the march of the Polish army; and when Sobieski at length arrived, he did not bring with him more than half the number of troops he had stipulated to furnish. Lorraine had meanwhile been joined by the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria and the Margrave of Baden; and when Sobieski arrived with his 20,000 Poles, was at the head of a German army of at least 40,000 men, probably 50,000. Vienna was relieved, and the Turks defeated, by the joint forces of Lorraine and Sobieski; and as Lorraine had double the number of men, and was moreover a much better general than Sobieski, he is fully entitled to at least an equal share of the glory. That Lorraine was in reality a better general than the impetuous Pole, though by no means so well adapted for the hero of a romance, was fully shown in the subsequent campaign in Hungary, and is generally admitted by historians. Yet, notwithstanding these stubborn facts, most writers still persist in attributing the glory of delivering Vienna exclusively to Sobieski!!!

and contains a number of portraits of the ancestors of the Imperial family, few of which are likely to arrest a traveller's attention, except those of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Maria Antoinette. The building, however, possesses some historical interest, as having been inhabited by Napoleon in 1809, when the treaty of Schönbrunn was signed here, and by his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, who died here at the age of 21, in 1832, in the same apartment in the l. wing overlooking the garden, and on the same bed, it is said, which his father had occupied. This amiable young prince, who, according to the statement of some writers, lived the life of a prisoner at the court of his grandfather, was in truth the cherished favourite of the late Emperor, brought up with every tenderness and care; and if he was the object of any unusual watchfulness, it was merely with a view of preventing his becoming the victim of some mad scheme of carrying him off to France, and without the least restriction upon his personal liberty.

The gardens behind the palace are laid out in straight walks, long avenues, trimmed and clipped like hedges, to a height of 50 or 60 feet, in the French style, and ornamented with statues and fountains. On a fine Sunday afternoon they are thronged with happy crowds of citizens and their families from Vienna. Stapps, the enthusiastic German student who attempted the life of Napoleon in these gardens, was shot here a few hours afterwards, and buried on the spot. He disdained to beg his life, or it would probably have been spared. At the end of one of the alleys is the Beautiful Fountain, *Schöne Brunnen*, which gives its name to the palace, ornamented with the statue of a nymph.

The *Gloriette*, a temple, with a colonnade of pillars, on the high bank immediately behind the palace, commands a fine view of Vienna.

One of the avenues branching off on the rt., as you enter the garden from the palace, leads to the flower-garden, which has been laid out at great expense. It is, in fact, a botanical treasury, where the most rare plants are to be found. The *palm-house* is very rich, and transports one apparently to the midst of the tropics. The conservatories and forcing-houses (14 in number) are extensive; and the collection of equinoctial plants, especially Brazilian, is very fine. There is a rich and interesting collection of *Alpine Plants*. Close to the Botanic Garden is the *Menagerie*, which, however, is not now kept up on the same footing as formerly, and contains few rare animals. In 1833 there were several camels, originally brought from Constantinople, and bears which had been born on the spot, these animals having been long naturalized here. The accommodation for the animals is better than in London; the bears are provided with a bath.

Outside Schönbrunn Garden, a little way beyond the Botanic Garden, is the village of *Hietzing*, composed chiefly of villas and country houses, which on Sundays is inundated with the ruralising citizens of Vienna. In the churchyard is the monument of a Baroness Pillersdorf, by Canova, and in the Church of *Penzing*, opposite Hietzing, is a fine monument of a Frau von Rottmann, by the Florentine sculptor Finella. The *Casino* of Dommeyer is a house of entertainment, magnificently fitted up, combining restaurant, café, billiard-tables, and a very splendid saloon for dining and music. The cuisine is reputed first-rate. The admission is comparatively high, and the rooms are frequented by persons of the upper classes. It is the practice of parties to come and sup here, listening to the attractive strains of Schröder's band. Thursday and Sunday are the days when the house is usually opened.

LAXENBURG.

The Palace of Laxenburg was the favourite residence and retreat in summer of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and the late Emp. Francis. It can be reached in ¾ hr. by Railway from the Gloggnitzer-Bahnhofe, and forms one of the most agreeable excursions from the metropolis. A long uninterrupted

avenue of trees connects it with the Palace of Schönbrunn. Those who choose to spend a day there will find a tolerable restaurant close to the palace. The gardens are open daily to visitors. The palace, generally called the *Blue House*, built 1600, on the site of a mediæval castle, is shown to strangers, but it is small, and not worth entering.

The pleasure-grounds, or park, are beautifully laid out. They are planted with shrubberies and fine trees, and interspersed with sheets of water: but they have, perhaps, more than enough of rustic bridges, Grecian temples, Chinese pavilions, and Swiss cottages.

A guide is generally to be met with at the entrance, who will conduct you through the labyrinth of walks, taking care that you miss in your progress no one object which he considers curious. To make a selection only from these, it may be enough to mention the Knight's Crypt (Ritter Gruft), in which is a copy of the tomb of Rudolph of Habsburg, formerly at Spires (*Handbook for N. Germany*), the Farm (Meyerei), and the *Knight's Castle*, called also *Franzensburg*. This is a modern antique castle, in the centre of a lake, built in the fashion of a feudal fortress of the middle ages, and approached by means of a flying-bridge, upon which visitors are ferried across. Though there are parts of the interior which remind one more of a Dutch toy-shop than a baronial stronghold—for instance, a miniature dungeon, and a puppet prisoner of wood—still it possesses much that is really ancient and authentic, such as antique Gothic furniture, rich carvings in wood and stone, painted glass, costly cabinets, derived from old castles now ruined, or convents long since suppressed. It may be looked upon as a museum of antiquities of the middle ages; and its curiosities cannot be viewed without much interest. It contains a *Gothic Chapel*, built by Duke Leopold the Glorious, about 1220, at Klosterneuburg, and removed hither 1799. Here is preserved the monstrance which held the Holy Sacrament displayed to Maximilian I., when in his last moments, as it was supposed, on the cliff of the Martinswand, whence he was rescued in the manner detailed in Rte. 212.

In the *Armoury* may be seen the very splendid suit of the Emp. Charles V. The helmet, admirably worked, is covered with bas-reliefs, representing the siege of Troy. The armour of a Mexican emperor. Several full suits of armour for ladies and children. The Emp. Maximilian's armour. The hat worn in several engagements by Charles V. Many Turkish trophies, as horse-tail standards, turbans. Sundry arms of the rebellious peasants, and a figure of their leader, Fadinger (Rte. 195), &c.

The sitting-room of the ladies of the court is hung round with the mantles of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, worn at the installations of the Order; another extremely elegant room is surrounded by marble statues of the most celebrated emperors of Germany.

In one of the apartments of the ground-floor is represented a procession of knights going to the tournament in the time of Maximilian I., taken from good authorities, such as old MSS., paintings, &c., of the period. The Emperor is accompanied by many knights in full armour, and by heralds, and is followed by the priest, the surgeon, and the Todtenwagen, or hearse, to carry off those who might unfortunately be killed in the encounter. In a turret-chamber are portraits of Philip II. of Spain, his son Don Carlos, and his queen Isabel.

From the top of the Donjon Tower a fine view is obtained. In the middle story of it is the Chamber of Torture, said to be a fac-simile of the Justice Chamber actually existing in an old castle somewhere in the Italian Tyrol. In the centre is a circular table, inscribed along its edge with the words "Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos," around which the judges or inquisitors sat. Above the table is a pulley fastened in the roof, to which the prisoner was attached by the arms or legs, and racked to extort confession.

Not far from the castle are the Lists (Turnierplatz), where tournaments are sometimes held, in imitation of the

practice of chivalry, by the young nobles and members of the Imperial family. The Lists are also copied from an ancient example still existing, attached to some castle within the Austrian dominions.

A pretty *Temple* has been erected on a small island in honour of the Empress. It contains a Roman mosaic found at Salzburg.

MÖDLING AND THE BRÜHL, AND ROAD THENCE TO BADEN.

The Railroad to Gratz and Trieste (*Wien-Gloggnitz Eisenbahn*) passes close to Mödling and Schönbrunn, and by Baden. (See Rte. 247.) Trains 6 or 8 times a-day, and more frequently on Sundays and holidays, in 1 hr. *Terminus* beyond the Palace of the Belvedere.

On issuing out of Vienna, at a short distance beyond the Matzleinsdorfer Lines, the Richtstatt (place of execution) is passed, marked by two stones, in which the gallows is set up. Capital executions are very rare here.

The moment the lines are passed the road enters upon a bare and open country; cornfields almost touch the outer walls of Vienna. There are no hedges to divide them, and but a few houses are seen, with the exception of one or two taverns, manufactories, brick-kilns, and the like; in short, the transition from populous streets into the open unornamented country is immediate. l. About 1½ m. from the lines, on the Wienerberg, close to the post-road, stands the *Spinnerin am Kreutz*, a Gothic cross, erected by Crispin Pöllitzer, 1547, and ornamented by him with statues of Crispinus and Crispianus, whence the common people called it *Spinns*-Kreutz, and afterwards Spinnerin-Kreutz; it was repaired at the expense of the town-council, 1599, and then received the 4 existing statues. There is a popular tradition that it got its name from a fair damsel, who vowed, when her lover set out for the Holy Land, to sit and *spin* here till he returned. The view of Vienna from it is one of the best the environs afford. The only defect in it is the concealment of the Danube. About 4 m. further on the road is crossed by the avenue leading from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg.

Meidling Stat., Hetzendorf Stat., Bertholdsdorf Stat.

Mödling Stat. A branch Railway to *Laxenburg* from this; trains in 15 minutes.

Mödling, a village of 2700 Inhab., lying at the foot of the hills, at the entrance of the delightful valley of the Brühl, about 9 m. from Vienna. *Inn:* Hirsch; second-rate, but the best.

The sides of the hills, and the plain itself around the village, are almost entirely occupied by vineyards, which produce a poor wine.

The *Parish Church* of St. Othmar contains a crypt, or subterranean chapel, built in the 13th centy. This church once belonged to the Knights Templars. At the abolition of the order, 40 of them, according to tradition, were murdered here in one hour.

The valley of the Brühl and the surrounding heights belong to Prince John Liechtenstein; and the pleasure-grounds attached to this château, into which the public are most liberally admitted, form the great attraction of Mödling. Behind the church of Mödling run foot-paths, leading up to an old castle, of which a ruined tower remains. It was the family residence (Stammhaus) of the Babenberg Margraves of Austria. Winding walks proceed from this round the shoulder of the hill, through plantations of trees, within view of a most pleasing landscape, extending as far as Vienna, and along the course of the Danube, "like a silver girdle," winding through the plain. After passing several imitations of old ruins, which seem rather unnecessary in a spot surrounded by so many real remains of feudal antiquity, the path conducts to the *Schloss Liechtenstein*, a modern château, inhabited in summer by the family, and containing nothing worth notice. Close to it, however, is the *Alte Schloss*, one of the most ancient baronial strongholds in Austria, and the cradle of the family of Liechtenstein, destroyed by the Turks in one of

their invasions of this country. The recent repairs have not been altogether in conformity with the original plan and character of the building: for instance, the present entrance has been broken through a chamber which was formerly a dungeon. Here, as in many other old castles, is shown the chamber of torture, with rings and staples in its walls, and a trap-door in its floor, the instruments and apparatus of tyranny or justice, but more commonly of the former, in days of yore.

In summer-time these old halls are devoted to the service of a tavern-keeper and restaurateur from Vienna, and parties of pleasure are entertained by him. The spot is much frequented, from the beauty of the views it commands, including the ruins of four or five old castles, all devastated by the Turks; and on account of the agreeable walks in all directions round about.

Those who do not like to walk up the hill to this point from Mödling may proceed hither by the level carriage-road, which traverses the bottom of the valley, between picturesque rocks of limestone, overgrown with underwood, through the village of Vorder Brühl, &c., past the Teufelsmühle, a mill once believed to be haunted. The pleasure-grounds belonging to Prince Liechtenstein extend over the l. side of the valley of the Brühl; and on the summit of one of the hills stands a Doric building, called the Temple of Fame, erected by Prince John Liechtenstein to the memory of five hussars of his regiment, who saved his life, but fell in defending him, at the battle of Aspern: it commands even a more extensive prospect than the heights near Schloss Liechtenstein.

A day may be very agreeably spent in wandering about the beautiful valley of the Brühl, and visiting the various points of view in these grounds. The Weisse Kreutz, at Hinter-Brühl, is said to be a good inn.

Baden may be reached from Mödling by the Railway, or by the following pleasant road:—A carriage-road up the valley of the Brühl leads by Gaden to *Heiligenkreutz*, the oldest Cistercian abbey in Austria, founded by St. Leopold, 1134, an easy ride of 5 hrs. from Vienna. The Cross Church is in an early transitional style of Gothic. The nave and W. end, the dormitory, the *crypt* (Fürstengruft), containing the tombs of the old Babenberg princes, and among them that of Frederick the Warlike, sadly mutilated by the Turks, and the profusely ornamented cloisters, having a side chapel, rich in painted glass, representing St. Leopold and his family, are for the most part as old as the original foundation, and deserve to be viewed. Indeed some of the sarcophagi seem of a still earlier date than that assigned to the foundation. The side chapel in the cloisters is one of those circular or octagonal baptisteries which so many Austrian monasteries have. The chapterhouse is square, in the side of the cloister, and after the Italian style.

In the *Treasury* is preserved the *Kreutz Partikel*, or fragment of the Holy Cross, brought from Palestine (1182) by Leopold V. of Austria, the foe of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. There is a theological seminary attached to the convent, and the pupils are instructed by the monks.

[An excursion to Heiligenkreutz from Vienna may be made as follows: Proceed by Railway to Baden; breakfast there, and see the Baths, &c. Hire a carriage, of which there are plenty, and drive up the Helenenthal, and on to the Abbey of Heiligenkreutz, which visit, and on leaving it walk over the Calvarienberg, sending the carriage to meet you on the other side. Then drive on to Mödling, from whence return by railroad to Vienna. Starting for this excursion by the 8 o'clock morning train, you may return to Vienna for a 5 o'clock dinner.]

The road continues from Heiligenkreutz, through the pleasant valley of Sattelbach and St. Helen, at the extremity of which lies Baden, passing alternately between hills richly wooded, and rocks starting up into bare, grey, precipices; at one time through narrow contracted passes of the valley, at another across meadows of exquisite verdure, occupying the holm-land on the margin of the rivulet. The variety

and beauty of the scenery render this a truly agreeable ride.

Those who wish to explore the fine scenery of the Wienerwald may, instead of returning down the valley, by the Krainerhütten to Baden, go straight on by a good road to the village of Aland, where the road divides into two branches. Of these one goes to the northern part of the Wienerwald and the great post-road; the other south, to Altenmarkt (not to be confounded with Altenmarkt on the border of Styria, Rte. 242). The descent of the Hafnerberg is very picturesque, and in general the country abounds in fine points of view. From Altenmarkt a road leads down the Triestingthal to Pottenstein and the Gloggnitz railway. Another very good road leads up the valley, through an agreeable country, by Kaunberg, Hainfeld, Markt St. Veit, to the Maria Zell road, which it joins at Traisen, near Marktel. (Rte. 245.)

Pottenstein is a village where some manufactures have been attempted, which have not succeeded better than others in Austria. It is more celebrated for its charming scenery and red grapes (Wälsche Trauben). A beautiful road follows a long valley, lying S.W. of Pottenstein, called the Grabenweg, to the top, where it crosses a ridge called the Hals (neck), which divides it from the next valley, down which the road conducts to Bernitz. The view of the Schneeberg and other Alps, with the intermediate country, from the Hals, is truly magnificent.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Emp. Francis on the crest of the Hals. There could not be a finer situation.

From Bernitz a road goes down the vale of the Piesting to the Gloggnitz railway. The first part of the scenery is pretty, though it bears the unappropriate name of Oede (desert). The road on the other hand is continued up the Piestingthal to Gutenstein.

Gutenstein, the seat of Count Hoyos, is a modern house, not very well placed, in the midst of meadows, surrounded by mountains, and liable to floods. The grounds are well laid out and nicely kept. The trees of the black fir species are remarkably large: one, called Carolinensbaum, is primus inter pares. The Piesting here divides into three torrents: the left, or Steina Piesting, is boarded over, like a floor, from rock to rock; the right, or Lenga Piesting, affords beautiful rambles and views. The main valley is called Klosterthal.

BADEN.—HELENENTHAL.—THE SCHNEEBERG.

The Gloggnitz railroad (see Rte. 247) conveys passengers to Baden Stat. in 1 hr. from Vienna. A fiacre may be hired for the day's excursion, to return in the evening, for 6 or 8 gulden Münz.

The most agreeable, though the longest, road to Baden is that by Mödling, Heiligenkreutz, and the Vale of St. Helen (see above). The direct post route lies along the post-road to Gratz as far as Neudorf (*Inn:* Post). About 3 m. beyond Neudorf, near the village of Guntramsdorf, we turn aside to the rt., and reach, in about 4 m. more,

Baden.—Inns: Stadt Wien; Hirsch; Löwe. There is a good *Café* at the Railway Stat.

Baden is famous for good bread, especially for a sort of roll called Kipfel. A large dairy supplies the guests with the most delicious fresh milk for their coffee.

Baden, a town of 4500 Inhab., on the Schwächat, lies in the midst of vineyards, at the foot of the Styrian Alps, about 14 m. from Vienna. It was known to the Romans by the name of Thermæ Cetiæ. Created and supported by the celebrity of its mineral waters, it consists almost entirely of lodging-houses, *pensions*, and baths.

During the life of the Emp. Francis, while the Court was at Baden, the concourse of people was so great that it was prudent to bespeak apartments beforehand. It is now comparatively deserted; still on Sundays and holidays from 10,000 to 12,000 strangers sometimes assemble here from Vienna.

The stranger may visit one or other of the public baths (the Sauerhof, for instance) to see the mode of bathing

in company; the château and grounds of Weilburg; explore the ruined castles and winding footpaths in the Valley of Helen, and join the morning and evening promenades; having done this, he will have exhausted the chief sights of Baden, and need not tarry longer. *Fiacres* abound here, and are very useful, since the pretty scenery and the Valley of Helen are a long way from the inns.

The Emperor, the Archduke Albert, and many of the nobility have palaces here. Public balls are given in the Redoute, in the Chiosk, an assembly-room built in the Turkish style, and Casino; and, during the season, performances take place in the Theatre here.

"The warm springs, loaded with sulphur, and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, issue from beneath a low eminence of dolomite limestone, which some years ago was only bare rock, but is now clothed with artificial groves, and hewn out into romantic walks. Not a few who, though in perfect health, take a strange pleasure in being in such a crowd, use the bath together, males and females mixed promiscuously, and sit, or move slowly about, for an hour or two, up to the neck in the steaming water. The ladies enter and depart by one side, and the gentlemen by another; but in the bath itself there is no separation: nay, politeness requires that a gentleman, when he sees a lady moving, or attempting to move, alone, shall offer himself as her supporter during the aquatic promenade. There is no silence or dulness; everything is talk and joke. There is a gallery above, for the convenience of those who choose to be only spectators of the motley crowd; but it is impossible to hold out long against the heat."—*Russell.*

The waters of Baden have a temperature of from 27° to 30° Reaumur. They are most efficacious in certain diseases of the skin, and cases of gout and rheumatism. They resemble in their effects those of Aix-la-Chapelle, but are less powerful. The springs are very numerous, and are almost exclusively used for bathing. The Ursprung, or principal spring, rises at the foot of the Calvarienberg. The best and most elegant *Baths* are those of the Sauerhof, the Frauenbad, and the Carolinenbad. They are for the most part what are called Society Baths (Gesellschafts, or Voll-Bäder), in which ladies and gentlemen bathe together, attired in ample white dressing-gowns: the Herzogsbad is large enough to accommodate 150 persons at once. The balconies around the bath render it accessible for those who do not bathe, and are usually filled with friends of the bathers, with whom an uninterrupted conversation is kept up. The hours for bathing are from 4 to 10 in the morning. Private baths may also be had at all hours of the day.

The principal promenade is the Park, or Theresiengarten. It is the usual place of resort in the forenoon, and affords the attraction of a good band of music. After dinner, about 3 o'clock, everybody, whether sick or sound, repairs to the Helenenthal (Valley of Helen), about a mile out of the town; a charming spot, though its beauties have, perhaps, been a little exaggerated. Its scenery has been compared to that of Matlock.

On entering the valley, on the left is perceived the handsome modern palace of the late Archduke Charles, called Schloss Weilburg, in which the amiable veteran usually passed the summer. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Above it, within the grounds, stands the ruined castle of Rauheneck, which has been made accessible by paths and strong ladders; and farther off, another smaller castle, Scharfeneck. The opposite (rt.) side of the valley is similarly guarded by an old ruin, called Rauhenstein, the owners of which were robber-knights, whose boldness rose to such a pitch that they did not scruple to stop and rob, on the high road, the carriage of the Empress of Maximilian I., a piece of audacity which led to the destruction of their stronghold. The bottom of the valley, and the borders of the stream of the Schwächat, which flows through it, are planted with shady avenues, and intersected with walks, along which a motley crowd, composed of all classes, make

their promenade; while the refreshments of coffee and ices are afforded by numerous little cafés. The Schwächat is here traversed by a species of dam (Rechen), by which the timber floated down from the forests which cover the mountains near its sources is collected (§ 111).

The woody sides of the valley are intersected in all directions by paths, so that the pedestrian who seeks retirement may wander pleasantly for hours among the heights, where the hum of the busy crowds below will only reach his ear by fits and starts. The old ruined hill-forts above mentioned are most excellent points of view.

A rock, called the Urtelstein, which formerly barred all progress up the vale of Helen, has been perforated by a tunnel, and a capital smooth macadamised road has been carried through it. It leads to the convent of Heiligenkreutz (p. 224), a distance of 8 m., and thence through the Brühl to Mödling, and to many other pleasing excursions, which visitors to Baden usually explore.

The castle of Merkenstein, the seat of Count Münch Bellinghausen, the former President of the Germanic Diet, forms a pleasant excursion from Baden, from which it is distant about 8 m. Here is a pretty Swiss cottage, on the lawn before which stand two remarkably fine Constantinople nut-trees, which must be of great age, and respecting the planting of which various stories are told. The black firs are also very fine. The road passes Vöslau, Gainfahren, and Hadelhof. The ruins are highly picturesque, and are carefully preserved: the deep dungeon is very remarkable, and the Thiergarten (Park) is worth notice. There is probably a short footway over the hills to Merkenstein.

A longer excursion, but most interesting, may be made to the top of the *Schneeberg*. By taking the railway you are in the midst of scenery not to be surpassed in Britain, in 5 hours from Vienna. (See Rte. 247.)

NUSSDORF. — THE LEOPOLDSBERG AND KAHLENBERG.—KLOSTERNEUBURG.—GREIFENSTEIN.

The wooded heights of the Wienerwald, on the N.W. of Vienna, include some charming scenery, and command most extensive views of the city and the Danube. No one should visit Vienna without exploring these heights and recesses. Two of the most striking situations near Vienna are occupied by the country houses, called after the names of their builders, though now in other hands, Galitzenberg and Kobentzelberg, both on the eastern flank of these hills. The best point of view, upon the whole, is the Leopoldsberg. Those who are pressed for time may content themselves with scaling it, and then return, which will not take up more than 3 or 4 hours. The entire excursion, however, deserves a day to be devoted to it, and it will assuredly be gratifying. The traveller may go by way of *Döbling* (where Mr. Arthaber's villa and collection of modern paintings may be viewed) and return by Kloster-Neuburg and Nussdorf, or *vice versâ*.

Quitting Vienna by the Nussdorf lines, where hackney-coaches and omnibuses (Stellwägen) may always be found, we proceed along a road neither good nor interesting, bordered by shabby houses, to Nussdorf (*Inns:* the Rose; das Kaffeehaus, a tavern at the water-side, much frequented), a small village of 2000 Inhab., at the mouth of the small arm of the Danube which flows past the walls of Vienna. Here is the quay or landing-place of the steamers of the Upper Danube, which start every morning early, and arrive between 3 and 4 P.M. Nussdorf is about 1½ m. from the summit of the Leopoldsberg. Beyond Nussdorf the road approaches the Danube, and continues by the side of it for a considerable distance, passing between it and the base of the Leopoldsberg. They who intend to ascend the hill may stop at the little village of Kahlenberger Dörfl, where they will find a steep and stony foot-path striking directly upwards. Those who are

not good climbers may find a more gradual but circuitous way.

The *Leopoldsberg*, 824 ft. high, is the last eminence of the chain of the Wienerwald (Mons Cetius), which, branching off from the Alps of Styria, and embracing one side of the plain on which Vienna stands, stretches out like a cape or promontory, and descends abruptly towards the Danube. On a projecting ledge, about half-way up the hill, a wooden summer-house, called the Belvedere, has been erected, overhanging the river. It commands a very fine and most extensive view. The towers of Presburg, 40 m. off, and even the foremost eminences of the more distant Carpathians, are discernible, it is said, in clear weather. Vienna is seen to great advantage. The majestic spire of St. Stephen's, rising against the sky, is a beautiful object; but the striking feature of the view is the Danube, the monarch of European rivers, which even here is larger than any in Britain, and rolls its rapid and mighty stream at your feet, hurrying along vast floats of wood and heavy-laden barges on its broad bosom. A little below Nussdorf it is split into various small streams by a number of wooded islands, and is crossed by the wooden bridges, over which run the Rail and high roads from Vienna to Prague. Its windings may be traced for a short distance: it is then partly concealed by the dense mass of foliage which covers the islands, and only appears here and there, in flashes or sheets, among the forests, wherever a bend in its course exposes a reach to view. The battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram, were fought on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite to these islands. Wagram is at some distance from the river. The vast expanse of the river above Nussdorf, and the rapidity with which its current sweeps onward, are very striking; but it is very shallow, and, being spread out over so wide a surface, often leaves bare large unsightly banks of gravel. Looking across the river, the Railways to Brunn and Stockerau appear; while up the stream the town and monastery of Klosterneuburg are seen to advantage; and nearer, on the opposite side of the river, is the Hill of Bisamberg, which produces one of the best Austrian wines. The Leopoldsberg receives its name from the Austrian Margrave who built a castle on its summit, which has now disappeared. A small church and rude tavern occupy its site.

Those who desire a continuation of the same prospect may ascend the loftier top of the adjoining *Kahlenberg;* but though the view be more extensive, it can hardly be considered more striking than that from the Leopoldsberg. It was on the slopes of the Kahlenberg that John Sobieski encamped with the army of brave Poles, whom he led to succour Vienna from the Turks. On the morning of the 12th Sept. 1683, the Christian banners were descried from the walls of the straitened city, floating on these heights. That very day the Turks were attacked and routed.

The inhabitants of Vienna repair in flocks to the Kahlenberg on Sundays, and ascend its heights in order to enjoy the prospect and the fresh air. The building on the summit was originally a convent, founded by Ferdinand II., suppressed by Joseph II., afterwards a summer residence of the Prince de Ligne, who died and is buried here. Mozart composed a part of the Zauberflöte in the inn (Casino). The Leopoldsberg and Kahlenberg now belong to Prince Liechtenstein. A footpath leads along the shoulder of the hill and among the vineyards down to Klosterneuburg. By the high road at the side of the Danube, the distance is about 3 m.

KLOSTERNEUBURG is a lifeless town of 3800 Inhab., about 9 m. from Vienna. Its large Augustine *Monastery* is one of the richest and oldest in Austria; the existing edifice was commenced upon a scale of great magnificence in 1730, by the Emp. Charles VI., who intended to occupy a part of it as his own residence, but it includes portions of an earlier date. It has the appearance of being half ruined, though only half finished; but a small portion of the building, including the library

and staircase, has been resumed and completed. The view, from the apartments of the prior, over the Danube is very fine.

Before the church is a beautiful *Gothic cross*, richly decorated in the best taste, called the Everlasting Light, because a lamp was burned before it for many ages: it was erected in 1381, in remembrance of a great plague. The Gothic *Church* is injured internally by being covered with stucco, and is not worth notice in itself. The altar of the Virgin is decorated with a front (*antipendium*) of *Niello* plates, executed by Nicholas of Verdun for Prior Werner, between 1168 and 1186, remarkable as being among the earliest specimens of the art of engraving known, being 150 years before Finiguerra. The metal plates, 51 in number, are etched with bible subjects. The cloisters are older than the ch. (1271) and of good Gothic: contiguous to them lie the polygonal chapel of St. Agnes and the ancient chapterhouse, now the burial chapel of St. Leopold and his descendants, containing his relics in an enamelled shrine, and 3 windows of painted glass of the 13th centy. Leopold was the 6th Babenberg margrave of Austria (1096–1136). He was buried at Mölk; and although the usual number of miracles were said to have been worked at his tomb, it was not until repeated applications had been made to Rome for upwards of two centuries that he was finally canonized by Pope Innocent VIII. in 1485. His body was removed from Mölk and placed here 1506. Among the relics shown are the stump of a tree and a veil which, according to the legend, is the veil of Leopold's wife, the Margravine Agnes, which was carried away by the wind one day as she stood with her husband on the top of the Leopoldsberg, meditating on the site of a monastery which she was bent on founding. The veil long defied all search; until, nine years afterwards, it was discovered by Leopold whilst he was hunting, hanging, uninjured by wind and weather, on an elder-tree, on the spot where Klosterneuburg now stands, which was regarded as being thus miraculously pointed out for the erection of the monastery. In 1616, Maximilian, Grandmaster of the Teutonic Order and son of the Emp. Maximilian II., placed the Archducal coronet of Austria on the shrine of St. Leopold and implored the saint to keep it in his holy custody. Since this the coronet has been kept in the convent: it was removed to Vienna by Joseph II., but restored by his successor, Leopold II., 1790. On the summit of one of the towers is a copy of it, of gigantic dimensions, made of copper. The convent *Library* is very considerable, containing 25,000 vols. and 400 MSS., together with a cabinet of old German paintings, medals, natural history; and in the *Treasury* are preserved the plate and jewels belonging to the monastery, including a cup made out of gold found in the gravel of the Danube. In the extensive cellars belonging to the convent is kept and sold the wine of Klosterneuburg, the produce of vineyards belonging to the monastery, which constitute its chief wealth and source of revenue. Klosterneuburg is the station of the corps of pontonniers, whose flotilla for the service of the Danube is kept here.

About 4 m. beyond Klosterneuburg is the picturesque ruined Castle of *Greifenstein*, planted on the summit of a sandstone rock. It is well worth visiting, although the story of its having been the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion is utterly without foundation. Near the door of the Donjon-keep is the mark of a claw imprinted deep in the rock, it is said, by a griffin (whence the name, Griffin-stone). The walls of the tower are 5 ft. thick: in the floor is a trap-door, and beneath it a dismal vault, enclosing a cage of timber, in which prisoners were once confined. The view from this tower of the forest-clad banks of the Danube, and its feudal castles at intervals overlooking it, is striking.

The pedestrian has no occasion to return from the Kahlenberg by Nussdorf; he may vary his route back to Vienna by proceeding along the ridge of the Kobenzelberg, through the shady wood called Krapfenwäldchen, to the village of Grinzing, whence there is a

carriage-road and numerous conveyances to Vienna: or, instead of passing through Grinzing, he may proceed on to Himmel (Heaven), a height laid out in beautiful gardens and pleasure-grounds, which commands one of the finest views near Vienna. He may also cross the Danube in a small steamboat from Greifenstein to a landing-place on the rt. bank, within a few minutes' walk from Spielern, a station on the Stockerau branch of the *Nordbahn*, and may thus reach Vienna in little more than an hour.

DORNBACH.

Another interesting point for ascending the Wienerwald hills is Dornbach, about 3 m. W. of Vienna. The road thither passes the valley of Hernals, whose Church and Calvary are resorted to as a place of pilgrimage by the inhabitants of Vienna, during Lent, and on the 24th of August, the anniversary (Kirchweih) of the foundation of the church.

It occupies about ¾ hour to drive from Vienna to the village of Dornbach (*Inn:* Kaiserinn von Österreich), in which the villa of Prince Schwarzenberg, originally the property of the Austrian General Lacy, is situated. The beautiful park, 6 m. in circuit, extends behind the house a distance of 2 or 3 m.: it is liberally thrown open to the public, and is accessible for carriages. It occupies a nook or recess in the midst of the Wienerwald hills, whose slopes are clad with beech-wood, traversed in all directions by shady paths. In one of the groves is the tomb of Lacy and his nephew Brown. In another spot is a small menagerie and aviary, and beyond it, at the very extremity of the grounds, from the top of the hill called the *Aussicht*, a fine view is obtained along the backbone of the Kobenzelberg ridge, of the winding Danube, of part of Vienna, and, on the l., of the vineyards of Weidling. It is, however, secondary in beauty to the prospect from the Leopoldsberg. Refreshments may be had on the top of this hill.

The inhabitants of Vienna pride themselves much on their *rural retreats* in the numerous villages around that city; but to the eye of an Englishman they appear to differ little from town houses. They are almost invariably built in a row, close to the road or street, without a hedge or garden to shelter them from the intolerable dust or remove them from the noise.

ROUTE 196.

THE DANUBE (C).—PASSAU TO LINZ.

*** Preliminary information respecting the voyage down the Danube will be found in Rtes. 175 and 180. Passau is described in Rte. 180.

Steamer daily in summer in 8 or 9 hrs., ascending in 24 to 30 hrs.; every other day in March, April, and October. The steamer reaches Passau from Ratisbon about 1 P.M.

Steam-navigation has somewhat changed the aspect of the banks of the Danube since the following beautiful lines were written:—

"Adieu the woods and water's side,
Imperial Danube's rich domain!
Adieu the grotto, wild and wide,
The rocks abrupt, and grassy plain!
For pallid Autumn once again
Hath swell'd each torrent of the hill;
Her clouds collect, her shadows sail,
And watery winds that sweep the vale
Grow loud and louder still.

Yes, I have loved thy wild abode,
Unknown, unplough'd, untrodden shore;
Where scarce the woodman finds a road,
And scarce the fisher plies an oar;
For man's neglect I love thee more;

That art nor avarice intrude
To tame thy torrent's thunder-shock,
Or prune thy vintage of the rock,
Magnificently rude.

Unheeded spreads thy blossom'd bud
Its milky bosom to the bee;
Unheeded falls along the flood
Thy desolate and aged tree.
Forsaken scene! how like to thee
The fate of unbefriended worth!
Like thine her fruit dishonour'd falls;
Like thee, in solitude she calls
A thousand treasures forth."—CAMPBELL.

[PASSAU, in Rte. 180.]

The rt. bank of the Danube from the Inn (Œnus) to Mons Cetius (the Kahlenberg) formed the boundary-line of the Roman province *Noricum Ripense*, also called "Supercilium Istri," the brow of the Danube; the opposite bank is styled, by Tacitus, Frons Germaniæ.

There is not a more lovely scene in the whole course of the Danube than that which the traveller looks back upon after quitting the quay at Passau, and passing the sharp angle of the promontory in front of which the Inn and Danube meet. The two noble vistas formed by the Inn and Danube, up which the view extends to a considerable distance, divide the town itself into three clusters of buildings. On the l. rises the double-towered church of Mariahilf, and on the rt. the feudal towers and straggling battlements of the fortress Oberhaus sweep down the rock to the junction of the Danube and black Ilz. For nearly 2 m. the l. bank is lined with piles of trunks of trees, which have been floated down the Ilz from the Bohemian mountains, and are collected here in readiness to be transported to Vienna. The first bend of the river that hides Passau from view presents an extraordinary change of scene; in an instant you are transported into the middle of a silent solitude far removed to all appearance from the city's busy hum, and surrounded on all sides by steep mountains clad with dark woods. The river spreads itself out into the dimensions of a lake, within a well-wooded amphitheatre of hills, which so close it in on all sides that for some time it appears uncertain in which direction it is destined to find exit. Here and there sequestered ravines, with cottages or small villages nestling in the mouth of them, are disclosed to view.

Below Passau the rt. bank of the Danube is Austrian, the l. Bavarian, as far as Engelhardzell.

The first building that attracts notice, after losing sight of Passau, is

rt. The castle of Krempelstein, peering out of a fir forest on the summit of a rock. It belonged to the Bishops of Passau, who levied tolls from it on all vessels. It is also sometimes called Das Schneiderschlösschen, from a story attached to it of a poor tailor, who, in attempting to throw the carcase of a goat from the walls, lost his balance, and fell into the river along with it.

l. Hafnerzell, or Oberzell, a Bavarian village, near which, at Griesbach, black-lead (graphite) is found. This mineral is intermixed with clay to form crucibles, which are largely manufactured here and sent to all parts of the world. They owe to the black-lead the power of resisting great heat. The china manufactories of Vienna and Munich are supplied with porcelain clay from this neighbourhood. "For nearly 30 m. below Passau the Danube runs between lofty hills of the most romantic appearance. They are clothed to the top with dark Cimbrian pine, and ruined castles make their frequent appearance in the midst of these forests. The course of the river is most tortuous, and very frequently the stern of the vessel is directed to the opposite point of the compass from that towards which it had pointed a few minutes before. The beauty of this pass is unequalled, excepting, perhaps, by that of the Hudson through the highlands in the state of New York."—*L. S.*

rt. Viechtenstein was the castle of the robber counts of Wasserburg.

Below Grünau a reef of rocks in the bed of the river produces a rapid; and one of them, called the Joachimstein, or Jochenstein, rising out of the midst of the stream, bears the arms of Bavaria on one side, and of Austria on the other.

The exact boundary between the

two countries is marked by a line or avenue cut through the forest, and running up a hill on the l. bank, under the Tower of Ried, and nearly opposite.

rt. Engelhardzell.—*Inn:* Hirsch, a pothouse, sorry accommodation, and chiefly resorted to by bargemen. This is the station of the Austrian custom-house, but the luggage is usually examined at Linz. The Cistercian convent attached to the church, called Angelorum Cella, in the middle ages, is now converted into a château of the Prince Wrede. Cretinism and goître are very prevalent on the banks of the river in this neighbourhood, and many pitiful objects present themselves to the traveller, seeking alms.

The valley of the Danube becomes rather wider immediately below Engelhardzell; its banks are thickly wooded and picturesque.

l. Ranariedl, a white castle, still inhabited, at the entrance of a pretty Swiss-looking valley, with a village below.

l. Before you are out of sight of it, Marsbach, another castle, consisting of a tower, with a modern house near it, appears in view.

l. The square tower of the ruined castle of Hayenbach, stands on the neck of a remarkable promontory formed by a bend of the Danube so abrupt that its waters flow in exactly opposite directions on the two sides of it. The river scours round the base of this point of rock with prodigious rapidity, and with a roar like that of a cataract.

rt. Opposite the point of this promontory is the Mill of Schlägen, from which a footpath runs to Aschach, avoiding the windings of the river, and not one quarter of the distance by water. On turning round this corner the river, contracted to nearly half its previous width, enters a *majestic defile*, not 200 yds. wide, shut in by wooded mountains almost precipitous, and varying between 600 and 1000 ft. in height. The sinuosities of its course are so complicated that within the space of 12 or 15 m. it flows towards all 4 points of the compass. The current, increased in force by being pent up, boils and rages over the rocks, forming rapids and whirlpools. Planché gives it a preference over the grandest views up the Rhine, an opinion which may be liable to be disputed, since there is certainly considerable monotony in the wild solitudes and dark unvarying fir woods of the gorge of the Danube below Passau. The castles also are at long intervals apart, and far less picturesque than those on the Rhine.

l. The only level space in this ravine large enough to allow room for a village is at the influx of the streams of the great and little Mühl or Michl, between which stands Ober and Unter Mühl. The great Mühl is crossed at its mouth by a *Rechen* (§ 111), or grating of wood, to collect the timber floated down it from the vast Bohemian forests situated around its headwaters, and belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg.

l. The *Castle of Neuhaus*, a vast edifice, high up on the hill-side, with an advanced tower lower down, called the Zollthurm, was the seat of the Counts of Schaumburg, a family which became extinct in 1559, and which was so powerful at one time as to make war upon the Dukes of Austria. Like other robber-knights of the 13th and 14th centuries, they exacted heavy dues from all the vessels that passed their stronghold, and in the event of resistance made no scruple to sink them. During the invasion of the Turks, in 1529, the castle served as an asylum to the women and children of the surrounding district.

The defile ceases a little beyond Neuhaus, and the banks subside into a plain, disclosing to view a distant prospect of the Traunstein and Alps of Salzburg.

rt. Aschach (*Inn:* Sonne; steam-passengers have to pass the night here sometimes), a village with a château belonging to Count Harrach. During the Peasants' rebellion, which broke out in this neighbourhood in 1625, it was the head-quarters of the rebels, who endeavoured to close the passage of the Danube by a chain 600 ft. long, every link of which weighed 20 lbs., which they compelled the town of

Steyer to furnish them with. A Bavarian flotilla, however, bringing provisions to the garrison at Linz, succeeded without difficulty in breaking through the impediment.

rt. Behind Aschach rise the ruins of the *Castle of Schaumburg*, cradle of the ancient family of that name, which once owned the whole valley of the Danube, from Passau nearly to this spot. They were also the lords of Neuhaus.

l. Landshaag.

Below this commences an archipelago of islands. The channel of the river between them is constantly changed by moving banks of sand and gravel, so that the navigation hereabouts is intricate in the extreme.

rt. Efferding, a village on the post-road (Rte. 195), about 1½ m. from the river. It was here that Pappenheim defeated the rebellious peasants, 3000 of whom were slain. (See p. 184.)

l. Ottensheim, a village nearly opposite.

rt. The Bernardine Convent of Wilhering, built for the most part since the fire in 1733, also on the post-road.

The Danube now appears to cut through a chain of mountains which descend to the water's edge in nearly vertical cliffs. The approach to Linz is announced, even before the town itself appears in view, by the round towers of the fortification, and by two stout loopholed walls of masonry descending the steep bank on both sides, and serving to defend this approach to the town.

l. The citadel and church on the summit of the Pöstlingberg are conspicuous above all other objects, and from a considerable distance. Soon after the wooden bridge appears in sight, Linz itself, with the castle on a high rock overlooking the river, and

l. The suburb of Urfahr.

rt. LINZ is described in Rte. 195.

ROUTE 197.

THE DANUBE (D).—LINZ TO VIENNA.

*** For preliminary information see Rtes. 175 and 180.

Steamboats every day between Linz and Vienna—call at Grein, Yps, Pechlarn, Mölk, and Stein. Distance by the river, 126 Eng. m. Fares, 1st cabin, 8 fl. Münz; 2nd, 5 fl. 20 kr. In ascending, the fare is reduced to 6 fl. and 4 fl. The transport of carriages from Nussdorf, the halting-place of the steamers on the Danube to Vienna, is included in the fare paid for them. The steamers descend in 8 to 10 hrs., and ascend in 24 or 30. Starting at 7 A.M. they reach Nussdorf at 4 P.M. They are provided with a separate cabin for ladies. Good table-d'hôte on board.

The scenery of this part of the Danube is highly interesting, especially in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Strudel and Wirbel, at Mölk, and at Dürrenstein.

The first part of the voyage from Linz is dull, the banks of the river being flat, and for some distance scarcely any place of note or interest is passed. The Danube is divided by willow-clad islands and beds of bare gravel into so many arms that none but a skilful boatman can choose the right course.

l. Steyeregg lies concealed behind a wooded island; its castle, partly in ruins, above the village, alone is visible from the water.

rt. Nearly opposite it the river Traun pours its beryl-green waters into the Danube, and flows onwards for a considerable distance without intermingling with the muddy flood of the main river. Zizelau, at its mouth, is the port for the salt-vessels from Gmunden, Hallstadt, &c. About 8 m. up the Traun lies Ebelsberg (p. 187).

rt. The Monastery of St. Florian

and the square château of Tillysburg, with its 4 corner turrets, may be discerned above the trees in the distance. (Rte. 195, p. 187). On an island in the middle of the stream is planted the Castle of Spielberg, near a dangerous rapid called Saurüssel. Its owners, robber-knights, profited by its situation to attack all vessels just as the crews were occupied with the dangers of the navigation.

l. Mauthhausen, a village and salt depôt, lies opposite the mouth of the river Enns. The town was burned by the Emp. Barbarossa, because its inhabitants exacted toll from the pilgrims who passed down the Danube on their way to join the third Crusade.

rt. The high tower of the town of Enns is visible for a considerable distance (p. 187). One of the stations of the Roman fleet appointed to watch and guard the Danube was Lauriacum, at the mouth of the Enns. This river divides Upper from Lower Austria. The fall of the Danube from this to the frontier of Hungary amounts to 348 ft., or 10 ft. in a Germ. m.

rt. The Castle of Nieder-Walsee, with its tall square tower, attached to a modern château and massive round keep, is the first object of interest which presents itself at the river-side. It stands on a rock, round which the current roars and rushes with great impetuosity. It once belonged to Field-Marshal Daun, the antagonist of Frederick the Great, sometimes called the Austrian Fabius.

Below this the river, after making a sudden bend, again approaches the mountains near Ardagger, and enters a very picturesque defile, in the midst of which lies the poor village of

l. Grein, surmounted by the castle of Greinberg, both belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Below Grein the river bursts through the granitic chain of hills, and a rapid called Greiner Schwall is passed. From this the gorge rapidly contracts, till the river-bed is but a quarter of its former width, and the mountains on each side gradually become higher, until, in the immediate vicinity of the Strudel and Wirbel, the grandest objects in the composition of a landscape are concentrated—forests feathering down from the mountain-tops to the water's-edge, dark and gloomy in summer, in autumn enlivened with tinges of yellow, red, and russet brown; 3 or 4 picturesque castles in view at once; and a river, at one moment dark and deep, at another white and foaming over rocks: so that this spot yields to no other scene in the whole course of the Danube, except the famous pass between Orsova and the Iron Gate on the borders of Hungary and Wallachia (Rte. 284).

About 1½ m. below Grein the pent-up river is met by a rocky island, called Werth, on which is the ruined castle of Werfenstein. The highest point of the island, a bold precipitous rock, is crowned by the old watch-tower of the castle and a large stone crucifix. Opposite, on the

l. Is the village of Struden, with the ruins of a castle of the same name.

Werth island divides the river into two arms; the southern arm is too shallow, even when the river is high, for the passage of barges; the northern arm has 3 currents caused by 2 parallel reefs of rocks only visible when the river is low. The outer current, called the *Wildwasser*, has too tortuous a course along the l. bank of the river to be navigated without danger: the middle current, called the *Wildriss*, is the best passage when the river is high: the inner current, called the *Strudel*, which runs along Werth island, is the usual passage for steamers and barges. The most dangerous part of the *Strudel* is, or rather *was*, a rapid from 30 to 40 ft. broad and 500 ft. in length, with a fall of about 3 ft. In the last century scarcely a year passed without barges being lost in it, but in 1778 operations were commenced for improving the bed of the river, and were continued at intervals until 1845, in the spring of which year, the river being unusually low, skilful engineers were employed in blasting the few rocks that still caused any serious impediment to the navigation. The *Strudel* has thus been deprived both of its terrors and of its romance, and is now

passed without the slightest difficulty or danger.

About ¾ m. below the Strudel, a bold rock, the *Hausstein*, crowned also by an old watch-tower, rises out of the middle of the river. Between this rock and the Strudel there was formerly a dangerous whirlpool, called the *Wirbel*, caused by the rapid currents of the river meeting below Werth island and being deflected by the Hausstein. It was 50 ft. in diameter, with a funnel in the centre about 4 ft. deep. The Strudel and Wirbel were the Scylla and Charybdis of the Danubian boatmen. No sooner was the latter passed than a small boat used to put off from the l. bank, near the village of St. Nicholas, bearing on its prow the image of the Virgin, and inscribed with the words, "for your preservation," and rowed by one who carried an alms-box, into which most persons dropped a trifle.

The phenomenon of the whirlpool was accounted for by ancient geographers, and among them by Sebastian Munster, in a manner which will appear absurd in the present day. They imagined a bottomless hole in the bed of the river, which swallowed up everything thrown into it. Another theory supposed that the waters of the Danube here found a subterranean passage into the Lake of Neusiedel, some hundred m. off in Hungary. Not fewer than 5 castles lined this dangerous part of the river, within a few hundred yards of each other, and were once occupied by robber-knights and fresh-water wreckers, attracted by a position so advantageous to their trade. Several of these were destroyed by Rudolph of Habsburg, but robber-knights continued to have strongholds on the Danube, as well as in most parts of Germany, until the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., when they were finally extirpated. Many dismal legends are connected with these castles. A tower which stood on the Langenstein has been haunted since the 11th century by the Black Monk! The Austrian engineers have destroyed the *Wirbel* as effectually as Rudolph and Maximilian destroyed the *Raubrittern*; the only signs of a whirlpool at present being the rapid and somewhat tumultuous and eddying course of the river until the steamer has passed the Hausstein.

The ravine continues for a considerable distance, and the river flows through it with a deep and steady current.

l. In the gorge of a mountain stands the round tower of Sarmingstein.

rt. The summit of a high hill is crowned by the ruins of Freienstein, formerly the stronghold of one of the robber-knights. At the foot of this hill are the granite-quarries from which Vienna is supplied with paving-stones. At length the hills begin to sink and recede, and a more open country appears in view near the Castle of

l. Persenbeug, a favourite summer retreat of the late Emp. Francis. A castle has stood here from very ancient times, but, excepting a part of the foundations, the existing edifice is not older than 1617. It has a pretty garden. A barge-owner and builder of Persenbeug, Matthias Feldmüller, is in the habit of despatching yearly up the stream to Ratisbon 350 barges, and 850 with 25 rafts down to Vienna and Pesth; he employs 250 bargemen and 115 horses.

rt. Nearly a mile below it is the village of Ips (*Pons Isidis* of the Romans?), surrounded with old walls and high towers; and, lower down, the river Ips joins the Danube. The 2 towers of the *Church of Maria Taferl* here appear in sight, though, owing to the sinuosities of the river, it takes an hour's rowing to reach the foot of the heights on which they stand.

rt. Sausenstein (Roaring-rock), ruins of a Cistercian Abbey, burned by the French in 1809.

l. The village of Marbach, and above it, on the top of the hill, the *Pilgrimage Church of Maria Taferl* (Mary of the little table), built in 1661. It receives its name from a miracle-working image of the Virgin, originally attached to an old oak, beneath whose branches the peasantry of the surrounding country, after offering up their prayers for a good harvest, used

once a year to feast at a stone table (Taferl). In the course of years, when the oak-tree had fallen into decay, a peasant took it into his head to cut down the unsightly trunk, but the first blow of his axe, though aimed at the tree, struck his foot. On looking up he saw, for the first time, the image; and, becoming penitent for his wanton act, was, by the interposition of the image, miraculously cured of the wound he had inflicted on himself. Its reputation has continued ever since, and the church is at present frequented every year, in the month of Sept., by pilgrims from all parts, varying in number from 50,000 to 130,000 (§ 66).

The summit of the high hill, "the earth o'ergazing mountain," on which the church stands, is indeed calculated to excite feelings of devotion in the breast, as the eye wanders over the enchanting prospect commanded from thence. In the foreground the mighty river, rich fields of corn, vineyards, and gardens; and, in the distance, the snowy range of Styrian and Salsburg Alps, the Schneeberg, Ötscher, Priel, and Dachstein, raising their white peaks against the southern horizon.

rt. Outlet of the river Erlaf, which floats down much timber from the forests of Mariazell and the Styrian mountains.

rt. Gross-Pechlarn, one of the oldest places in Austria, which is said to have been in possession of the Margraves Rüdiger I. and II. between the years 916 and 943. Rüdiger of Pechlarn (Bechlâren), a famous hero of the Nibelungen, cannot be identified with either of these personages, though there is probably some legendary connection between them. The reader of that fine old German poem need not be reminded how Etzel (Attila) sent Rüdiger to Worms to fetch Chriemhilde, and how "der guote Rüedigêr" and Etzel's fair bride rode, with a gallant train, along the rt. bank of the Danube from Passau to Mölk (Medeliche) and Vienna.

l. The village of Klein-Pechlarn.

l. Weideneck, a ruined castle, distinguished by its 2 tall battlemented towers, planted on a bare granite rock, out of which it seems to grow, washed by the Danube.

l. Lubereck, a château of the Emperor.

rt. The palace-like *Convent of* MÖLK, situated about halfway between Linz and Vienna, is described in Rte. 195. Its appearance from the river is stately in the extreme. The landing-place of the steamer is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, and not accessible by any carriage-road, only by a footpath.

Below this the valley of the Danube again contracts, and the river is bounded by lofty and precipitous hills. Vineyards are sometimes planted on the slopes, but their produce is vinegar, not wine.

rt. The Convent and ruined Castle of Schönbühel, on the top of a rock, are the first objects of interest below Mölk; then appear, on rt. and l., the villages of Great and Small Aggsbach.

rt. The *Castle of Aggstein*, perched on a high conical rock above the village of Klein Aggsbach, is truly a robber's nest, and one of the most picturesque feudal ruins on the Danube. It is reached by a steep winding path through 3 gates, defended by ditches, and originally approached by drawbridges. It consists of 3 separate courts. The upper and older castle is of very great antiquity, dating from the days of the Babenberg dukes of Austria (11th and 12th centuries); the lower fortress bears the date 1426. Tradition relates that this fastness belonged to a knightly marauder named Schreckenwald, who was in the habit of precipitating his prisoners through a trap-door into an abyss beneath, called by him, in irony, "the bed of roses." A worthy follower of this tyrant, in the possession of the castle, was Hadmar von Kuenring, who, with his brother, plied the profession of robbery so successfully and cruelly that they became the terror of the surrounding country, and gained the nickname of "the Hounds." They at length ventured to beard the young Duke of Austria, Frederick II., and carried off his great seal and treasury into one of their strongholds, of which they possessed 10, nicknamed by them their 10 fingers. Roused by

this, the Duke collected his followers, and captured by assault one castle after another, excepting Dürrenstein and Aggstein, which for some time bade defiance to all assaults to take them. They were at last mastered by a merchant named Rudiger, a protégé and confidant of the Duke, who, being obliged to pass their castle with a richly-freighted vessel, concealed among the cargo 30 stalwart men-at-arms, selected for their strength and courage. As soon as the barge was discerned from the watch-tower of Aggstein the dreaded alarm-horn was blown from the battlements, and the bell on the highest tower repeated the intelligence of booty. Hadmar put off with his followers to pillage it as usual; but no sooner did he set foot on board than he was seized by his ambushed foes, bound, and carried off as prisoner to the Emperor. Aggstein is said to have been for a short time the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and with some probability, since it, as well as Dürrenstein, belonged to Hadmar, his jailer. Excepting the Devil's Wall, a natural dyke projecting above the other rocks on both sides of the river, and

l. The extensive ruins of the Castle of Spitz, there is nothing worth notice till we reach

l. The Castle of DÜRRENSTEIN, the prison of Richard Cœur-de Lion, now reduced to a mass of shattered masonry, except the square donjon-keep, and several long lines of battlemented walls stretching down from the top of the hill to the water's edge, which have escaped demolition. It stands on the highest ridge of a hill, fissured with clefts, bristling with pointed pinnacles of granite, and so destitute of vegetation that it is difficult to distinguish the ruins from the rock which supports them, until the dark fir-woods, rising up behind, give relief to the building. This grand but desolate spot receives peculiar interest from its connexion with Richard, who is believed to have been imprisoned here for 15 months, in 1192-1193, by Leopold of Austria. (But see Dürrenstein, in Rte. 250.) The story is not founded on tradition alone, since it is recorded by the chroniclers that he was delivered over to the custody of Hadmar of Kuenring, at Tyrnstein (the old form of spelling Dürrenstein), and was guarded by him with the utmost strictness. Whether this was also the scene of the faithful Blondel's successful minstrelsy cannot be determined; but it is more likely that the incident of the troubadour's serenade occurred at Trifels, the prison to which Richard was afterwards removed. (See *Handbook N. Germany*, Rte. 104.) A chamber hewn in the rock is pointed out as his actual place of confinement, but for this there is no authority; the real dungeon is probably destroyed. The castle was reduced to ruins by the Swedes, who first fortified it, and afterwards, in 1645, blew it up. At the foot of the rock stands the small village of Dürrenstein, still surrounded by partly ruined walls, and entered by antique gateways. The *Parish Church* contains an elaborately carved Tabernacle; here also is preserved a list of a small body of the townsfolk, who, in 1741, repulsed a large force of French and Bavarians, by means of a number of water-pipes, cut down and painted to look like cannon, which they planted on the walls, assisted in their operations by a drum, which was vigorously beaten to make the enemy imagine the place was strongly garrisoned. The Austrians and Russians, under Kutusow, were defeated here by the French, under Mortier, in 1805, after a severe conflict, in which the Austrian general (Schmidt) was killed. The ruins of the *Nunnery of St. Clara* are very picturesque. In the midst of them an inn has been built, which is said to afford good accommodation.

Dürrenstein stands on the extremity of a long promontory, or chain of hills, beyond which the Danube traverses an uninteresting plain nearly as far as Vienna. The remainder of the voyage to Vienna is somewhat tiresome.

rt. Mautern (the Roman Mutinum) is connected by a wooden bridge, dating from 1445, the only one between Linz and Vienna, with

l. Stein (*Inn:* Zum Elephanten, one of the best country-inns on the Da-

nube). Stein is a town of 2000 Inhab., consisting of one long street. The *Church of the Minorites*, now turned into a *Salt Magazine*, and much injured, is a fine Gothic building. The Rathhaus and several houses of the town, especially that numbered 191, are decorated with frescoes by a native artist called Kremser Schmidt, from having been born near Krems. His works are common in the churches of Austria, and deserve attention. About a mile off, on the same side of the river, is Krems, with a population of 5000, famous for mustard and gunpowder. Outside the walls is a monument to General Schmidt, mentioned above. These three small towns were taken by the Hungarians, under Matthias Corvinus, in 1486; and, in 1645, by the Swedish General Torstenson: they possess nothing of interest to the passing traveller. On a hill to the N. of Krems is a convent of Piarists, the church of which is remarkable for its Gothic architecture, and for an ancient altar in the crypt. The valley of the Krems is exceedingly picturesque; and the ruins of Rehberg, Senftenberg, and Hartenstein add to the romantic beauties of the neighbourhood; but nothing of this is seen from the river.

Between Krems and Stein is a solitary building, once a monastery, now a military hospital, called *Und*, which has given rise to a riddle:—"Krems and (Und) Stein are three places."

rt. The *Benedictine Convent of Gottweih*, another mighty monument of ancestral piety, occupies with its vast quadrangle the entire summit of a hill 700 ft. high, about 4 m. from the Danube; and fine views of it are obtained from the river. A road leads to it from Mautern. It was founded 1072, but the present building dates from 1719. Beneath the modern church is an older one, built in the 14th centy. Its library of 40,000 volumes and collection of archives are second only to those of Mölk in extent and value. The staircase is most splendid, and several apartments are decorated with leather hangings and tapestry.

The river now spreads out over the flat land. It is divided by many islands, and all beauty disappears from its banks.

rt. Tulln. The Comagena of the Romans, and the station of one of their Danubian flotillas. The *Drei-Königskapelle*, now converted into a warehouse, is a very remarkable example of early Gothic (Romanesque) architecture. It was built 1011, by the Emp. Henry II.; it is circular in shape, and is the most beautiful monument of that style in Austria. In the plain around this small town, John Sobieski, at the head of 12,000 brave Poles, formed a junction with the Duke of Lorraine, and set out hence, with an army 70.000 strong, to rescue Vienna and the Emp. Leopold from the Turks, in 1683.

rt. The Castle of Greifenstein slightly relieves the uniformity of the landscape. It is said, but without foundation, to have been one of King Richard's prisons. A further account of this and all other places of interest on this bank of the Danube as far as Vienna is given at p. 229.

l. Nearly opposite Greifenstein, but at a considerable distance, is Stockerau. A railway runs thence to Vienna.

l. Bisamberg, a hill producing one of the best of the (generally speaking) *bad* wines of Austria, rises nearly opposite the monastery of

rt. *Klosterneuburg* (p. 228). It lies at the base of the Kahlenberg, the last of the chain of the Wienerwald hills.

rt. Nussdorf is a small village under the same hills, at the entrance of a branch channel of the Danube which flows past the walls of Vienna. The main stream runs at a distance of about 1½ m. from the city. The passports of travellers are asked for here. The *steamboat* stops at Nussdorf and disembarks its passengers, who must proceed into the city, a distance of about 3½ m., in a fiacre or other carriage, which may be hired on the spot for 5 or 6 zwanzigers. Passengers by the steamers are entitled to have their carriages conveyed to Vienna by the company free of other expense than what they have paid for their transport. Baggage of travellers which has

been passed at Linz is passed here without further examination on production of the paper given at the custom-house there. The baggage is conveyed by the steamboat company to Vienna, and delivered at their office in the city.

At the outer lines or barriers leading into the suburbs of Vienna, 2 m. off, baggage is liable to be searched by the officers of the municipal police. In addition to the articles prohibited on the frontier, edibles are here subjected to a tax. Nussdorf and the road to Vienna are described in p. 227. (See § 87.)

rt. VIENNA, Rte. 195.

ROUTE 198.

SALZBURG TO LINZ AND VIENNA.

Salzburg to Linz, 18 Aust. m. = 84¾ Eng. m. Linz to Vienna, 25½ Aust. m. = 120⅛ Eng. m.

Salzburg to Vienna direct, avoiding Linz, 42 Aust. m. = 197⅞ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily.

SALZBURG (*Inns*—none good: Erzherzog Karl, Goldnes Schiff; Drei Allirte, Three Allies. 2nd class—Drei Mohren).

Salzburg (Juvavia of the Romans), a town of 14,700 Inhab. (and 1600 military), is situated on the Salza, at the base of 2 precipitous heights of breccia. Through these the river seems to have forced its way; it rushes past the town with the speed of a torrent; and its stream is generally discoloured by the rains and snows of the neighbouring Alps, from which it is fed. The height on the l. bank is crowned by the castle, proudly overlooking the town; that on the rt. is named after a Capuchin convent which stands on its summit. Wilkie says of Salzburg, "it is Edinburgh Castle and the Old Town brought within the cliffs of the Troschachs, and watered by a river like the Tay." The town itself has a gloomy air; its streets appear vacant, and grass grows in many of them. It is to its situation that Salzburg owes its chief attractions. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the romantic beauties of the surrounding district. Salzburg is reputed to be the most beautiful spot in Germany; and many travellers will not hesitate to compare the scenery of the surrounding mountains, lakes, and valleys with the finer parts of Switzerland. It is half encircled by the chain of Noric or Salzburg Alps, which here first sink down into the plain and open out their arms to allow the Salza to pass out and join the Danube. The transition from mountain to plain; the various hilly ridges rising tier above tier till they are overtopped by some snow-clad giant of the main chain of the Alps; the river winding through rich fields, green meadows, and gardens, dotted with villas and cottages; the contrast offered by darkly wooded slopes, bare, abrupt precipices, and shattered mountain-crests, with the picturesque town and castle for a foreground;—these all contribute towards the charms and variety of the surrounding scenery, which cannot fail to afford the lover of nature fresh enjoyment for many days in succession.

The *Castle*, or Hohensalzburg (to be seen by an Einlasskarte, obtained gratis from Festungs-commandant), an irregular feudal citadel, on the summit of a rock commanding the town and surrounding country, was founded in the 11th centy. It was, during the unquiet period of the middle ages, the residence of the Archbishops, and in after times served them as a place of refuge, enabling them, from its strength, to bid defiance to foreign

foes or the rebellious assaults of their own subjects. The Archbishops of Salzburg anciently combined with their ecclesiastical rank the dignity of princes of the German empire. They were temporal sovereigns of a territory including a Pop. of 200,000 souls, from which they derived a revenue exceeding a million of florins. They thus possessed great political influence in Germany, maintained standing armies, and they not unfrequently exchanged the mitre and crozier for helmet and sword, and repaired in person to the wars. During the War of the Peasants, 1520-26, a war not to be confounded with the insurrection of the Protestant peasantry of Upper Austria a centy. later (see Rte. 195), the Bishop, Matthias Lang, was besieged in the castle by the rebels; but thanks to the skill in gunnery of a monk, who acted on this occasion as chief engineer, their attacks were repulsed, and a severe bombardment, which was opened from the fortress on the town below, soon reduced it to submission.

The castle has been long since dismantled, and now serves only as a barrack, though the apartments of the archbp. have been restored, and shine in all their original splendour of blue, red, and gold, similar in style to the Tudor edifices of England. They are of the time of Archbp. Leonhard (date 1519). One bedroom has a fine stove, of earthenware; each panel a different device. Adjoining it is a small cabinet in which an archbp. of Salzburg was imprisoned for having taken to himself a wife! In a square tower at the extreme angle of the castle is shown the *Torture Chamber*. The rack by which the victim was raised to the roof, and then allowed to fall with weights of 150 lbs. attached to his feet (see Ratisbon, R. 168), and the oubliette, or trap-door leading to a lower and more terrible dungeon, still remain. It is not improbable that the poor Protestants were often the victims of this ill-omened chamber, since the archbishops in the 18th centy. were merciless persecutors of their subjects who had adopted the Reformed doctrines, and who were at length, in 1727-32, driven away, to the number of 30,000, from their native land. The *view* from the upper galleries of the castle, and from the balcony called the *Gerichtsthurm*, is very fine, but is perhaps surpassed by that from the

Mönchsberg, a continuation of the ridge on which the castle stands, surrounded on three sides by escarped walls of rock, and approachable only by flights of stone stairs and winding paths. The platform or table-land on its summit is laid out in fields and pleasure-grounds; and at every step through the openings of the trees the most exquisite prospect expands to view over town and castle, as well as over the distant mountains.

This natural rampart of rock has been pierced through by a tunnel or archway called *Das Neue Thor*. It was constructed by Abp. Sigismund, whose bust is placed above the entrance, with the motto, "Te saxa loquuntur." It is 415 ft. long, 22 ft. broad, and 39 ft. high. It is driven through the sandstone breccia (Nagelflue), of which the hill is partly composed; and was finished 1767.

Near this is the *Summer Riding-School* of the archbishops, with three galleries for spectators hewn out of the solid rock; and not far off, their stable (Marstall), built 1607, by Archb. Wolf Dietrich, for 130 horses, now a cavalry barrack. The houses of the quarter of the town nearest to the Mönchsberg are built close under the cliffs, which, from a peculiarity of the structure of the rock, are liable to precipitate large masses from their sides. In 1669 a church, convent, and 13 houses were overwhelmed by a landslip; and 300 persons, most of whom had repaired to the spot to render assistance on the first alarm, were buried alive by the fall of a second and larger mass of rock.

A cell, said to have been cut in the rock by St. Rupert, on his arrival at Juvavia, or, according to another legend, by a St. Maximus, when the city was taken by the Huns, and which is now enclosed within St. Giles's chapel (Ægidius Kapelle), is still pointed out in the singular *Cemetery* at the back of *St. Peter's Church*, which

is besides remarkable for the number of ancient and quaint monuments it contains, some of them being as old as the 14th centy. In the church itself a monument in bad taste has been erected to Michael Haydn, brother of the composer of the 'Creation,' who died at Vienna in 1806, whence his head was sent to be interred at Salzburg. Among the treasures of this church are several ancient works of art—as a crozier (pastoral) richly decorated, dating from 1087, and an old silver cup (ciborium), dating from the time when the sacrament was delivered in both kinds to the laity. Within the church is also the tomb of St. Rupert, who is said to have founded the vast *Benedictine Abbey* attached to it. Be this as it may, it is unquestionably one of the oldest monastic establishments of Germany. Its *library* still contains many typographical treasures and 36,000 vols. The monastery also contains a good collection of the minerals of the surrounding country, which is readily shown to strangers.

Mozart was born, 1756, in the third story of a house still standing, No. 225 in the Getreide Gasse, nearly opposite the Drei Allirte, marked by an inscription. A monumental *statue* of Mozart in bronze, by *Schwanthaler* of Munich, has been set up in the centre of the Michael's Platz. A discovery of Roman remains, mosaic pavements, &c., was made in digging the foundation for the pedestal, considerably below the present surface of the ground.

The *Cathedral* is a vast and imposing edifice in the Italian style, and of great architectural merit. It was built by Santino Solari, from the design of Scamozzi, 1614–1668. Adjoining it is the *Residenz Schloss* of the *Archbishop*, an extensive edifice, at present partly converted into public offices. A lively peal of chimes sounds from the tower of the Neubau, opposite the palace, three times a day. The clockwork plays 12 different tunes, one for every month of the year, some of them well-known airs of Mozart. In the square in front of the palace is a very elegant *Fountain* of marble, from the Untersberg, 45 ft. high; the shell, the horses, and Atlases are each of a single stone: it was made in 1688.

On the opposite side of the river the archbishops had another palace, called *Mirabel*, erected by Archbp. Wolf Dietrich, destroyed by fire 1818, and replaced by a handsome modern edifice; it now belongs to the Emperor, but is not otherwise remarkable. The gardens are open as a public promenade.

In the street leading from the bridge, after crossing the Salza to the rt. bank, in the corner house, No. 397, the empiric Theophrastus Paracelsus, the pretended discoverer of the elixir vitæ and of the philosopher's stone, died 1541. He had come to Salzburg only a few months previous to his death, having wandered, since his expulsion from Basle, over most of the countries of Europe. His portrait is painted on the wall, and his grave and tombstone are pointed out in the neighbouring *Churchyard of St. Sebastian*, which, like that of St. Peter, has been for ages the burial-place of the citizens, and contains many curious monuments. The authenticity of the grave is doubtful; but nevertheless it was resorted to during the time of the cholera by women and old men, who said prayers over it, in order to secure the protection of its inmate!

The *Capuzinerberg*, with the convent, is also in this neighbourhood. The entrance is from the street leading to the bridge, and a long flight of steps conducts you to the summit. Along these steps is arranged a remarkable Kreutzgang, the figures being as large as life. There is nothing worth seeing in the convent, but the views from the grounds are very fine. On the top of the hill is the much-frequented *Francisci-Schlössl* (with a café), and from it extends a glorious view, not unlike that from the Mönchsberg. A still more striking view is that obtained from the so-called *Stadtplatz*. It extends over the town and castle to the colossal masses of the Untersberg (6200 ft.) and Hohe-Göll (8000 ft.), embracing the windings of the Salza, almost from the point where it issues out of the mountain-pass of Lueg, down to its entrance into Bavaria.

[S. G.]

The ex-king Lewis of Bavaria has a country-seat on the outskirts called *Leopoldskrone*.

Environs.—The numerous points of view already enumerated will be found by no means to have exhausted the almost endless variety of picturesque beauty which the neighbourhood affords. Among the spots in the immediate vicinity which the traveller ought to visit, *Aigen* perhaps deserves the preference. It is a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, nearly 4 m. distant, at the foot of the Gaisberg, a mountain about 4000 ft. high, which may be ascended from this in 2 hours. Seven different lakes, several ranges of grand mountains, and a large expanse of the plains of Bavaria and Austria, are visible from its summit. One of the prince's gardeners acts as guide to strangers, in pointing out the most beautiful scenes and prospects in the park. The gardens deserve the praise bestowed upon them, but owe their peculiar charms to nature. A carriage to go and return costs 2 good gulden.

Another pleasing view is obtained from the pilgrimage church of *Maria Plain*, about 3 m. from Salzburg, in an opposite direction.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Salzburg, on the road to Hallein, is the château of *Hellbrunn*, with artificial gardens and waterworks. Water is made to accomplish every variety of purpose, and some of the contrivances are very curious. Thus, there is a representation of a town in the full bustle of daily life, all the figures in it, as well as the music, being driven by water. So, again, there are characteristic grottoes, mythological groups, &c. These waterworks, as well as the château, were built by the Archbishop Marcus Sitticus, in 1613, and are now the property of the Emperor. There is a glorious *view* from the summit of the mount; and in its rear is a curious stone *theatre*, formed in the rock, in which plays and operas used formerly to be acted.

About 1 m. beyond Hellbrunn is *Anif*, a modern Gothic structure belonging to Count Arco. It stands in the midst of a small sheet of water, and is built in very questionable taste. The internal arrangements, however, are admirable, and the decorations of some of the rooms all but perfect. There is a striking view from the roof of the tower. The château is shown on Tues. and Thurs.

A visit to the *Salt Mines of Hallein*, 8 m. distant on the road to Bad Gastein, passing the château of *Hellbrunn* (Rte. 200), is highly interesting, and ought not to be omitted. The best plan is to go by one bank of the Salza and return by the other, crossing the river by the bridge at Hallein. The change of scenery is worth the détour, and, if time admit, the château of Prince Schwarzenberg, or even the Gaisberg, may be visited.

Still more gratifying to the lover of picturesque beauties is the excursion to *Berchtesgaden* and the Königssee (King's Lake), Rte. 199. It will occupy one long day of 16 hrs. to visit them and return to Salzburg to sleep; or they may be visited on the way from Salzburg to Munich (Rte. 185) or Innsbruck: at any rate the stranger should not leave them unseen.

Eilwagen from Salzburg daily to Munich in $15\frac{1}{4}$ and 17 hrs.; Innsbruck in 20 hrs.; Linz in 14 hrs., and Vienna in 33 and 39 hrs.

Stellwagen to Hallein and Berchtesgaden, several daily.

Railway begun to Munich, to Innsbruck by Rosenheim, and to Linz.

Travellers going from Salzburg to Vienna, not pressed for time, should not take the following direct road to Linz, but should in preference go by way of Ischl, the romantic Salzkammergut, and the Falls of the Traun (Rte. 203). The actual distance is very nearly the same both ways, but amidst such romantic scenery there is every temptation to tarry and make excursions; at all events this little tour cannot fail of affording the highest gratification.

Stellwagen daily from Salzburg to Lambach Stat. to meet the Railway trains from Linz and Gmunden.

The mass of the Capucin hill interposes between the road and the town of Salzburg, concealing it from view almost immediately after quitting its precincts.

About 7 m. from Salzburg, on the l. of the road, lies the lake Wallersee, of no great beauty or extent. On its borders stand the Convent of Seekirchen, where St. Rupert established himself before he founded Salzburg, the château of Sieghardtstein, and the castle of Seeburg.

3 Neumarkt.

3 Frankenmarkt. A cross road leads from this to the Attersee, the largest, but by no means the most beautiful, of the Salzburg lakes.

3 Vöcklabruck (*Inns:* Moor, best; Post), a village on the Vöckla, a river abounding in grayling. There is a post-road hence to Ischl, along the E. shore of the Attersee, by 1½ Weyeregg, 1½ Weissenbach, and 2½ Ischl. At Weissenbach there is a good inn.

4 m. S. of Schwanenstadt (*Inn:* Hirsch), another village through which the road passes, near a place called Roitham, are situated the beautiful Falls of the Traun, by the side of the Railroad leading into the Salzkammergut (Rte. 203). They are well worth visiting. The high road to Linz runs by the side of the Agger, another angling stream, which joins the Traun near

3 Lambach Stat. (*Inns:* a large and comfortable inn at the Railroad Station, nearly a mile beyond the village; Schwarze Rössel, not very good), a village of 1300 Inhab., mentioned in records as early as the 8th centy. Above it, on an eminence overlooking the Traun, rises the stately *Benedictine Monastery*, founded in the 11th centy., and celebrated for the rich *library* and the collection of engravings it contains. There are also some old German paintings. In the church are 9 altar-pieces by *Sandrart*. About 1 m. from Lambach, on the opposite side of the Traun, is the singular *Church of Baura*, dedicated to the Trinity, and in consequence built in the shape of a triangle, with 3 fronts, 3 towers, 3 doors, 3 windows, 3 altars, decorated with Sicilian marble of 3 colours, having 3 organs, 3 sacristies. It cost 333,333 fl. and was finished in 1725. The post-road from Vienna to the *Salzkammergut*, and the Falls of the Traun, about 7 m. distant, turns off at Lambach (Rte. 203). The mountains of that highly picturesque district, occupying the horizon to the S., form a magnificent feature in all the views from the high road. The Traunstein, the most conspicuous among them, is said to form by its outline a horizontal profile of the face of Louis XVI. looking upwards. The Railroad from Linz to Gmunden passes through Lambach, where it crosses the Traun. It runs for some distance along the l. bank of the Traun. It passes the château of Lichtenegg, and soon after enters a suburb of

2 *Wels Stat.* (*Inn:* Der Greif, the Griffin, which is decorated with the coats of arms and the names of the most distinguished travellers who have put up in it). Wels (the Roman Ovilabis) is an ancient town of 4200 Inhab. The Emp. Maximilian I. died (1519) in the *Old Castle* (*Burg*), and the Duke of Lorraine, one of the generals who rescued Vienna from the Turks, also breathed his last in it (1690). The *Parish Church* and the *Rathhaus* are ancient edifices. Near the Stat. is the new Protestant Ch. built 1858. [About 18 m. S.S.E. of Wels is the vast convent of *Kremsmünster:* the building was erected in the 18th centy., though its foundation dates back to the 8th centy. Its *Library* contains 50,000 vols., and some very ancient and curious MSS. Its Observatory, built 1749, 8 stories high, contains, in the lower apartments, collections of paintings, antiquities, &c. The fish-preserves, consisting of 5 tanks, decorated with a colonnade and with statues, deserve notice.] The country beyond Wels loses all beauty; the next stage lies over the monotonous but well-cultivated common of Wels, Welser-Heide.

2 Neubau Stat. (*Inn:* Post, excellent).

2 LINZ STAT. (See Rte. 195.)

The direct road from Wels to Vienna

leaves Linz on the N., and proceeds from Neubau, by

1½ Kleinmünchen (*Inn*: Post, homely) and Ebelsberg, at once to

2 Enns; saving 1½ Austrian m.; but Linz is well worth visiting on account of its agreeable situation on the Danube.

22½ VIENNA.—The rest of the road is described in Rte. 195.

ROUTE 199.

SALZBURG TO BERCHTESGADEN AND THE KÖNIGSSEE.

The distance to Berchtesgaden is 15 m. (charged 1½ post, 3 hrs. drive, 5 hrs. walk), and to the borders of the King's Lake 3 m. further. This agreeable excursion may be compressed into one day by starting early. A hired calèche with 2 horses costs 8 fl., tolls and driver included, to go and return. Travellers should stipulate beforehand that the carriage shall take them as far as the lake, and there await their return. As Berchtesgaden belongs to Bavaria, a pass-ticket must be obtained from the police at Salzburg beforehand. Bavarian silver money should be taken, or you will lose in exchanging Austrian paper. This strip of territory projects like a peninsula into the Austrian dominions, and was reserved for the King of Bavaria, by the Congress of Vienna, much to the inconvenience of the Emp., chiefly as a hunting-ground for the amusement of the Bavarian princes. The road from Salzburg passes through agreeable scenery. Near Gredig, where are mills for making boys' marbles (schusser), turned by the stream, a canal is crossed, derived from the Königssee; rt. at the hill-side Schloss Glaneck is passed; next the road winds round the base of the Untersberg, a mountain 6200 ft. high, in whose mysterious caverns, according to popular belief, Charlemagne (Karl der Grosse) and the Emp. Charles V. are cast in a magic sleep, from which they will awaken and come forth from their dark abode when Germany, restored to her pristine fame and glory, shall again form a united empire. The vulture (Lämmergeyer) not unfrequently makes its nest on its summit, and the cock of the wood roosts in its forests. Beautiful red and white marble abounding in fossils (New Red Sandstone formation) is obtained from quarries at its base, and has been extensively employed in the new buildings at Munich, and also in the Valhalla.

A narrow and romantic defile, called "The Pass of the Overhanging Rock," through which the small river Albe forces its way, between the base of the Untersberg and the Hohe-Göll, leads into the territory of Berchtesgaden. A rock by the roadside bears the inscription, "Pax intrantibus, et habitantibus."

A little further on is an old watch-tower, serving as the Bavarian Custom-house, and, beyond it, after passing the village Schellenberg, the valley opens out and the gigantic *Watzmann* (8660 Eng. ft.) is seen raising his snow-clad and double-horned head above the village of Berchtesgaden. [One m. short of Berchtesgaden, on the Salzburg road, a path strikes off to Golling (Rte. 200), crossing the mountains by the Königsberg, and descending into the pass of Lueg; 3 or 4 hrs. are required to reach the top.]

1. The entrance of the Salt-mine, a pistol-shot off the road, on the opposite bank of the river, is passed before entering

3 *Berchtesgaden.—Inns*: Zum Watzmann, best, but not well managed (1857); Neuhaus, good for pedestrians and moderate; Leuthaus. Berchtesgaden is a small village on the slope of a mountain, in a situation so charming that the lover of the picturesque may readily be induced to remain here a day or two in order to explore the beauties of the neighbouring lake and mountains. It and the surrounding district (with an area of 179 Eng. sq. m. and 9000 Inhab.) originally belonged to an ecclesiastical foundation, dating from the 13th centy., and governed by a prior who enjoyed the dignity of a prince of the empire. Only one-sixth part of this territory is fit for agricultural purposes, the rest is rock and forest, and so

mountainous that it is said to be as high as it is broad. It now belongs to the King of Bavaria, and the picturesque old *Schloss* on the height is now government offices. The late King Lewis has built himself an elegant but fanciful *villa or hunting-lodge* in a charming position just outside the town on a terrace of the hill-side, facing the Watzmann. Immediately below it are the large *Boiling-houses* (Sudhäuser), and the vast store of wood floated down by the river.

The *Salt Mine*, situated about 1 m. below the village, near the high road to Salzburg, on the rt. bank of the Salza, is worth visiting. The deposit of salt is supposed to be a continuation of that of Hallein (Rte. 201). The mine, though not so extensive, is more accessible than it, and is often visited by ladies. The salt is here found in larger masses (in the state of rock salt) than at Hallein; and the blasting of it with gunpowder is one of the exhibitions shown to strangers, who are previously placed so as to abide the explosion in safety. A long gallery lined with masonry, leads into a chamber, or hall, quarried out of the mountain, 50 ft. deep. Once or twice during the residence of the court here the mine is splendidly illuminated, and its excavated chambers are then seen to the greatest advantage. Owing to the scarcity of wood in this neighbourhood, a small part only of the brine is boiled on the spot, the rest is conveyed to Reichenhall (Rte. 229), in pipes, chiefly of iron. The *hydraulic engines* (Soolen Leitungs Maschinen), by which the water is pumped up over the intervening heights, are very curious. They, as well as the mines, can be seen by a permission from the office of the salt-mines (Salinen Oberamt), which the landlord of the inn will procure for strangers. N.B. The visit to the mine takes up 1 or 1½ hr. The carriage may be ordered to wait for the traveller at the entrance, on the way to Salzburg. The salt-mines form almost the only riches of the district, and afford subsistence to a part of the population.

A number of the peasantry also maintain themselves by a *manufacture of toys*, of wood, bone, and ivory, known as Berchtesgaden ware. Specimens of their handiwork may be seen or purchased at A. Käserer's and Klausner's warehouse (Holzwaaren Niederlage).

The *Wildbach Fall*, about an hour's drive from Berchtesgaden, is said to be a fine cascade.

** The Lake KÖNIGS- or BARTHOLOMÄUS-SEE, is 3 m. (¾ hr's. drive) beyond Berchtesgaden. The hilly and narrow but picturesque road thither terminates on its margin, close to a small *Inn* (Schwann, not good), where carriages may put up, and where boats and canoes, made out of a single tree, and rowed generally by women, may be hired to convey parties to the other end of the lake, 6 m. distant, which usually takes up two hours. The charges are fixed by a printed tariff.

The scenery of this lake is wonderfully grand and impressive, by reason of the great height of the mountains which wall it in on all sides, rising 5000 ft. perpendicularly from its margin, so as to leave no foreland at their base, and scarcely even a landing-place. The water is of the deepest green, and appears almost black under the shadows of the mountains, clad with dark forests of fir. The distant bells of the cattle feeding on the Alpine meadows are alone heard in this solitude, whose precipices and snow-capped ridges are the peculiar haunt of the eagle and chamois. During the royal hunting-matches, 40 or 50 chamois are often collected together by a circle of peasants, who encompass the woods for this purpose, and drive the animals into the water, where they are shot by the sportsmen from boats. About half an hour's row up the lake on the left is a waterfall, the *Kisselbach*, which is worth seeing even in dry weather, on account of the rocks surrounding it; and in wet weather the body of water is considerable. St. Bartholomä, about 1 hour's row up the lake, on a tongue of land on the rt. hand, consists of a Pilgrimage Chapel and the *Jagdschloss*, or hunting-seat of the king, which will also furnish travellers with refreshments, including, among other deli-

cacies, chamois venison occasionally, but rarely, and the char (Salblinge) of the lake. The walls are decorated with portraits of enormous fish, from 20 to 30 lbs. weight, which have been caught here. If no Royal or Court visitors are in the house, a night's lodging may be obtained here, and a bed in one of the royal apartments, for the comfort of which, however, little can be said. 3 m. behind this house is the *Ice-chapel*, or glacier, in reality nothing but a drifted heap of snow, which remains unmelted even in summer, at the bottom of a wild and confined glen in the base of the Watzmann, to be reached only by a long and *fatiguing footpath*. Instead of visiting it, the traveller will be better repaid by rowing to the head of the lake (about 1½ m. beyond the Jagdschloss), and crossing a neck of land (the débris of the mountain, ¾ m.) to the *Obersee*, a miniature lake 2 m. in diameter, enclosed by vertical precipices of bare limestone rock—a savage but magnificent scene. There is a difficult path from the Königssee to Bad Gastein, by the Steinernemeer, described in Rte. 205.

The view from the top of the *Götzenberg*, a mountain opposite St. Bartholomä, to be reached by a mule-path made for the royal huntings, in 3 hrs., is highly recommended.

From Berchtesgaden very pleasing *Excursions* may be made, by the Ilsangmühle (5 m.), to *Ramsau* (3 m.), where is a good inn amidst wild and picturesque scenery: still more striking is the gorge called *Seissenberger Klamm* (see Rte. 202).

A footpath leads from Berchtesgaden to Hallein, 6 m., and a post-road to Reichenhall (Rte. 229), by either of which the return to Salzburg may be varied at the expense of a slight détour.

The new road from Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall (3½ stunden) lies through beautiful scenery. The view of the town, as the road winds above it by a steep ascent, is charming; and as it skirts along the base of the Untersberg, new Alpine scenery is disclosed.

Berchtesgaden may be visited *en route* from Salzburg to Munich or Innsbruck; thus, by setting out early, you may reach

Berchtesgaden by . . .	9 A.M.
Königssee	10 —
See the Lake and back to B.	1 P.M.
Dinner, &c.	2 —
See the Mines	4 —
Reach Reichenhall, posting	6 —

New road, Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall, a walk of 2½ hrs.

Diligence to Munich by Reichenhall in 20 hrs.

ROUTE 200.

SALZBURG TO BAD GASTEIN, BY HALLEIN AND WERFEN.

16½ Aust. m. = 77⅔ Eng. m.; a journey of about 10 hrs. with post-horses. The only good inn on the way is at Golling.

Eilwagen daily in summer, and 3 times a week in winter, in about 13 hrs. The whole road lies amidst scenery of the most romantic character. On leaving Salzburg it ascends the left bank of the Salza, passing the château of *Hellbrunn*, described Rte. 199. The huge building on the rt. is Kaltenhausen, once a nobleman's seat, now a famous brewery.

2 *Hallein* (*Inn:* Post), an ancient town of 5000 Inhab., on the left bank of the Salza, blackened with smoke, and usually enveloped in clouds of steam arising from the salt-pans. It lies at the foot of the mountain called Dürrenberg, within which are situated the celebrated *salt-mines*. (§ 94.) The Dürrenberg, a hill 1200 ft. high, is bored through by 8 horizontal levels or galleries, each communicating with those above and below it by shafts cut at a slope of 45 to 60 degrees. On each level a certain number of chambers are excavated in the part of the mountain containing the salt, which is extracted, and dissolved by filling these chambers with fresh water. They have been worked for more than 600 years, and still produce 300,000 zentners (16,540 tons) of salt annually. Permission to enter them is easily obtained from the

manager at his office in the town (Salinen Verwaltung) or at the post. They can be visited without risk even by ladies; are clean and free from moisture. The entrance to the mine is behind the town, near the top of the Dürrenberg; a steep road leads to it, and it takes nearly ¾ hr. to walk thither, and much longer to drive, though a chaise can be obtained in the town by those who require it. At the entrance of the mine, on the top of the hill, strangers are provided with a suit of miner's clothes to draw over their own dress, including a thick leather apron, fastened on behind, to sit upon, a stiffened cap to resist a blow on the head in the low galleries, and a stout glove for the rt. hand. Even ladies (for the enterprise of travellers of the fair sex frequently induces them to visit these mines) must submit to equip themselves in male attire, with the above-named accessories. Thus prepared, with a miner for a guide, and carrying lights, they enter a long tunnel in the side of the hill, boarded and lined with masonry. At the end of this gallery is the first shaft; a dark pit or well, of which the bottom cannot be discovered. It is not perpendicular, but slanting, and the descent is not by ladders, but by a sort of inclined plane, consisting of two smooth poles placed obliquely, side by side, about a foot apart. The guide seats himself across these, with one leg on each pole, taking in his right hand a rope fastened above, and serving as a balustrade. He maintains himself in his place by grasping firm hold of this, and when all is adjusted he causes himself to descend gradually by slackening his hold, and allowing the rope to slip through his hand. The visitors imitate the proceedings of the guide and follow him in the descent; ladies are recommended to support themselves by resting their hands on the guide's shoulders. When the whole party are properly placed, one behind the other, the leader launches himself, and the train descends: the speed of the descent may be checked by holding back, and increased by leaning forwards. The first of these shafts, 350 ft. deep, is traversed in a minute and a half. After passing 3 or 4 such galleries and sloping descents, a large chamber is reached half filled with water, which is gradually being converted into brine by dissolving the salt distributed in its sides and roof. This is lighted up for visitors, and they are ferried across it in a boat or floating bridge (§ 94). The great convenience in visiting this mine is, that there is no need of ascending to get out of it. Near the bottom is a horizontal passage ⅓ m. long, hewn in the solid rock, which is traversed by the visitors seated on a wooden horse, drawn and pushed along by the miners at a quick pace. The first appearance of daylight is like a brilliant star at the end of a gallery, and in a few minutes after the traveller finds himself in the open air, at the foot of the mountain, close to the town. 1 hr. is occupied in exploring the mine. The novelty of this expedition renders it very amusing. So great is the extent of the galleries and passages of the mine, that a week, it is said, would be required to traverse them from end to end. They extend some way beyond the Bavarian frontier, the right of working them being guaranteed to Austria by the Treaty of Vienna. Visitors to the mine usually pay their guide 2 or 3 zwanzigers for each person; this includes dresses, lights, transport of baggage, &c.

The brine is conducted in wooden pipes out of the chambers in the mine to the *evaporating-houses* in the town below. Whole forests are consumed for fuel, being floated down the mountain streams and torrents into the Salza, and collected here by means of a sort of grating or sieve thrown across the river. (§ 111.)

[There are 2 routes *from Berchtesgaden to Hallein*:—*a*, a cross-road over the mountain (6 m.), passing the Austrian Custom-house at Scheffau, the Bavarian at Zill; *b*, another, perfectly good, by the *Dürrenberg*, which affords a fine view of Berchtesgaden with its mountains and glaciers, and has the advantage of bringing you in 2 hrs. easily to the entrance of the salt-mine, 2 m. short of Hallein: thence you pass

through the mine to Hallein, sending round your knapsack to the outlet of the mine.]

Still ascending the valley of the Salza, it gradually narrows, contracted by the colossal mass of the Hohe-Göll mountain.

At Kuchel is a path direct to the waterfalls without going round by Golling, which saves 2 m.

2 Golling (*Inn:* Post, dirty), a singular village of about 80 houses, with projecting gables; surmounted by an old castle and a most singular ch.-yard in terraces on the rock. About 2 m. from the village, on the opposite side of the Salza, is the *Waterfall of the Schwarzbach*, in the vale of St. Nicholas. This stream pours itself out of the mouth of a cavern, in the thickly-wooded flanks of the Hohe-Göll, and descends in two shoots a height of 300 ft., passing behind a singular natural bridge formed by projecting masses of rock, through which the water seems to have worn its way. It is *said* to be an outlet of the Königssee on the opposite side of the mountain. It is a very pretty fall, and may be visited, at the expense of a détour, in 1½ hr. In order to see to advantage its peculiar character, the visitor ought to ascend to the bridge a little below the cavern. No guide is needed.

[Berchtesgaden may be reached in 5 hrs. from Golling, by a path up the Blemtau Thal, over the Königsberg. The view from the top of the pass is *very* beautiful. From this the traveller may descend at once to the Wirthshaus, upon the Königssee, without passing through Berchtesgaden.

A rough char-road leads from Golling up the valley of the Lammer, past Abtenau, to Hallstadt, in the Salzkammergut, in 11 hrs. (Rte. 204.)]

3 m. from Golling, on the way to Werfen, the road traverses the romantic *Pass Lueg*, the gate of the Pongau, as the part of the valley of the Salza above this is called. The defile is so contracted by the precipices of the Göll on one side, and of the Tannen-Gebirge on the other, as to leave barely room for the road by the side of the river. In one place the precipices advance so far as to cut off the road altogether, and it is therefore continued by a shelf or bridge of planks. Near this spot is a rocky ledge, about 30 ft. above the road, occupied by a small fort, which, with a single gun, completely commanded the passage of the valley. A handful of Tyrolese, indeed, in 1809, during the struggle for independence, under the command of Haspinger the Capucin, kept it in spite of a host of French and Bavarian foes; and the pass of Lueg was the scene of more than one bloody struggle. The Austrian government has put this defile into a more complete state of defence, by constructing a Fort on one side of the Salza, and a loopholed wall with embrasures for musketry on the other, so as to render the pass impregnable.

About 2 m. from Golling, near the mouth of the defile, a finger-post on the rt. of the road points to the *Oefen* (Caldrons), a singular contracted gorge of the Salza, where the river-bed has been encumbered, and partly filled up, by an éboulement, or fall of rock, from the precipices above, so that the rapid and confined river itself has been irregularly bridged over and nearly concealed from view. The path is skilfully carried down by slopes and flights of steps, winding among the gigantic fragments in such a manner as to afford now and then a peep far down into the here subterranean stream. Beneath this natural bridge the water may be seen here and there boiling and writhing in the depths below. The drift-wood floated down the Salza is often arrested by these impediments, and left adhering to the rocks. The mode of releasing it is by letting down a wood-cutter by a rope into the abyss, armed with a hatchet; an adventurous and perilous exploit. It is a scene of savage grandeur, on no account to be missed by the passing traveller, and well worth the delay of ½ an hr., which will suffice to walk down the hill from the high road to view it.

At the upper extremity of Pass Lueg rises the Castle of *Hohenwerfen*, the feudal stronghold of the Archbishops

of Salzburg in ancient times, which served them as a hunting-seat and as a state prison, and is now converted into a barrack. It stands on the summit of an eminence 350 ft. above the Salza, and immediately in front of the gigantic precipices of the Tannen-Gebirge. Within its dungeons many Protestants were immured at the beginning of the last century, victims of the intolerance of the prelates of Salzburg. Riesbach, in his travels, mentions a poor smith of Hüttau who was buried alive, as it were, for five years in a dungeon like a draw-well. Some of these dungeons still remain, but are no longer used; and one of the towers in which the torture was inflicted is still called *Reckthurm*, Rack-tower.

3 Werfen (*Inn:* Post, dear and dirty). In the parish ch. is a curious monument, with a marble effigy of Christopher von Kuenburg in armour.

Outside of Werfen the road splits—the rt.-hand branch goes to Gastein; the l., crossing the Salza, leads by the Radstadter-Tauern (Rte. 243) to Klagenfurth and Laibach. The valley of the Salza expands considerably, and the river is thrice crossed, before reaching

3 St. Johann (*Inns:* Post; Hofer), a large village, with a Pop. of 800. The Ch. and 50 houses were destroyed by fire May 1855. At a little country alehouse in the village of Schwarzach, through which the road passes, the leaders of the Protestant peasants met in 1729, and bound themselves by an oath to abandon their country and their homes rather than their faith. These primitive mountaineers had already endured bitter persecutions from their ecclesiastical rulers, and they beheld a fresh storm gathering, which soon burst upon them. Their conversion was attempted by a host of priests, who were let loose over the land to pry into the secrets of every house and cottage, whose exhortations were enforced by an army of soldiers, and a dragonnade on a small scale. But violence and persuasion were alike unavailing, either to induce them to apostatize or to rise in revolt; and they were at length driven in a body from their Fatherland, and to the number of 30,000 sought an asylum in Prussia, Würtemberg, and even in North America, where colonies of them, distinguished by their industrious habits, are still to be found. The patriarchs of the valleys met at the inn of Schwarzach, not for the purpose of rebelling against their rulers, but to cement a firm union among themselves, and to strengthen their adherence to their faith. As they took the oath never to forsake their principles, each of them swallowed a morsel of salt from the salt-cellar placed on the table before them, a ceremony originating either in some allusion to the name of the country, or perhaps with reference to the text from the Bible, "Ye are the salt of the earth." (See also Lev. ii. 13; Numb. xviii. 19; 2 Chron. xiii. 5. Salt was used as an emblem that the covenant was perpetual and incorruptible.) Hence the covenant is known as the *Salz-bund*. The table at which they sat is still preserved, and is painted with a rude representation of the meeting. The banishment of the Protestants was accompanied by acts of atrocity and cruelty sufficient to consign to infamy the name of Archbishop Firmian, who perpetrated it at the instigation of his advisers the Jesuits. Their worst act was the separation of parents from their children, nearly 1000 having been stolen and kept back from their fathers and mothers, to be educated in the Romish faith. This expulsion was as impolitic as it was wicked, since by it Salzburg lost the most industrious part of its population, many of its valleys were left uninhabited, and the worthless colonists who have succeeded them, collected from other countries to fill up the gap, appear almost an inferior race. To this cause must chiefly be attributed the poverty and filth of the lower orders, who display a marked inferiority, on the territory of Salzburg, to the thriving and contented peasantry of the hereditary provinces of the Austrian crown.

The natives of the vale of the Salza are miserably afflicted with goitres.

[The road up the Pinzgau, or valley of the Salza, from Lend to Innsbruck, is described Rte. 230.]

The river Ache issues out of the

valley of Gastein, forming several cascades before it reaches the Salza, close to the village of

2 Lend. (*Inn:* Straubinger's—the Post.) This village (2120 Eng. ft. above the sea) contains smelting-furnaces, at which the gold and silver from the mines of Gastein, Rauris, and Böckstein are purified. A good horse-road hence direct to Saalfelden, shorter than round by the Pinzgau. It is nearly 4 hrs. drive (4½ hrs. walk) from Lend to Bad Gastein. The road here turns out of the valley of the Salza, or Pongau (Rte. 202), mounts up a steep ascent requiring extra horses, and enters the narrow defile of the Ache, one of those remarkable chasms that have cleft the slate mountains from top to bottom, so as to allow the waters of a higher valley free passage into a lower one. This part of the road is called *Die Klamme*. The rocky rent is so precipitous on both sides that the road was originally in part constructed of trunks of trees attached by clamps and beams inserted in mortises to the face of the cliff, after the manner of a shelf against a wall; but it is now perfectly secure and defended by parapets. In spring, however, it is much exposed to avalanches. The scenery of the Pass of Klamme may bear comparison with some of the finest Swiss defiles. Near the upper extremity are remains of a gateway, which, in ancient times, was strongly guarded, and completely closed up the passage in or out of the valley of Gastein. Beyond it the valley of Gastein opens out in its full breadth, disclosing a barrier of snow-clad mountains at its upper extremity. The small village of Gastein (Dorf Gastein) is passed through about half-way between Lend and

3 Hof Gastein. Moser's inn is good: it is furnished with baths supplied from the hot-springs of Bad Gastein, the water being conducted hither in wooden pipes from the Spitalquelle, a distance of 6 m., losing only 12° Fahr. of heat in its passage. 2 fl. 42 kr. is charged per week for a private bath, and 1 fl. 50 kr. for the use of the public bath. The hours of bathing are 4-10 A.M. and 3-8 P.M.

Hof Gastein, the principal place in the valley, was anciently the residence of the proprietors of the gold-mines; for, previous to the discovery of America, the Gasteinerthal might be called a European Potosi, from the abundant supply which it furnished of the precious metals. Among the smoky wooden houses which now compose the greater part of its habitations, rise several antique edifices of stone, which bear testimony to the wealth of their ancient owners. One of the finest belonged to the family *Weitmoser*, whose founder began the world as a poor miner, and ended with a fortune of 1½ million fl.: he was a favourite of the Emp. Maximilian, whose purse he often replenished. In the church and churchyard are the family monuments of many of these wealthy miners, dating from the 15th centy., and displaying very considerable proficiency in art. The wealth of the gold-mines has long since been drained; few are now worth working, and the glaciers have descended and covered many of the adits: the original miners also, being chiefly Protestants, were proscribed and expelled from the valley of which they had been the benefactors. During the days of its prosperity it was the seat of a considerable carrying-trade with Italy, over the High Alps; and the ruins of extensive warehouses in the market-place still attest its former commercial importance. In crossing the valley beyond Hof Gastein, a fine view is obtained of the mountains at its head, which hem it in and render it a *cul-de-sac*, approachable for carriages only by the Klamstrasse: the most conspicuous is the Gemskofl. A ride of about 1½ hr., chiefly up hill, leads to Bad Gastein.

A stone bridge thrown over the fall of the torrent Ache, and so near to it as to be enveloped in perpetual spray, leads to the principal inn at

1½ *Wildbad-Gastein*, or *Bad-Gastein*. (*Inns:* Straubinger's, best: the family have kept the inn here for 3 centuries: there is a table-d'hôte at 1 o'clock, for 1 Aust. gulden a head; those who prefer it can have their meals sent to their rooms; beds from 7 fl. to 10 fl. C. M. a week; but all

charges are fixed by tariff. Gruber's, more recent, but homely. Hirsch, quiet. Almost all the buildings are boarding or *Lodging-houses:* Solitude, best. The *Schloss* is so called because built by an archbishop of Salzburg; it is provided with baths. Bellevue, tolerable; no baths.)

This village of Wildbath, as it is called, consists of less than 30 houses of wood and 5 or 6 of stone, including a villa belonging to the Archduke John, scattered irregularly and one above the other over a steep slope occupying the centre of the valley, enclosed on both sides by wooded heights. In the midst of the houses the torrent Ache descends, in a succession of leaps, nearly 300 ft., rushing and tumbling, and forming a fine cataract in the very centre of the village. The bridge over the torrent has a footway glazed over, so that invalids may walk and gaze at the waterfall without being wetted by its spray. Gastein lies 3420 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea. The Ch. was built 1389; the churchyard commands a fine view. Gastein's situation is highly romantic, but its chief attractions are the almost endless mountain excursions, each possessing some peculiar interest amidst scenery so varied.

The *Mineral Springs* of Gastein were, it is said, known to the Romans. Their reputation was revived by the celebrated quack Theophrastus Paracelsus; they have since been visited by the chief sovereigns of southern Europe, and are still frequented by persons of all classes from far and near, including the noblesse of Austria, Hungary, and even Russia, in such numbers, that, during the height of the season (July to August), it is advisable for those who travel in parties to write beforehand to the Bade Director, to secure rooms at Straubinger's or elsewhere, since the whole place does not afford more than about 200 bed-rooms. The 6 hot-springs rise out of granite rocks at the foot of the Graukogel; one of them bursts out in the bed of the Ache, in the middle of the cataract; and they yield in the 24 hrs. 100,000 cubic ft. of water. From these sources the baths are supplied: the principal are those in the Schloss, lined with stone, and those at Straubinger's, including, besides private baths, the Fürstenbad, for persons of the upper classes, and Capucinerbad, for inferior persons—each capable of holding from 15 to 20 bathers at once. Straubinger's baths are not very comfortable, being little better than wooden tubs in wooden sheds; but to such the visitors at Gastein accustom themselves. The weekly charges at the Schloss are, for a private bath, 2 fl. 45 kr., or a kronthaler, and for a public bath 1 fl. At Straubinger's something less.

The waters at the fountain-head have a temperature of 115° to 120° Fahr. = 38° Réaum.; but are allowed to cool down to 95° F. before being used Chemists are at a loss to decide whence these waters derive their virtue, since a pint contains but 2 or 3 grains of saline substances, the principal ingredients being Glauber salt and carbonate of lime dissolved in it, and the water is perfectly pure, tasteless, and without smell. It is indeed used for all culinary purposes, and is often drunk in preference to spring water by the people living on the spot.

"Their operation is said to be generally exciting, by their stimulating effects on the vascular system or on the skin, where they not unfrequently cause an eruption. They are chiefly recommended in nervous affections of an atonic character, derangement of the general health, paralysis, gout, rheumatism," &c. &c.—*Lee.* The usual period of the bath cure is 21 days. The hours of bathing are from 5-10 A.M. and 3-6 P.M. A shaft has been sunk through the solid rock above the Spitalquelle, to allow the steam to ascend, which is conducted into a building purposely erected over it, and serves to supply *Vapour Baths*, applicable either to the whole body or to individual parts or members. There are besides douche-baths.

The interval between the morning and evening bath is occupied in walks along the terraces and steep paths cut in the sides of the valley, or among Prince Schwarzenberg's pleasure-grounds, in dining, and in more distant excursions on foot or horseback.

Carriages may be hired at the inns, and a horse costs from 2 to 3 fl. a day. A plan frequently adopted is to employ horses to draw a carriage as far as the carriage-road extends, and then to mount the horses for the bridle-paths. There is a room 440 ft. long close to Straubinger's, in which visitors are allowed to walk, and which is used in rainy weather.

The most pleasing excursion is the ascent of the *Gamskarkogel*, which may be made best from Hof Gastein (where horses can be procured for 6 fl. w. w.), in 3 hrs., descending in less than 4. Ladies may ride to within 1 hr. of the top, which is reached by a fatiguing walk. The pedestrian may take a short cut direct from Bad Gastein, crossing the stream at the mouth of the Kölschach-thal by a bridge, and thence commencing the ascent at once. The view over Salzburg, the Noric and Julian Alps, including the whole mass of the Gross Glockner, Wiesbachhorn, Dachstein, Steinerne Meer, and Tannen Gebirge, is very fine. Take provender for the day.

The Flugkopf is sometimes ascended on account of its extensive view.

Excursions are sometimes made to the *Gold-Mines*. The way to them lies through the village of Bockstein, an hour's walk, where the ore is washed and purified. The mine of Radhausberg, whence it is obtained, is situated far higher than this village, at an elevation of nearly 6000 ft. above it, and is covered with snow for 10 months of the year: it takes 2 hrs. to walk up to it. A shorter but somewhat perilous mode of reaching it is by means of a car, in which wood and ore are let up and down (*Aufzug*), attached to a rope 750 fathoms long, which is wound up by a windlass moved by a water-wheel above. Those who try this conveyance lay themselves down at the bottom of the car, and are rapidly drawn up to the top. These mines were known to the Romans, and were in later times profitably worked by the Venetians, who constructed paved roads for beasts of burthen across the Alps to them, which still in part exist. At present their produce is reduced to little importance.

Two rather difficult Alpine passes lead from the heads of the valley of Gastein into Carinthia. 1. The *Malnitzer-Tauern* (Rte. 201), through the picturesque Alpine valley of Nassfeld, goes to Ober-Vellach. Travellers on horseback or on foot, aided by a good guide, may by this pass reach Venice in 3½ or 4 days from Gastein. 2. The *Pass of Rauris*, or Heiligenblut (Rte. 244), leading to the village of Heiligenblut, at the foot of the Gross Glockner, the grandest and most elevated Alp in the chain of Noric Alps. The sublime scenery about Heiligenblut, and the glacier at the foot of the Glockner, render it well worth a visit.

ROUTE 201.

BAD GASTEIN TO OBER-VELLACH, BY THE PASS OF MALNITZ.

[The figures indicate hours of easy walking.]

This is a bridle-road, presenting no difficulties to the pedestrian, and a guide need not be taken except to carry the baggage, more especially at the high rate of 10 zwanzigers, which is the usual demand. *Time* required to walk, including stoppages, 8 hrs. 50 min. Horses to Malnitz, over the Tauern, including guide, 8 fl. each; road bad. It will be prudent to take provisions.

1 Bockstein (see Rte. 200), at the mouth of the Anlaufthal, which terminates in a kettle or cirque, as it would be called in the Pyrenees, a circular space walled round by mountains. The innkeeper generally keeps horses or mules for the journey. Quitting Bockstein, the path ascends by the side of the Ache, passing near the gold-works, and the inclined plane by which wood is carried in cars up to the mine. It then traverses a rocky defile called Wilde Graben, down whose precipitous sides a number of cascades cast themselves headlong; one of them is called the Schleier Fall, from its resemblance to a *veil* of gauze spread over the rock. An hour's walk (4½ m.) above Bockstein is the elevated Alpine plateau called

Nassfeld, hemmed in by glaciers which feed so many torrents and trickling streamlets as to give the valley its name, *i. e.* Wetfield. Among them the Ache takes its rise. The rocks are spread over with the filaments of the violet-scented moss, Byssus jolithus. The meadows around furnish pasturage to 300 horses, 400 cattle, and 4000 sheep, and the shepherds dwell in a hamlet of 20 huts.

2½ Nassfeld (Chalets). It is possible for those who intend to cross the glaciers direct to Heiligenblut to sleep in *Moser's Chalet*, but the accommodation is of the most humble kind. If no guide over the Tauern is taken, particular inquiry should be made as to the path, which, being a horse-track, is well marked as soon as it leaves the level for the hill-side. The ascent proceeds up a breast of the hill, between two streams, and then, entering a hollow where snow generally lies, gradually ascends one side until an opening on the ridge presents itself. Through this it enters a vast amphitheatre, round the rim of which it proceeds for a short distance, and then leaves it by another opening. The Tauern is named either Nassfeld or Malnitz by the inhabitants of the respective valleys on the two opposite sides of the pass.

3 The summit of the pass (8000 ft. above the sea) is marked by a cross; the crest of the mountain rises 100 ft. higher on the l. of the path, and commands an extensive view of the Gross-Glockner and its glaciers, and S. of the Alps, which form the boundary of Italy. Immediately beyond the Col, on the S. side, a substantial *Tauernhaus* has been built, a sheltered spot, where the common refreshments of bread, cheese, and wine, and beds, may be procured in summer; but the owner lives alone, and sometimes descends into the valley. The descent is rapid, traversing the Manhard Alp, and through a charming valley, to

3 Malnitz (small but decent inn), 8 hrs. walk from Gastein. A rough and awkward char-road to

2½ Ober-Vellach. The inn affords civility and clean beds: the landlord will furnish a carriage to Spital. Here we enter the Möllthal, one of the prettiest valleys in Carinthia (Rte. 244). The nearest way into the upper part of the Möllthal is to keep on the rt. bank of the Malnitz stream, and round the corner where the church and castle of Grossenstein are placed, without entering Ober-Vellach.

[*Döllach* in *Möllthal* may be reached in *one* day from *Badgastein*, by way of *Nassfeld*, the *Riffel Tauern*, Rauris Goldmines, and the Lesser (or Greater) Zirgnitz.

Time required from 13 to 14 hrs. inclusive of stoppages.

The scenery is wild and interesting, particularly near Rauris Goldmines, and the views from the Riffel Tauern and Zirgnitz are extensive. The descent from the Riffel Tauern (except occasionally in very warm summers), and the ascent of the Zirgnitz, are across the ice and difficult, and the route should not be attempted by any one who is not a good pedestrian, and except in fine weather. A guide is necessary, and one may be obtained at Badgastein for 8 gulden; provisions should be taken, although milk, beer, bread, &c., may be obtained at Moser's Hut in Nassfeld, and the overseer (Hutmeister) at Rauris Goldberg House (about half-way) will furnish beer, wine, omelettes, &c., and, if thought desirable to sleep there, beds also.]

ROUTE 202.

BAD GASTEIN TO SALZBURG, BY ZELL-AM-SEE AND THE PINZGAU.

About 18½ Aust. m. = 87 Eng. m.

Between Lend and Lofer it is a cross-road, but very good, and post-horses may be procured.

Hof Gastein } as in Rte. 200.
4½ Lend }

The Pongau, or valley of the Salza, above Lend, is a narrow and picturesque defile as far as

1 Taxenbach (*Inn:* Taxwirth, small but good). Here the Pinzgau begins (Rte. 230). About an hour's walk S. from Taxenbach is a curious waterfall,

formed by a stream flowing from the Rauris. It is approached by 2 galleries cut through the solid rock. The waterfall is nothing; the situation and the way to it very romantic; and the manner in which the stream has evidently cut down its bed, at least from 3 different points, with very great intervals of height, is most curious. The galleries are low; they were levels made to an old gold-mine of the Weitmosers, long since abandoned.

The road to Salzburg leaves the valley of the Salza a little beyond

1. Hunsdorf, a village at the angle between the Unter and Mitter Pinzgau, just below the morass called Zellermoos, through which the waters of the lake of Zell dribble into the Salza. On a projection between the two valleys rises the castle of Fischhorn; it commands a fine view.

Owing to the height of the bed of the Salza above that of the Zell, the district around their confluence is a great morass, constantly subject to inundation and exhaling destructive miasmata. The marsh begins at the southern extremity of the lake of Zell.

1 Zell (*Inn:* Bräu, clean — called Zell-am-See, to distinguish it from Zell in the Zillerthal) is beautifully situated on a projecting tongue of land on the W. shore of the lake, sufficiently removed so as not to be affected by the deadly marshes before mentioned, and in view of the snow-tipped Alps to the S., of which there is a fine view from the hill behind Zell. The castle of *Kaprun*, 3 m. off, is one of the oldest in this country.

2 Saalfelden (*Inn:* Auerwirth), a village of 1100 Inhab., in the Middle Pinzgau. On the neighbouring heights stand the ruined castles of Rothenberg, Grub, Fornach, Dorfheim, and Lichtenberg, with its chapel and hermitage hewn in the rock. The Gross-Glockner is a grand object in the view to the S. from this neighbourhood.

A romantic and wild glen, 8 m. long, called Pinzgauer-Hohlweg, is traversed by the road between Saalfelden and Weissbach.

2 Frohnwies, a small hamlet. A very good *Inn*. Farther on is the pretty hamlet and ch. of Weissbach, where a carriage-road to Berchtesgaden (6 Stunden) turns off to the E. It is hardly ¼ hour's walk along it to an extraordinary ravine called the *Seissenberger-Klam*. A finger-post by the roadside, on the l. of the road, points out the way to it with the words "Gehe und Staune." You descend a staircase to a gallery of wood, which has been carried through the windings of the cliff a few feet above the water, until it ends in front of a small waterfall. It is a most curious scene, but one which it is almost impossible to describe. The torrent has worn down its bed to a depth of 50 or 60 ft., but that in the most tortuous and irregular manner—sometimes turning off almost at rt. angles, where it has met with a portion of red Salzburg marble, or other "pièce de résistance," in the midst of the softer limestone, and, in some, hollowing out by its eddies basins so regular and so defined as to resemble a well in miniature. The gallery was made by the managers of the salt-works at Reichenhall, to enable their woodmen to extricate the drift-timber caught in the passage.

[A fine pass leads from this up the Weissbachthal, and over the mountains called Hirschbühel to Berchtesgaden, commanding from its top a magnificent range of limestone mountains, perfectly barren, and cut into numberless peaks, scarcely second to those of Gosau. At the top of the pass is the Austrian custom-house. The descent on the Bavarian side is by a good road, leading past the small lake called Hintersee. The road from Weissbach to Berchtesgaden, owing to its romantic beauties, offers greater attractions as a route to Salzburg, though longer than that by Lofer. Leaving the entrance to the Seissenberger-Klam, it ascends the Weissbach Thal.]

The lower portion of the *Hohlweg* is very beautiful; smooth lawns with plum-trees cover the bottom of the valley, and wooded mountains rise on either side.

1½ Lofer (*Inns:* Hackel-wirth; Bräu), on the post-road from Innsbruck to Salzburg (Rte. 229).

5½ Aust. m. SALZBURG (Rte. 229).

ROUTE 203.

THE SALZKAMMERGUT—LINZ (OR LAMBACH) TO ISCHL AND AUSSEE, BY THE FALLS OF THE TRAUN, AND THE LAKES OF GMUNDEN, HALLSTADT, AND AUSSEE.

Few of the English travellers who annually visit Salzburg and Linz, or who merely descend rapidly the Danube on their way to Vienna, are aware that they have skirted and turned their backs upon one of the most picturesque districts in Europe. The Salzkammergut, containing the salt-mines, is the country alluded to. Salt-mines that appear to be inexhaustible are found in a line of country extending from Hall, in Tyrol, through Berchtesgaden, to Ischl in Upper Austria and Aussee in Upper Styria. The rulers of these districts have at all periods invariably made salt a government monopoly, which it still continues to be in Austria. The mines are therefore under the administration of the exchequer (Kammer). The annual nett revenue which Austria derives from her salt-mines is estimated at 2,200,000*l.*, being about $\frac{1}{7}$ of the entire revenue. The district of Upper Austria, in which the mines are situated, is emphatically called *the* Salzkammergut; but there are, strictly speaking, several of these exchequer salt domains, two of which, on account of their picturesque scenery, have a special claim on the traveller's attention. These are the Austrian Salzkammergut, which is divided into the 3 districts of Ebensee, Ischl, and Hallstadt; and the Styrian Salzkammergut, whose chief town is Aussee. The Austrian, or *the* Salzkammergut, has an area of 249 Eng. square m., with 17,000 Inhab., 6500 of whom are Protestants. It forms the S.W. angle of the province of Upper Austria, is wedged in between the frontier of Salzburg and Styria, and is traversed through its whole extent by the river Traun. Sir Humphry Davy thus speaks of it:—"If I were disposed to indulge in minute picturesque descriptions, I might occupy hours with details of the various characters of the enchanting scenery in this neighbourhood. The vales have that pastoral beauty and constant verdure which is so familiar to us in England, with similar enclosures and hedge-rows, and fruit and forest trees. Above are noble hills, planted with beeches and oaks; mountains bound the view—here covered with pines and larches, there raising their marble crests, capped with eternal snows, above the clouds." And again: "I know no country more beautiful. The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depths of the valleys, the altitude of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland, and the people are far more agreeable. * * * They are distinguished by their love of their country, their devotion to the sovereign, the warmth and purity of their faith, their honesty and (with very few exceptions), I may say, their great civility and courtesy to strangers." They are a happy and joyous race, taking great delight in music and dancing, and the men, like all the Austrian mountaineers, are expert marksmen.

The chief picturesque beauty of the Salzkammergut lies in its numerous lakes, forming a chain strung together as it were by the Traun, the main artery of the district, passing through them in succession. They are commonly bordered with lofty mountains, whose precipices, rising abruptly from the very water's edge, without the smallest ledge or foreland, impart an extremely sublime character to these Alp-locked reservoirs. The lakes of Gmunden (or Traunsee) and of Hallstadt, on the whole, display these beauties in their fullest extent. The falls of the Traun are beautiful from their colour and picturesque situation. The district is too elevated and mountainous to grow much corn; its chief produce is wood from its forests, cattle from its fine Alpine pastures, and, above all, *salt*, from which it receives its name. The mines of Ischl, Hallstadt, and Aussee (§ 94), all furnish vast supplies

of this valuable mineral. *Ischl*, celebrated for its baths, and much resorted to in consequence in summer by the Austrians, from the Emperor and higher nobles down to the bourgeois of Vienna, is the chief place in the Salzkammergut, and the best head-quarters for those who would tarry or explore the country at their leisure, from its centrical situation and the accommodation it affords. It lies upon the high-road from Salzburg to Gratz or to Vienna, through Styria (Rte. 240). The high post-road from Munich and Salzburg to Linz and Vienna (Rte. 198) runs but 15 m. N. of the Traun lake, and 7 from the falls of the Traun. The country is seen to greatest advantage by those who approach it from the N., turning out of the Vienna road at Lambach or Schwanstadt—since they have the Alps constantly before them, and the scenery becomes wilder and grander every step they advance further into their recesses. They need no other guide than the Traun: if they thread the lovely valleys traversed by it, and cross the five lakes, which serve as it passes through them to purify and augment its beryl-coloured waters, they will at length reach, high up among the mountains, the cradle of the infant stream, a contracted basin of black water, owing its hue not to impurity, but depth, fed by snows and glaciers (Rte. 240).

4 or 5 days will suffice for this excursion, but more may be agreeably spent in it. The pedestrian or horseman may enter the Salzkammergut by the mountain road leading from Golling to Hallstadt by Abtenau. (Rtes. 200 and 204.)

To sum up in a few words the attractions which the Salzkammergut holds out to various classes of travellers—the *lover of nature* will derive endless gratification from the splendour and variety of its scenery; the *artist* may fill his portfolios; the *invalid* may restore his broken health in the brine-baths (said to be nearly as good as sea-baths) and salt-steam of Ischl; and if he desire society, he will find during the season the best that S. Germany affords. The *sportsman* will not want ample employment for his fishing-rods. The rivers and lakes swarm with trout, &c., and permission to fish in them may be purchased for a few florins. Chamois, though rare, are still to be met with near the glaciers and on the highest mountains. The *gourmand* should repair hither, were it only to enjoy the delicate mountain trout in full perfection.

The post-road from Linz to Lambach is described in Rte. 198. From Lambach to Ischl is called 8½ Aust. m. = 40 Eng. m.; from Ischl to Aussee 3½ Aust. m. = 16½ Eng. m.

RAILWAY.—Linz to Gmunden, 42 Eng. m. 2 or 3 trains daily, in about 4 hrs. Those who wish to see the falls of the Traun leave the train a little this side of Roitham. From this point a walk of 20 m. through a wood brings you to the falls. A better way, however, of visiting the falls is to book to Lambach, and from Lambach to take a carriage to Gmunden, stopping at the falls on your way. The journey between Linz and Ischl may easily be performed in a day, thus: leave Linz at 6·30 A.M., reach Lambach at 10·30, take a carriage to the falls, and then proceed to Gmunden, which places may easily be reached by 2 o'clock. The steamer from Gmunden at 2½ reaches Ebensee in 1 hr. The omnibus which waits the arrival of the steamer performs the journey thence to Ischl in 2 hrs. Leaving Ischl by the omnibus at 10 A.M., you reach Ebensee at 12 and Gmunden at 1, allowing time for dinner so as to start by the rail at 2¾, and reach Linz at 9.

The railroad conveys a great many passengers, but its principal use is in the transport of salt, of which nearly 3000 tons are brought down by it yearly to the Danube.

From Linz to Lambach the railway runs mostly parallel with the post-road, over a large uninteresting plain, with the mountains of the Salzkammergut in sight all the way in front.

Lambach Stat. There is a good *Inn* near the railway. (See Rte. 198.) Stellwagen to Salzburg.

On leaving Lambach the road crosses the Traun, passes the church of Baura (Rte. 198), and continues along the rt. bank of the river as far as Gmunden. Near the village of Roitham, 1¼ m. from the rly. stat., 7 m. from Lambach, are the

Falls of the Traun, formed by a natural dam, or barrier of pudding stone, projecting obliquely nearly across the river, through whose rifts the water forces its way. — "It is a cataract which, when the river is full, may be almost compared to that of Schaffhausen for magnitude, and possesses the same peculiar characters of grandeur in the precipitous rush of its awful and overpowering waters, and of beauty in the tints of its streams and foam, and in the forms of the rocks over which it falls, and the cliffs and woods by which it is overhung. Though not so elevated as the cascade of Terni, nor so large as that of Schaffhausen, yet from its perfect clearness, and the harmony of the surrounding objects, it ranks high as to picturesque effect among the waterfalls of Europe; and the wonderful transparency of its pale green water gives it a peculiar charm in my eyes." —*Davy.*

It should be viewed from the bridge, from the opposite bank, and from the rocks below the bridge. Its height is 42 ft. By the side of it, along the rt. bank, a curious wooden *Canal*, or aqueduct, 1250 ft. long, partly cut in the rock, partly supported by props, has been constructed to allow the salt-barges to ascend and descend the Traun without interruption from the cataract. They descend from Gmunden at a fixed hour in the morning, usually between 10 and 11, when the sluice-gate at the upper end of the canal is opened to allow a part of the stream to pass through it. The vessels, carried swiftly along by the suction of the falls, are, by skilful steering, swept past them at a distance of only a few feet from the verge of the watery abyss, from which they are separated by the trunk of a tree, supported between 2 rocks to form a balustrade, and they immediately enter the canal. Their descent along this aquatic inclined plane, where the depth of water is only sufficient to prevent the bottom grazing, is made in 1 min. so rapidly that the eye can scarcely follow the boat. The force of the stream and the slope of the aqueduct combine to accelerate its speed. The vessels return empty, and are drawn up the canal by 10 or 12 horses at full gallop. Since the completion of the tramroad the salt is transported almost exclusively by it, and barges are little used *below* Gmunden.

The offer of the miller, at the falls, should be accepted, who, for a fee of 40 kreutzers, will shut off the water from the artificial canal, and send the whole of the water of the river over the rocks; without this, the fall in summer and autumn is poor for want of water.

Sir Humphry Davy, in his pleasant little book, the 'Consolations in Travel,' describes, with all the vividness of reality, his escape from drowning, when carried over the fall by the accidental breaking of a rope to which his boat was attached. The adventure, however, is believed to be purely imaginary, and not founded on any real occurrence.

It is a walk of 9 m. (2¼ hrs.—1¼ in a carriage) from the Falls to Gmunden. The road lies amidst agreeable scenery, passing through fir woods and neat villages, with occasional peeps of the green river on the rt. The tall mountain, Traunstein, is a conspicuous object in front; on its crest a resemblance to the profile of Louis XVI. may be discovered. At length the valley opens out, and the lake and town of Gmunden appear in sight. The Traun is crossed by a bridge a little below its exit from the lake, close to the large sluices erected to confine and husband its waters. These are opened only for a few hours daily, to allow the passage of the salt-barges, which are carried along by the flood over rocky impediments of such a nature that, if the lake was not thus pent up, they would, in dry weather, entirely obstruct the navigation of the Traun. Similar sluices will be found

at the outlets of almost all the mountain lakes of the Salzkammergut.

3 Gmunden.—*Inns:* Das Goldne Schiff, homely and reasonable, excellent fish dinners;—Sonne, good, reasonable, and much civility;—Goldner Brunnen;—Golden Hirsch;—Anker.

This little town of 3200 Inhab. occupies a most romantic situation at the N. extremity of the lake called Traunsee, or Gmundnersee. It is the principal depot for the salt made in the district, which is here stored in warehouses belonging to Government. Its neat white houses, with green doors and window-blinds, and the gardens in front of many of them, look quite English. In front the lake, which washes the foundations of the houses, expands its broad green surface. It is enclosed near its lower end with undulating hills, dotted with houses and villages scattered among the trees. Its upper extremity, hemmed in by tall precipices and black fir woods, overtopped in their turn by the serrated ridges and snowy peaks of the Salzburg Alps, is of a more majestic and gloomy character. In the middle distance, but appearing close at hand from his great height, rises the gigantic Traunstein. It has the appearance of a mountain split from top to bottom, and turned with its cleft side towards the lake, so as to present to it a precipitous wall of rock. Its highest point is 5565 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea, and 4198 ft. above the lake. There is something so majestic in its high and weather-beaten surface and angular outline, that one is never tired of gazing on it. About a mile to the W. of Gmunden, perched on a little island about 50 yards from the shore, is the picturesque castle of *Ort*, with which a story exactly similar to that of Hero and Leander is connected. The pedestrian will find a rough but most picturesque track along the l. bank of the Traun, from Gmunden to the Falls—a walk of about 3 hrs.

The *Calvarienberg* behind the town commands an extensive view of the lake. It was here that Pappenheim defeated the misguided peasants in 1626, after a desperate conflict, in which 4000 of them were slain. A green hillock or tumulus at Pinsdorf, near the water-side, still called "The Peasants' Mound," is pointed out as the spot where they are buried. Previous to the engagement the peasants were excited to the utmost pitch of religious enthusiasm by an eloquent sermon preached to them by their leader "the Student," after which they rushed on the Bavarians singing Lutheran hymns, and for a while were irresistible. Some of Pappenheim's best troops were routed, pursued, and cut to pieces in the streets of Gmunden. Pappenheim, however, soon retrieved this temporary check, and shortly afterwards succeeded in suppressing the rebellion. (See R. 195.)

The post-road is interrupted by the *Lake of Gmunden*, since the precipices at its upper end have hitherto prevented the construction of a road of any kind. One is, however, begun along the W. shore, though its progress is slow owing to the masses of rock which have to be blasted away.

A *Steamboat*, established by an Englishman, Mr. Andrews, and commanded by an English captain, navigates the lake of Gmunden, from the month of May to October, plying 4 or 5 times a day between Gmunden and Ebensee, where carriages are in waiting to convey passengers on to Ischl. At Gmunden, along with the ticket for the steamboat, another should be taken for a place in the carriages which proceed to Ischl on the arrival of the boat at Ebensee. The distance across the lake is about 9 m., counted as 1½ water-post, and the passage occupies about an hour. The steamer takes carriages, at charges varying according to the size of the carriage; it will hold 3, and when more offer for transport, they are put into flat-bottomed barges and towed by the steamer.

The scenery of the lake increases in grandeur towards its S. extremity, and the green slopes are soon exchanged for mountains and precipices. The Traunstein seems, from its colossal proportions, impending over the water

from the E. On the W. shore are the villages of Altmünster, in the church of which are some ancient monuments, and of Traunkirchen, where the Jesuits had at one time established themselves in a nunnery founded by King Ottocar. On the border of the lake, near Altmünster, is the château of Ebenzweier, the favourite residence of the Archduke Maximilian of Este. At a distance Traunkirchen seems to lie at the end of the lake; but it is found, on a nearer approach, to stand on a projecting cape, after doubling which Gmunden is hid from view, and the traveller finds himself, as it were, in a different lake, more wild and grand than that which he has left behind. The rocky barriers enclosing it rise straight from the verge of the water, and where the precipice ends the slopes are covered with forests, which have for centuries furnished fuel to the salt-works. At length the village of

3 Ebensee and Langbath (*Inns:* Post; good and moderate, but homely;—Zur Krone)—for, though double in name, they are but the parts of 1 village on the 2 sides of the Traun—appears in view. It is surrounded by vast stacks of timber, the produce of the neighbouring forest, brought down by the torrents when swollen, and sometimes precipitated from the summits of the surrounding precipices into the lake, and here collected to serve as fuel. Before reaching the landing-place the boat crosses a boom, extended from shore to shore to collect together all the stray logs, and prevent their being lost. Ebensee is the first place within the Salzkammergut properly so called. The principal building in the village is the evaporating house (*K. K. Salzsudwerk*) the largest in the district (§ 95), and therefore worth seeing, though their construction is very clumsy compared with the salt-pans used in England. There are no mines on the spot; the brine is brought from Hallstadt and Ischl, a distance of about 24 m., in wooden pipes, visible by the roadside in many places. To preserve a regular descent, they are carried in niches along the mountain sides; and wherever a glen or valley intervenes they traverse it on an aqueduct. The Kranabethsattel, a mountain on the W. of Ebensee, commanding, it is said, one of the best views of the district, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from hence. The road passes on the W. side the opening of the Weissenbachthal. (See Rte. 198.)

At the mouth of almost all the tributaries of the Traun wooden gratings (Rechen, § 111) are erected to arrest the floating timber transported by them.

A most beautiful ride of 2 hrs. (or a walk of 4 hrs.) up the valley of the Traun brings the traveller to

2½ *Ischl* (*Inns:* Kaiserinn Elizabeth—a fine house well situated; the best, but expensive; table-d'hôte at 1 and 5; well kept by Bauer, who has right of fishing in the Traun, which he will impart to his guests. The Posthof, clean and comfortable, but noisy. *2nd Class Inns:* Kreutz; Stöger's; Kreutzberger's). Almost all the houses in the place are let as lodgings, and the price of a room varies from 1 fl. to 2 fl. per diem.

A few years have converted the pretty but previously undistinguished market-town of Ischl (2000 Inhab.), at the junction of the Ischl with the Traun, into a distinguished and most fashionable watering-place. Its origin does not date farther back than 1822; but the beauties of its situation and environs, combined with the novel nature of its baths, have attracted hosts of visitors from all parts of Europe, especially from Vienna and other parts of Austria, among whom are usually numbered many of the Bohemian, Austrian, and Hungarian noblesse, forming a very agreeable society. In addition to this the Imperial family are now constant visitors during the season, and add of course greatly to the popularity of Ischl. The Empress is especially attached to a place where she was betrothed, 1853; and the Emperor has a permanent residence here. The white houses are spread over a small green plain on both sides of the Traun and Ischl, surrounded by mountains rising in the

form of an amphitheatre, and flanking the mouths of 5 or 6 different valleys which radiate as it were from this central point. The lover of seclusion may bury himself in the solitude of mountain paths, amidst dark forests and inky lakes. Those who prefer society will find at Ischl parties of pleasure to fill up every day; and balls, concerts, and even a *Theatre*, to occupy the night. A handsome *Casino* includes ball and billiard rooms, and a *Reading-room*, where English and other newspapers are taken in.

The *Baths*, and the *Trinkhalle* or Colonnade, form as it were one large building, with a Grecian portico. The Colonnade is frequented by those who drink the *whey* (*molke*) of cows, goats, or ewe milk, here prepared in great perfection, and mineral waters. It is most crowded early in the morning; 7 to 8 a band plays. The Baths are well appointed. One side is appropriated to gentlemen, the other to ladies. Common hot or cold baths may be had if required; but those most in request are supplied with the *Soole* (brine) conducted from the salt-mines before undergoing the process of evaporation in the salt-pans. It is a strong solution of chloride of sodium and some other salts. Immersion in it produces slight purgative effects, and is attended with a tingling and general irritation of the skin. It is usually diluted, according to the tenor of the doctor's prescription, with common water, or is mixed with that of a sulphurous spring rising in the vicinity, as the nature of the patient's complaint may render expedient.

Saline Vapour-baths (Salz-dampf-Bäder) of a peculiar description are prepared here. They consist of wooden closets, the floors of which are perforated, attached to the roof-tree of the evaporating-house, placed immediately over the salt-pan, so as to receive the steam as it ascends from the boiling brine. Those who will not submit to be shut up in one of these closets may take a modified bath in an open gallery overlooking the pans, in which they may walk for an hour or two at a time. It is found of utility to invalids in many complaints, especially in affections of the chest, to inhale the vapours impregnated with the various volatile particles disengaged from the brine while boiling. These baths must not be taken without authority from a physician, and are only to be had at certain hours, when the current of vapour is not disturbed by the removal of the salt from the pan.

Mud-baths (Schlammbäder) are made from the slime (Laist) brought from the chambers or reservoirs in the salt-mine. There is a capital *Swimming-bath* (Schwimm-Anstalt) here.

Physicians. — Dr. Pollak is recommended by the faculty at home as a *physician*: he speaks English; so does Dr. Mastalier.

Chairs carried in the manner of sedans by 2 bearers, convey invalids to and from the baths; and ladies often employ them to make excursions among the mountains.

The narrow valley in which Ischl stands, shut in by high mountains, is highly distinguished by its picturesque beauty. The neighbouring woods and the lower slopes have, within a few years, been rendered accessible even for invalids by walks extending in all directions, and converting them as it were into pleasure-grounds. They are provided with commodious seats, temples, and summer-houses, wherever the ground presents a good point of view. They usually bear the Christian name of some lady of rank or beauty who has visited the spot. On the banks of the Ischl, about ½ m. above the town, a neat stone well-house (Maria Louisen Quelle) has been built.

The Emperor has built a villa on the site of Schmalnauer's Garden. It is only remarkable for its bad taste and for the fine *views* from it. The best view of Ischl is from the church on the top of the *Calvarienberg*.

Fine view from the Kolowrat Thurm; 1½ hr. up, 1 hr. down.

There is an agreeable walk up the glen, to the eastward of the village, to the Rettenbach Mill and Wildniss, turning to the l., from the road to

Gratz; and another westward through the Esplanade to the ruined castle of *Wildenstein*, which overlooks the valley of the Traun nearly as far as the lake of Hallstadt.

Excursions.

Ischl, lying as it does in the centre of the Salzkammergut, is excellent head-quarters for the tourist, and its neighbourhood furnishes an almost endless variety of excursions. The following is only a brief enumeration of some of them:—

a. The *Lake of Hallstadt* (p. 262), *one day*, proceeding in a carriage to Steg or Gosaumill (1¼ hr.), in a boat to Hallstadt (1 hr.). On foot to the Salt-Mine—visit the waterfall, cross the lake to the Hirschbrunnen, the Kessel, and Obertraun—return by Steg to Ischl.

b. The *beautiful Gosau Lakes* (p. 265), 1 day, provided you start at 5 or 6, by Steg, Gosauzwang—to the Vorder-See in a carriage 3¾ hrs. To the Hinter-See, a laborious walk of 4 hrs. The scenery of these 2 lakes is superb. Take provisions.

c. The *Wolfgang Lake* on the road to Salzburg (Rte. 240), *one day*, stopping on the way to see Wirers waterfall, the Schwartze See, and Wirers-Strub, a digression which takes up 3 hrs. To St. Wolfgang (1½ hr. from Ischl), cross the lake to the echo point —return to Ischl.

d. *Ascent of the Schafberg*, 3 hrs. from St. Wolfgang. Few probably will take the trouble to pass a night on this mountain to see the sun rise, as the guide-books recommend; but the traveller should *on no account omit* this ascent, as the summit commands a most remarkable and extensive view, including 8 lakes, &c. (see p. 374).

e. *Aussee*, in Styria, 16½ Eng. m. = 4½ hrs. in carriage, on the road to Gratz, and the lakes of Grundl and of Aussee. Sleep at Aussee; next day visit the Teplitzersee and Kammersee. (See Rte. 240.) Third day return to Ischl.

N.B. A pleasant way from Ischl to Vienna is the road by Aussee and Rottenman (good sleeping-quarters), 2 days' journey, to the railway at Brück on the Mur (Rte. 240); thence by rail to Vienna, 1 day. The quickest way is by rail to Linz, and thence down the Danube, 2 days' journey.

f. To the *Gmunden See* and *Falls of the Traun* (p. 257), by carriage and steamboat.

The postmaster of Ischl charges 7 fl. for a light carriage to go to Ebensee, and wait there to bring back; but far better carriages may be got in the town for 5 fl. The Falls of the Traun may be visited in 1 day, or in 10 or 11 hrs. going and returning, thus—

	G. Mls.	H. M.
Ischl to Ebensee	2	1 40
Steamboat to Gmunden .	2	1 0
To the Falls and back . .	3	4 0
Dinner at Gmunden . .	0	1 30
Steamboat back to Ebensee	2	1 0
Ischl	2	1 40

From Ischl to Linz on the Danube is a short day's journey. (See p. 256.)

g. The *Salt-Mine* lies about 3 m. S.E. of Ischl. Notice of an intended visit must previously be given at the Salinen-Verwesampt (office for managing the mines) in Ischl. During the season the mine is often illuminated for the gratification of the guests, who form parties to explore it on these occasions. An illumination costs about 10 gn. Münz, and a fee to the attendants. The road to it lies across the Traun, through the village of Perneck, where the carriage-road ceases, and the rest of the ascent must be made on foot. At the Berghaus miners' dresses are provided for the visitors of both sexes; for ladies often take part in these expeditions. The mine consists of 12 stories or galleries driven horizontally into the bowels of the mountain, one above the other. The entrance is by the middle gallery, named after the Empress Maria Louisa. Ladies can be wheeled along it in cars, but must descend when they come to the end of it by a slide (Rutsch) formed of 2 poles, as at Hallein (Rte. 200, § 94). The salt is here distributed through the rock in veins and small lumps mixed with clay and earth, exhibiting neither the

white crystalline surface nor the glittering appearance which most persons are led to expect. The curious process by which it is extracted is explained, § 94 and Rte. 200. The mine is not shown Saturday or Sunday.

h. The large dam of masonry, and sluice-gates, called *Chorinsky's Klause*, erected across the Weissenbach torrent, to float down timber into the Traun, is about 7 m. off. The best time for visiting it is when the sluice is burst open (wird gesprengt), which usually happens once a week, and is announced beforehand at Ischl. The use of the dam is explained § 111.) The road to it runs along the rt. bank of the Traun as far as Lauffen, where it crosses the river, and ascends the valley of the Weissenbach.

Ischl to Hallstadt.

There is a good carriage-road from Ischl to the borders of the lake of Hallstadt. The distance from Ischl up the beautiful valley of the Traun to Steg at the N. extremity of the Hallstadter See is about 10 m., passing along the rt. bank of the Traun, through Lauffen (*Inn:* the Brewhouse), a village of 400 Inhab., with an ancient Gothic church. The river here makes a smaller leap of 18 ft., which, like the greater fall below Gmunden, is avoided by a canal constructed on one side, so as to allow the salt-barges to pass up and down. The road up the valley of the Weissenbach to the Chorinsky-Klause turns off here, crossing the Traun by a bridge. The mouth of the Weissenbach is closed by a large grating (Rechen) to collect the wood floated down it.

Goisern, 7 m. from Ischl, another village on the road, is inhabited by Protestants, who are very numerous hereabouts, amounting to 6500 in the Salzkammergut. Beyond Goisern the road divides: the l. branch is the post-road to Aussee and Gratz (Rte. 240); the rt. branch, a cross-road, leads, in about 3 m., to Steg, a group of houses with an inn, close to the outlet of the Traun from the Lake of Hallstadt, which is confined by sluice-gates similar to those at Gmunden. Thirteen streams running into this lake are provided with similar sluices at their mouths, opened only once a day in the dry season, to allow the salt-boats to start, and to furnish them with enough water to carry them along to the end of their day's voyage, over the rocks and shallows of the Traun. Any one can take a passage in these boats to Ischl or Ebensee. They go down at the rate of about 10 m. an hr.; and the rapid locomotion is not disagreeable. Boats are provided at Steg and at the Gosau saw-mill, about 1½ m. further, to convey passengers to the village of Hallstadt, about 1 hr.'s voyage. A boat with two rowers costs 1½ zwanziger.

The *Lake of Hallstadt* is 8832 yards long, 2343 yards broad, and in many places 100 fathoms deep. The scenery is of a more wild and gloomy character than that of the Traunsee, and less enlivened by human habitations. It reaches the height of sublimity at its upper or S. end, where the mountains rise so precipitously from the water's edge as not to leave room for any road. The valley of Gosau, opening out on the W., is crossed at its entrance by an aqueduct called *Gosauzwang*, which conveys the brine from the salt-mine of Hallstadt to the boiling-houses at Ischl and Ebensee. The central piers are 130 ft. high, and the pipes form part of an uninterrupted conduit nearly 24 m. long, which has already been mentioned, near Ebensee (p. 259), and may be traced along the face of the precipices, by the side of the lake, nearly as far as Hallstadt. The scenery of the higher part of the valley of Gosau (about 14 m. from this aqueduct), in the vicinity of its two beautiful small lakes, at the foot of the glacier of the Dachstein, is truly magnificent. A description will be found of it in Rte. 204.

Hallstadt.—*Inns:* Däubler's, or the Post, a tolerable country inn; Seeauer's, fair. Delicious fish may be had here, especially the *Saibling* (Salmo alpinus). The situation of this little village (1800 Inhab., 900 of whom are Protestants) is very singular. At a distance its houses appear fastened on

to the side of the mountain, like swallows' nests against a wall. The mountain descends rapidly to the edge of the lake, and the houses rise one above another on its side, so that the communication between them is kept up by steps, instead of streets and lanes. A small rivulet descends in a fall from the heights above into the midst of the village. There is no room for a carriage-road, and the communication with the rest of the world is kept up by boats, excepting one or two difficult mountain-paths leading into adjoining valleys. There is a regular foot-path along the shoulder of the hills, above the lake from Hallstadt to the Gosauzwang. The *church* is remarkable for its antiquity, having been consecrated 1320; for having a double nave and two high altars; for its Gothic portal; and for a singular altarpiece of wood richly carved.

Rudolph's Tower, a conspicuous object in approaching Hallstadt, perched on a projecting rock 1080 ft. above the town, was erected by the Emp. Albert in 1299, to defend the salt-mine against the troops of the Archbishop of Salzburg, who laid claim to it. On one occasion a considerable force, despatched by the prelate over the mountains to attack it, were defeated on this spot with great slaughter. The tower is now the residence of the manager of the mines. It contains an interesting geological collection, fossils, &c.; also Celtic antiquities. The ascent to it is a continuous stair, and takes up ½ an hr.: 500 ft. higher is the entrance to the salt-mine. A description of it would only be a repetition of what has been said of the Ischl mine (p. 261 and § 94). The Alpine limestone, in which the deposit of salt is situated, contains fossils highly interesting to the geologist. The highest level of this mine is 4000 ft. above the sea.

Several of the mountains which shut in the southern end of the lake rise above the ordinary level of perpetual snow. From the 17th of Nov. to 2nd of Feb. the inhabitants of Hallstadt never see the sun above their tops.

About 3 m. from Hallstadt is the *Waldbach-Strub*, the chief waterfall in the Salzkammergut. The road to it leads through a most beautiful valley, along the l. bank of a foaming mountain torrent. A minor fall, or cataract, is passed before reaching it. The Strub itself is about 300 ft. high, and consists of two distinct streams. The first of these falls over the face of the rock, while the other, or chief stream, gushes forth out of a dark cleft and then pours boiling and foaming into the valley below. To the rt. of the spectator rises a huge mass of rock, surmounted with verdure, while on his l. is a noble bank of trees, which hang one knows not how. Several stands have been erected in order to afford good views of the fall. The icy coldness of the air in the immediate vicinity of the spray is very remarkable. The Strub should, if possible, be visited after a fall of rain, as it is then seen in full perfection.

About 1½ m. hence, near the S. extremity of the Hallstädter-See, are the *Hirschbrunn* and *Kessel*. The first consists of scattered blocks of worn stone, below which is a very deep hole; the latter is a kind of basin in the rock, filled with water and said to be unfathomable. At certain seasons, and especially after great rains, the water rises suddenly and with great noise in both.

Hallstadt is an admirable starting-point for visiting the neighbouring mountains. Excellent *guides* may be had here, the most famous among them being Franz Aschauer, or, as he is familiarly called, *Loidl*. A book is kept at Däubler's, filled with the testimonials of those who have used his services. These men are paid according to a fixed tariff; but the pedestrian who is satisfied with their services will not fail to bestow on them an additional trinkgeld. The guides themselves carry nothing, and hence it is generally necessary to hire a man to carry your provisions for you.

The *Plassenstein*, 7400 Eng. ft. above the sea, affords one of the grandest views in the district. It takes about 4 hrs. to reach the summit, the road leading past the Rudolphs-thurm and

the salt-mine. The view embraces the Lake of Hallstadt, the valleys of Obertraun, Gosau, and Ischl, the Traunstein, Untersberg, and Schafberg, the glaciers of the Dachstein and Thorstein, and the mountains of Berchtesgaden, Styria, and the Tyrol.

The *Dachstein Glaciers* may be reached from Hallstadt in about 8 hrs., either by the Schafeck, Kripenstein, Gjaidstein, and Taubenkur, or by the Ochsenwiese and Ochsenwiesalpe: the latter is the way usually taken by the guides. The ascent is in some places very difficult; but with a good guide there is little or no danger. It is usual to pass the night in the rude hut on the Ochsenwiese, and proceed next morning to the glaciers. In this hut the traveller can only obtain new milk: everything else he must carry with him. The glaciers, 6340 Eng. ft. above the sea, form one vast field of glacier ice, called Karls-Eisfeld; above which tower the summits of the Kripenstein, Gjaidstein, Hohekreutz, and the double peak of the Dachstein, the highest point of which is 10,027 Eng. ft. above the sea. The glaciers may also be reached from Gosau. (See Rte. 204.)

The following is the direct way from Hallstadt to Aussee, a distance of about 9 m. The lake must be crossed in a boat to Obertraun, a village of 400 Inhab., about half a mile from the shore of the lake, and near the entrance of the Traun into it. Here a rude char-à-banc may be hired for 2 or 3 zwanzigers to Aussee. The road is excellent, excepting the first 1½ mile, where the ascent is very steep; it penetrates a long ravine, at the bottom of which on the l. rushes the Traun. The village of Aussee is situated just within the frontier of Styria, and is therefore more properly described in Rte. 240. Those who travel with their own carriage in going from Aussee to Hallstadt may send it round to Steg to wait for them.

There is a way over the mountain from Hallstadt to the Hinter-See (see Rte. 204), a laborious walk of 10 hrs. (5 to the summit of the pass), one of the grandest and wildest in these Alps. Near the top you behold all the glories of the *Dachstein*. Part of the ascent is as rough as the upper part of Ben Nevis, and snow lies throughout the year in patches. You look down upon the Hinter-See as upon a turquoise. Strawberries abound on the banks near it. The pass lies over the "Verfallenes Alp," and is probably 7000 ft. above the sea. There is a lower pass and easier path, which requires about 7 hrs.

ROUTE 204.

THE LAKE OF HALLSTADT TO GOLLING AND SALZBURG, BY GOSAU, ABTENAU, AND THE PASS GESCHÜTT.

The distance direct from the Gosauzwang to Golling is about 26 or 28 m.; but it is at least 12 m. additional to make the détour to the upper end of the valley of Gosau and back. The road is fit for Einspann only, being liable to be washed away. Much corn is conveyed by it into the Salzkammergut, which, from its great elevation and rocky surface, produces little itself. The road quits the lake of Hallstadt at the Gosauzwang, and ascends by the side of a small rivulet through a narrow and picturesque glen, whose sides offer sections of great interest to the geologist. This, at length, opens out, and discloses on the l. the verdant valley and village of Gosau, backed by the pinnacles of the Donnerkogel and the Zornigkogel, which are the western ridges of the Thorstein or Dachstein, the boundary-stone, as it were, between Styria, Salzburg, and Austria; "a gorgeous serrated barrier of Alpine limestone, the highest pinnacles of which reach the elevation of more than 10,000 ft. above the sea."—*Murchison*. The whole mountain seems an assemblage of sharp aiguilles bedded in snow and ice. The road to Abtenau only crosses the mouth of the valley, leaving the village at some distance on the l.; but the beauties of the Gosauthal render it deserving of being explored to its upper extremity.

It takes about 2½ hrs. walking from the Gosauzwang to reach *the village of Gosau*, or the part of it near the church,

for its habitations are widely scattered up and down the valley over a space nearly 3 m. in length. *Inn* — the best is the Kefer Gasthaus, near the road to Abtenau, clean and moderate, but homely. Travellers usually leave their carriages at the smith's, whence it is a walk of 1 hr. to the Vorder-See. The population of the valley amounts to 1300, chiefly Protestants, who have preserved their faith and their own pastors for ages, surrounded by Catholics, and in spite of persecution and the efforts of the Jesuits, from which neither their remote situation nor their poverty and insignificance protected them. They are now tolerated by the Austrian government, and possess a place of worship near the church. They are a contented though poor community, little favoured by nature, since their valley is buried by snow four or five months of the year, but at other times yields good pasture for cattle. A quarry of whetstones affords a small fund of gain to some; the rest are woodcutters, or boatmen navigating the salt-barges on the Traun.

After a walk of about 4 m. up the valley, from the church, the latter half of the distance through a fir-wood, the traveller finds himself on the borders of a beautiful lake called the *Vorder-See*, surrounded by a foreground of dark firs, and closed up by the Thorstein, rising in all its majesty to the S.E., surrounded by minor peaks, and with glaciers hanging from its sides. The walk hither will certainly not be regretted. The enthusiast in grand scenery will mount still higher to a second lake, the *Hinter-See*, 1360 ft. above Gosau—a rough walk of 4 hrs. from Gosau Inn. The water is of a peculiar pale clouded green colour, and appears to have no outlet until it has risen to a considerable height. Some persons sleep in the hut above this lake, and ascend the glacier in the morning to see the sun rise, being provided with fuel and other comforts by the smith who acts as guide, and sends them forward some hours before to await the traveller's arrival.

The view from the *Zwieselberg*, a wooded height 600 or 800 ft. above the valley, is very fine, and the ascent is easy. If the sky be clear, the panorama includes the Gosau valley and the Dachstein and Salzburg glaciers, with the pinnacles of the Donnerhagel above the Vorder-See. The walk thither from Gosau church occupies about 2½ hrs., and thence to Abtenau 3 hrs. A guide should be taken, as the direct path may easily be missed. To ascend the Dachstein, the traveller should start at 4 in the morning from the hut above the Hinter-See: to reach the Gosau glacier takes 2 hrs.; and thence to the highest peak of the Dachstein 5 hrs.; and he may be back at Gosau by 6 or 8 o'clock in the evening.

The distance from Gosau to Abtenau is about 12 m. The first part of the road after quitting the vale of Gosau ascends the gorge called pass Geschütt, the sides of which towards its lower extremity are covered with dense pine-forests. The summit of the pass is not very high. Beyond it is the village of Russbach; and about 6 m. further is

Abtenau, a prosperous little hamlet, with a small inn, Zum Ochsen, best, though not good. This quiet pastoral valley occupies an elevation at which little corn will grow. It is carpeted with verdant meadows, and the hills around are thickly clothed with fir-woods, which furnish the greater part of the fuel required for the salt-works at Hallein. Char-roads lead hence in 8 hrs. to Radstadt, in 6 to Hüttau, and to Golling in 3, down the picturesque valley of the Lammer.

By taking a foot-path a little longer than the char-road, the Bichelfall, a cascade formed by a small tributary of the Lammer, may be visited. It is 1½ hrs. walk from Abtenau, and 3 from Golling. Like all the other torrents of this forest-clad district, it is used to float down the timber cut on the mountains through which it passes. The wood that adheres to the rock, and sticks by the way in passing the fall, is set at liberty by a woodman, armed with an axe, suspended by a rope from the height above—a perilous trade. (§ 111.) The path also passes some curious cavities formed by the fall of

masses of rock, similar and perhaps equal to the Oefen (Rte. 200).

The valley of the Lammer is picturesque and very solitary; few houses are passed between Abtenau and Golling, between which place and the Oefen, on the road from Salzburg to Gastein (Rte. 200), our path falls into the valley of the Salza.

The pedestrian may cross the mountains to Berchtesgaden, either from Werfen in 7 hrs., or from Golling in 5.

ROUTE 205.

BERCHTESGADEN TO BAD GASTEIN, BY THE STEINERNE-MEER AND SAALFELDEN.

Berchtesgaden and Königssee are described in Rte. 199.

"The walk to Saalfelden, which should be attempted only by those accustomed to mountains, can be accomplished in 10 hrs. by a stout walker, exclusive of stops and of 1½ hrs. row on the Königssee; consequently there is no necessity for passing a very uncomfortable night at Sanct Bartolomä, as the guides may probably urge him to do. [It will, however, prove a *very* hard day's work to most pedestrians.]

"Berchtesgaden to the lower end of the Königssee, a full hr.'s walk: 1 hr.'s row to Sanct Bartolomä, where there is a *Wallfahrtscapelle*, or chapel to which pilgrimages are made, and a hunting-seat of the King of Bavaria (mentioned in Rte. 199). Hence ½ hr.'s row to the opening of a valley on the rt., where, after landing, a steep path leads through highly picturesque scenery to *Fundensee*, 3½ hrs. smart walking: this is a poor mountain tarn already very elevated, with some huts, inhabited in summer, on its margin. As far as this is a path by which the cattle are driven up in summer and back again in autumn, but farther there is scarcely a track; and unless the guide from Berchtesgaden be perfectly acquainted with the country, and unless there be no chance of a fog, it would be indispensable to obtain the guidance of a shepherd from Fundensee, the passage of the Steinerne-Meer (or *stony ocean*) being one of the most desolate in the Alps. The guide whom I procured was no other than a sturdy shepherdess from the Sennhütten of Fundensee, who, with an iron-shod pole and perfectly naked feet, managed to advance with wonderful rapidity across the cutting limestone rocks, which constitute for many miles the native furniture of this wild spot, upon which, however, a considerable number of sheep graze in summer, although to all appearance it scarcely produces a single blade of grass. After 2¼ hrs. of laborious walking from Fundensee, the summit of the ridge called Weissbachscharte is attained, and a view, surpassed in desolate grandeur by very few which I am acquainted with, is presented on looking *back* across the whole extent of the stony sea, unbroken by a single tree or trace of verdure, bounded by rocky summits in all directions equally barren, and having for a background the noble peak of the Watzmann. The view *forwards* is hardly less striking by contrast: the vale of Saalfelden and of the Weissbach lie stretched below the spectator, who has immediately before him an exceedingly steep descent partly clothed with wood; in the distance appears the whole range of Alps beyond the Pinzgau. After an exceedingly rugged descent of an hour, the first châlet is reached, near which is a fine spring, which is mentioned, because in crossing the *Steinerne-Meer* not a drop of water occurs. From this point a somewhat better path leads to Saalfelden in 2¼ hrs. (See Rte. 202.)

"From Saalfelden to Lend the road by Zell-am-See (see Rte. 202) may be taken; but a much shorter and probably more interesting one ascends by the Urselauerbach and descends the Diententhal. This is not a carriage-road, but the way may be still farther shortened by foot-travellers, by quitting the road about 1 hr.'s walk above the village of Alm, and crossing the ridge directly into the Diententhal, a narrow valley, which however opens considerably as it approaches the Pinzgau, and affords some good views. From Saalfelden to Lend is 6 hrs. walk; to Hof Gastein 3 hrs.; hence to Bad Gastein 1½ hr. fully."—*Pr. F.*

SECTION XII.

TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

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225. Brunecken to Zell in Zillerthal, by the *Valley of Taufers* and the *Krimmler-Tauern* - - - - 341
226. Lienz in the Pusterthal to Mittersill in Pinzgau, by the Iselthal and *Windisch Matrey* - - - - 342
227. Brunecken to Botzen, by the *Valleys of Gader* (Enneberg) and *Gröden* (Grödnerthal) - - - - 343
228. Innsbruck to Venice, by Brunecken, and over the Pass of *Ampezzo* - - - - 348
229. Salzburg to Innsbruck - - 351
230. Innsbruck to Gastein or Salzburg, by the *Zillerthal*, the *Gerlos Pass*, and the Pinzgau 356
231. Sondrio in the Valteline, to *Brescia* and *Salò* on the *Lake of Garda*, by the *Val Camonica*, the *Lakes of Iseo* and *Idro* - - - - 360
232. Roveredo to Vicenza, by the *Valle de' Signori* and *Schio*.—Excursions to the *Sette Communi* and to the Baths of *Recoaro* - - 362
233. Schio to Belluno, by *Bassano*, the *Valley of the Brenta*, and *Feltre* - - - 366

§ 100. MONEY.

The coins of Austria and Bavaria are current in Tyrol; but the Bavarian mode of reckoning (the standard of 24 Florins to the Mark of Silver, Vierundzwanzig Gulden Fuss), according to which the Zwanziger contains 24 kr., and the Florin is made up of $2\frac{1}{2}$ zwanzigers, is in general use, except at the Post, Eilwagen, and other government offices, where payment must be made in Münz (3 Zwanzigers to the Florin): with these exceptions the Austrian florin of 3 zwanzigers passes in Tyrol for 1 fl. 12 kr. (pp. 7 and 170.)

	Aust. fl.	Bav. fl.	Zwanzigers or Aust. lire.
GOLD.			
Austrian or Dutch Ducat -	4 36 kr.	5 24 kr.	13 50 cents.
——— ——— Sovereign	13 20	16 0	40 0
Napoleon - - - -	7 35	9 6	22 75
SILVER.			
Species, or Saxon Dollar, and New Scudo - -	2 0	2 24	6 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. or Florin - - -	1 0	1 12	3 0
Bavarian or Brabant Thaler -	2 12	2 42	6 60

At present accounts, though made out in Bavarian currency, are reduced to Austrian C. M.

§ 101. POSTING — EINSPANN — STELLWAGEN.

The posting tariff in Tyrol is 1 fl. Münz = 1 fl. 12 kr. (= 3 zwanzigers) for each horse per post; and 15 kr. Münz per post to the *Postilion*, who is usually paid at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ zwanzigers per post for 2 horses.

A post carriage costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ zwanziger = 36 kr. Bav. per post.

Travelling in the Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, the pedestrian will frequently be disposed to pass through the less interesting scenery more expeditiously by hiring the carriages of the country. Posting is throughout cheap, and it is important to know that the single traveller can in many places procure, at the regular post stations, *one-horse vehicles* (*Einspänniger Wagen*), supplied with equal promptitude as in ordinary posting. The expense of such travelling for one post (or $9\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.) is nearly the following :— 1 horse 1 fl.; open carriage 15 kr.; postilion, say 25 kr.: total 1 fl. 40 kr. per post. This is equal to 3*s*. 4*d*. English, or almost 4*d*. a mile. In many places, however, this accommodation is not to be obtained, even where it is legally exigible, everything depending on the goodwill of the postmaster; and indeed it is often matter of the greatest difficulty to obtain horses at all on the more unfrequented roads.

It is generally practicable, however, to obtain a private Einspännig at the posting rates, though, of course, with the uncertainty of obtaining relays. The carriages used for this purpose are generally long wooden carts, with the single seat suspended by straps across the centre; or, in the south, this is replaced by a sort of temporary straw mattress, raised behind, upon which the traveller and his conductor lie stretched side by side, whilst the carriage is jolted at a pretty rapid trot by a tolerable horse, generally attached to one side of the pole. It is well to be aware, however, that in the remote countries of which we now speak

it is all but impossible, at the season of agricultural activity, to obtain either horses, guides, or any assistance whatever, in travelling. Post-Einspännigs may be had in a great part of S. Tyrol, and especially in the road from Brixen towards Villach. Also in the Innthal, Wipfthal, Pusterthal, and Vintschgau, but it entirely depends on the option of the postmaster to allow it.

Besides Eilwagen (§ 89), on all the great roads a sort of omnibus called *Stellwagen* runs between all the principal towns of Tyrol; though very slow, it is very convenient for getting over a dull and dusty high-road, and it is very cheap. It is very difficult to procure horses or mules for making excursions in Tyrol, a want which seriously affects the comfort of ladies desiring to make excursions off the high roads. The posting distances in Tyrol, according to the postmasters' reckoning, very often exceed greatly the real measured distances; and the posts of the post-book in many cases do not amount (as in the rest of Germany) to 2 Germ. m.

§ 102. GUIDES—HINTS ON PEDESTRIANISM.

"In the Eastern Alps it is often almost impossible to procure either a guide or porter in the agriculturally busy season; and in the Southern and Western Alps, if more numerous, they are proportionally inferior in character. The traveller who is content to ride on a mule may often be less embarrassed than he who prefers the far more independent mode of travelling on foot. There are few if any *regular* guides acquainted with a large tract of country, and willing to remain with the traveller for several days together. The best men to employ for the purpose are chamois-hunters; on the Italian frontier many men who have been engaged in smuggling are well acquainted with the mountain-passes, and, if Germans, are generally trustworthy. But where the office of a guide or porter is not professional, it is sometimes a matter of the greatest difficulty to obtain the services of a man capable of going through a reasonable day's work with a knapsack on his back. The most useful guide is one who, to a *general* knowledge of a country, and especially its local dialects, adds great personal activity and good-humour. No one who has not fairly tried it can be fully aware of the great additional fatigue occasioned by carrying even a small package; and whilst on this account we dissuade him from habitually carrying his own knapsack, the fact points out at the same time the reason why few men are inclined to follow an active pedestrian for several days with a burden of even the most moderate description. Where 2 or 3 pedestrians join, it will be far best to take a sumpter mule. The solitary traveller will find a weight of even 20 lbs. often complained of, and impatiently borne for 2 or 3 days. The knapsack should therefore be restricted to the dimensions of 14—12—4 inches, which, with a small mackintosh cloak or a Scotch plaid (by far the most convenient Alpine companion, acting on occasion as great-coat or blanket), will attain when packed nearly the weight stated. As mentioned in the *Swiss Handbook*, the Swiss guides cheerfully carry a half more. It is a mistaken idea that the greatest independence is secured by having no guide. A pedestrian loaded with 20 lbs. finds that it requires a very strong stimulus to turn him ½ a mile out of his road—whilst he makes light of climbing an eminence, whether to sketch or to geologize, if he can send his guide before him, and rejoin his portmanteau without returning to the spot he quitted. In cases of indisposition, too, to proceed with a load would be impossible. Very often, however, the traveller who finds means by public conveyances, or through the runners of the Post-Office (private opportunities are *always* to be viewed with suspicion), to forward his pacquet, will best consult his independence and enjoyment by proceeding alone. There is nothing so harassing as an unsympathising com-

panion amidst grand scenery, who, perhaps, is willing to construe into superciliousness the traveller's love for silence and solitude; in such cases the guide may advantageously be sent on to the next village to order dinner. The traveller will be most independent, if, failing to obtain a steady, active, trustworthy guide as a companion for some weeks (and if such a one be secured, his ignorance of parts of the journey should be made no objection, since in points of difficulty a local guide may be procured; and this is even the best economy, since a guide taken from day to day must have every return journey paid)—he trusts to being able himself to carry his knapsack when a guide cannot easily be procured; and by holding this out as an alternative, he may generally avoid imposition.

"In addition to what has been said on the habits of the pedestrian, may be added, that few persons can walk steadily before breakfast, the providing of which also loses time; it is therefore advised that the traveller *in all cases* eat before starting, however early (and the earlier the better); that about 12 o'clock he stop and dine, which is the hour at which in remote places something can generally be procured; and after a stop of 2 hours at least that he proceed to the second division of his day's work, which ought to be the shortest. An evening meal, more or less solid, according to his habits, concludes the day. In a great many cases the forenoon halt may be made in the open air (in which case his guide will expect to share his cold provisions—in all other cases it is best to let him provide for himself). Few recollections are more delightful than the hours of repose spent under an Alpine sky in Alpine solitudes."—*Pr. F.*

"It may be thought superfluous to make any remarks on the subject of *personal safety*, with reference to the civilised countries (as they are generally considered) which the Handbook describes: and we mean to suggest only such indirect precautions as some experience would lead most persons to adopt. As, however, these works may induce those who have not been much from home to visit some remote countries, where the character of the peasantry justly does not stand very high, it is possible that these hints may not be without their use. Persons of any habits of observation will rarely fail to detect the character of 'mauvais sujets,' which sometimes attaches to inhabitants of certain districts, villages, or single houses: indeed, he is perhaps likely too easily to yield to bad appearances; but since he very often cannot alter his line of route, or even prolong his day's journey beyond the point proposed, he may fail in availing himself of this discovery. It is the solitary traveller who is most likely to find himself in a disagreeable position; and should he be fortunate enough to engage a trusty guide, it is the best security he can desire. The following precepts for keeping the mind at ease on such occasions (for this, after all, is of most importance) are chiefly of a negative kind—1. Do not carry fire-arms; they are troublesome—breed suspicion—even suggest evil; and at last are more likely to convert robbery into murder than to prevent it. 2. Whatever be the length of your day's journey, *start betimes in the morning;* in all but the longest summer-days, *with the sun.* By dividing your day as already suggested, you will reach your destination between 5 and 7 in the evening; never suffer yourself to be benighted; it is always unpleasant. An evening stroll after refreshment is an excellent way of fixing the features of a locality on your memory, instead of arriving, like many travellers, in the dark, and starting off in feverish haste next morning after having overslept yourself. 3. Let your appearance, as your manners, be studiedly simple; the traveller must often carry a considerable sum of money. He who cannot realize the 'vacuus coram latrone viator' should at least act as if he could. 4. Be frank and unhesitating in your address, carefully avoiding answering impertinent questions, or gratifying unreasonable curiosity, especially as to your route, where you have the slightest suspicion. Manifest on all occasions a readiness to conform yourself to the circumstances in which you are

placed, asking as little assistance as you can, doing so far as possible like those around you, and treating them as equals; such a manifestation at once of independence and politeness seldom fails to make a favourable impression on a rude people. 5. Carefully, and as a rule (as much for comfort as anything else), avoid joining company with wanderers on the road, who often (with no bad motive) press themselves into your society. 6. In going to remote places, provide yourself with small coin beforehand."—*Pr. F.*

§ 103. A TOUR OF TYROL — MAPS — SKELETON ROUTES.

The following objects are allowed by the universal assent of those acquainted with Tyrol to be the most deserving a traveller's attention. The upper valley of the Inn (Oberinnthal) from Finstermünz to Innsbruck; the vale of the Etsch at Meran; the valley of the Oetz and the glaciers at its upper extremity; the *Pass of the Stelvio* (!!!); the valley of the Adige above Trent; the N. extremity of the Lago di Garda; the valleys of Fassa, Gröden, and Gader, containing those extraordinary dolomite mountains; the vale of Heiligenblut, within the verge of Carinthia, at the S. base of the Gross-Glockner.

It is extremely difficult to sketch a plan suited to the taste and time of every traveller, which shall include all the remarkable objects, and not carry him twice over the same ground. To explore all the beauties of Tyrol is only practicable for the pedestrian, since many of the most interesting scenes are only accessible on foot.

Map of Tyrol.—The Map of Mayr (Munich, 1853), a Tyrolese, is good, from the trigonometrical survey of the Austrian government. Woerl's is a very detailed and tolerably exact Map of Tyrol.

Pedestrian Tour for Six Weeks or Two Months.

*** The figures are the numbers of the Routes in which each place is described.

* Carriage-roads. † Paths difficult or dangerous.

FROM INNSBRUCK.

Excursion to Schönberg and Ambras (217).
Zirl and the Martinswand (212).
* Umhausen (215).
Oetzthal and excursion to the Glaciers.
† Timbler-Joch.
Hofer's House (216).
Meran (213).
* (Visit to the Finstermünz and back to Prad).
* Pass of Stelvio (214).
* Bormio.
† Pass of the Tonal (220).
Cles in the Val di Sole.
* Val di Non.
* Trent (217).
* Riva on the Lago di Garda (218).
* Roveredo (217).
* Trent again, and
* Botzen.
Castelruth (227).
Grödnerthal.
Gaderthal.
Brunecken in the Pusterthal (223).
Antholz (224).
Tefereggenthal.
Windisch-Matrey.
† Pass of St. Ruprecht.
† Heiligenblut (244).
Rauriser-Tauern.
Bad Gastein in Salzburg (200).
Werfen and Pass Lueg.
Abtenau and Gosau (204).
Lake of Hallstadt (203).
Aussee and its Lakes (240).
Ischl (203).
* Gmunden and Lake.
* Falls of the Traun.
* Salzburg (198).

2nd Pedestrian Tour, from Salzburg to Botzen.

Salzburg.
Gastein.
Heiligenblut.
Winklern in the Möllthal.
Iselsberg.
Lienz.
Windisch-Matrey.
Virgen.
Tefereggen.
Griessthal.
Brunecken.
Taufers.
Zillerthal.
Dux.
Werberg.
Innsbruck.
Selrain.
Kühethay.
Oetzthal.
Passeyr.
Meran.
Ulten.
Judicaria.
Condino.
Val di Ledro.
Riva—Lago di Garda.
Torbole—Nago.
Monte Baldo.
Avio.
Ala.
Vallarsa.
Terragnolo.
Lavarone.
Sette Communi.
Val di Sella.
Borgo di Val Sugana.
Fleimserthal — Fassa and Seisser Alps.
Castelruth—Botzen.

3rd Pedestrian Tour, of Seventeen Days, in Western Tyrol, taking the Stellwagen on the great road.

1. Innsbruck to Pfaffenhofen, Silz, Oetz.
2. Umhausen, Lengenfeld, Sölden.
3. Fend, over the Glacier to Unser Frau.
4. Karthaus, Latsch, St. Martell.
5. Sulden Glacier, Sulden.
6. Trafoi, the Stelvio, Bormio.
7. Sta. Caterina—Corno dei Tre Signori, Pejo.
8. Pellizano, Val di Sole, Cles—
9. Mezzo Lombardo, Lavis, Trent.
10. At Trent.
11. Roveredo (by Stellwagen) to Riva (on foot, 5 hrs.).
12. Desenzano and back, by steamer.
13. Riva to Trent.
14. Botzen (by Stellwagen).
15. Meran (by Stellwagen), St. Leonhard's (on foot).
16. Over the Jaufen to Sterzing.
17. Trent (by Stellwagen), or back to Innsbruck.—*E.B.*

4th Pedestrian Tour.

Innsbruck.
Steinach, 5 hrs.
Hinter Dux, 6¾ hrs.
Lauersbach, 1¼ hr.
Meyerhofen, 3 hrs.
Zell, 1½ hr.
Gerlos, 4 hrs.
Krimml, 4 hrs.
Summit of Pass, 7 hrs.
Heiligengeist, 3 hrs.
Winkel, 4 hrs.
Brunecken, 3 hrs.
Picoleis, 4¾ hrs.
Abtei, 2¾ hrs.
Colfosco, 1⅝ hr.
Summit of Pass, 2½ hrs.
Plann, 1 hr.
St. Ulrich, 2 hrs.
Ratzes Bad, 4¼ hrs.
Botzen, 2 hrs.
Meran, 5 hrs.
Latsch, 5½ hrs.
Schlanders, 1½ hr.
Laas, 1½ hr.
Prad, 3 hrs.
Stelvio top, 6 hrs.
Bormio Baths, 3 hrs.
Prad, 4½ hrs.
Mals, 2 hrs.
Heide, 2 hrs.
Nauters, 3¼ hrs.
Pfunds, 2½ hrs.
Ried, 2½ hrs.
Landek, 2¾ hrs.
Innsbruck.

Carriage Route through Tyrol.

From Munich by
Tegernsee
Kreuth
Achensee
Schwatz
Innsbruck
} A very interesting journey of 2 days. (Rte. 188.)
Or if the traveller wishes to include Salzburg, by the longer Route (185) of
Rosenheim.
Traunstein.
Berchtesgaden (199).
Salzburg (198).
Ischl and Hallstadt (240, 243).
Aussee.
Lietzen.
Radstadt (243).
Bad Gastein (200).
Werfen.
Salzburg.
Reichenhall (229).
Pass Strub.
Schwatz.
Innsbruck (212).
Brenner (217).
Excursion on foot up the Grödenthal and through Castelruth (227) to Botzen (217).
South of Botzen the valley of the Adige presents some fine scenery. Trent is an interesting old town, and the beauties of the N. end of the Lago di Garda may be partly explored in a carriage; but in this case the traveller must retrace his steps back to Botzen. From Botzen to
Meran (213).
Prad (214).
Excursion over the Stelvio, as far as Bormio and back, *on no account to be omitted.* To vary the route on the return, mules may be taken from Santa Maria down the Münsterthal.
Pass of Finstermünz (213).
Landek (212).
Imst.
Excursion on foot up the Oetzthal and back (215).
The Tour may be terminated either from
1. Landek over the Arlberg to the Lake of Constance (212);
2. From Imst through Füssen to Augsburg (177); or
3. From Zirl by Mittenwald to Munich (186).

Second Carriage Tour in Tyrol.

From Munich.
Rosenheim.
Kuffstein.
Schwatz.
Innsbruck.
Landek.
Finstermünz.
Stelvio and back.
Meran.
Botzen.
Trent.
Lago di Garda and back.
Val Sugana.
Bassano.
Belluno.
Pass of Ampezzo.
Brixen,
Brenner,
Innsbruck,
} or Lienz, Spital, Radstadter-Tauern, Salzburg.

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§ 104. ALPINE VOCABULARY.

Ach, brook or torrent.

Alp, or *Alm*, rarely if ever means the mountain itself, but the pastures upon its sides, covered by the snow for a greater part of the year, and gradually laid bare as far as the extreme verge of vegetation as the season advances.

Bach, brook (the *beck* of the north of England).
Berg, mountain.
Burg, castle.
Büchel, or *Bühel*, knoll or swelling, rise.
Ferner, glacier (Swiss, Gletscher; Styrian, Kies).
Horn, the sharp peak of a mountain, so called from its resemblance to the horn of an animal.
Joch (French, Col; in Styria and Carinthia, Tauern), a depression in a mountain-ridge affording a convenient passage for a path or road.
Kessel (kettle), a deep circular valley, shut in by hills.
Klamme, a cleft in the mountains, a ravine through which a river drains off.
Klause, a defile, a narrow pass, a gorge.
Kogel, *Kofel*, *Kopf*, the cone-like or sugar-loaf summit of a mountain.
Loch, hole, or cavern, or gorge in the mountain.
Rücken, a ridge, a range of hills.
Scharte, a line of precipices (the *scar* of the north of England).
Schrofen, precipices.
See, lake.
Spitze, aiguille, point, mountain peak.
Stock, a vast mountain mass.
Tauern, mountain-ridges; hill roads or paths, in opposition to valley-roads. It signifies in Tyrol and Salzburg the neck or saddle-shaped depression over which a road passes.
Thal, valley.
Thor, the highest part of a high pass.
Thörl, the highest part of a lower pass.
Tobel, a ravine.
Wald, forest.
Wand, wall, precipice.

§ 105. SKETCH OF TYROL AND ITS INHABITANTS.

The main chain of the Alps, the great granitic back-bone or frame-work of Europe, runs entirely through Tyrol from W. to E. It is flanked both on its N. and S. slopes with a zone of slate rocks, which are in turn overlapped by a calcareous zone; but as a general rule the central granite overtops the flanking ridges. It forms several knots or groups of mountains, and sends off several secondary chains N. and S. within the boundaries of the land, which hence is composed of little else but mountains. Thus the nature of its surface renders Tyrol a great natural rock fortress, approached only by narrow defiles or passes, easily commanded and held by a handful of men against an army; hence the country has bid defiance equally to foreign invasion and modern innovation. To this cause its inhabitants owe their primitive manners and their freedom; for, though long subject to the Austrian crown, it is by inheritance, not by conquest; and Tyrol enjoys privileges denied to other parts of the dominions of the Emperor.

It is traversed by two principal valleys; that of the Inn in the N. of the central chain, that of the Adige to the S. of it: to which may be added the long trough between the mountains, formed by the union of the Pusterthal and Eisack valley. To them is confined almost exclusively all the really fertile land capable of producing corn and wine; but the total produce of the former falls far beneath the wants of the inhabitants.

The arable land makes up only one-sixth of the whole country; the rest is either pasturage or absolutely sterile—barren rocks, snow, and ice. Thus a single valley exhibits all the stages and varieties of climate between that of Italy and that of Spitsbergen, and at its upper extremity an arctic winter often reigns for eight out of the twelve months. The traveller who passes along the post-road at the bottom of the great valleys is apt to fancy that the heights which he sees above him are on the verge of vegetation, or at least of human habitation. Let him, however, ascend the sides of the main valley, and he will find others opening before him teeming with population, thickly spread with

villages, hamlets, and churches, with other mountains soaring above them. This is the case throughout Tyrol—every upland valley, however rough its climate or niggard its soil, seems peopled to the utmost. The denseness of the population drives away many thousands yearly to seek subsistence elsewhere as pedlers or servants, and enforces on those who remain habits of most laborious industry.

On entering Tyrol from Switzerland, it is probable that the first sight of its scenery may disappoint the traveller, but in its inhabitants he cannot fail to perceive a change for the better. Self-interest, obsequiousness, and the desire for gain, no longer prominently distinguish the people in their intercourse with strangers. The more noble character of the Tyrolese is as marked as his open countenance and upright carriage. It is not, however, on high-roads or beaten paths that he is seen to greatest advantage; let the traveller penetrate into remote valleys of the German Tyrol, and ascend to the high pastures, he will there find poverty free from selfishness, and laborious perseverance without discontent. Every inch of ground that presents a slope towards the sun, or is capable of irrigation, is brought under tillage, though earth and manure must often be carried up to it several miles on the peasants' backs. For the sake of an armful of hay the shepherd will not unfrequently endanger his neck in climbing up precipices to grassy ledges, which he can reach only by the aid of crampons on his feet.

The strong religious feeling of the people is very remarkable; but who can live among the high Alps and not be impressed more than elsewhere with the dependence of man upon the Ruler of the elements? The pine riven by the lightning, the cottage burned by it, the winter's avalanche remaining through the heat of the summer unmelted in the depths of the valley, the line of desolation it has caused in its course, marked by the prostrate forest with the stumps only standing like straw in a stubble-field, the hamlet buried by the landslip or swept away by the mountain torrent, are objects of every-day occurrence. The mountaineer, like the sailor and miner, is constantly exposed to risk; but in full confidence of protection he lies down to sleep by the side of the stream which ere morning may sweep away all traces of his dwelling, and sets out to cross the mountain-pass where a breath may bring down an avalanche. As soon as the vesper-bell has tolled in the evening, every household collects together for the performance of family prayer. The stranger who happens to pass through a village at that hour will perceive from every casement the low murmur of many voices, led by the deeper tones of the house-father, and followed by the responses of the rest. To this devotional feeling may be attributed the constant occurrence of the crucifix on the road-side in every part of the Tyrol, and it is never passed without a reverential bow. Upon more remote paths, leading from one valley into another, crosses are set up in the place of guide-posts, and it has often happened that the benighted wayfarer, in the midst of storm and darkness, has recovered his road or has been saved from destruction by the sight of the cross revealed by a flash of lightning, so that the symbol of his faith has become the landmark of his journey. The uncertainty of life among the mountains is marked by the almost innumerable memorials of peril (Märtyrle) planted by the side of the road in all parts of the country. They consist of little boards bearing a cross, or perhaps the figure of the Virgin or of a saint, and record some fatal accident from causes similar to those above enumerated, together with the name of the sufferer, and an entreaty to all who pass to recite a "paternoster" for the good of his soul.

With the fear of God the Tyrolese unites attachment to his sovereign; and the Imperial Government had always treated them with the indulgence to which their fidelity and sufferings in the cause of their monarch entitled them; —confirming their privileges—exempting them, to a certain extent, from the

conscription, and, regarding the country as of importance in a military rather than a financial point of view, exempting them from burthensome taxes. It is, therefore, to be regretted that cause of dissatisfaction has been given to these hitherto loyal mountaineers (who justly dwell upon the sacrifice they so nobly made during the war) by the imposition of some petty duties on the necessaries of life, and by the quartering in a foreign province of a part of the fine regiment of Jägers, the only one which Tyrol has hitherto furnished, and which, originally, was never sent out of the country. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the eagerness with which the Tyrolese has taken up arms on every occasion to defend his own fatherland, the life of a soldier is in the highest degree distasteful to him. The defence of the country is intrusted to its inhabitants, who, however, are not pestered with drilling like the regular militia, but are required to meet at stated times to practise target-firing. After the revolt of Milan, 27th March, 1848, the Tyrolese were called out against the Italians, and at once responded to the call with the same loyalty as heretofore. Every valley sent forth its contingent of sturdy riflemen. They marshalled themselves in the cause of the Emperor, and they chose their own officers. The assembly of the Estates, or Parliament of Tyrol, is the only one of the kind in the Austrian dominions in which deputies from the peasants are admitted along with the nobles, clergy, and burghers of the towns. These convocations can be traced back to very ancient times. In 1323 they were assembled at Botzen.

§ 106. RIFLE-SHOOTING.—ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

Rifle-shooting is a favourite pastime in all parts of Austria, but nowhere to the same extent as in Tyrol, whose inhabitants may be called the Kentuckians of Europe. Bred to the use of the weapon from their boyhood, and priding themselves above measure in the skilful exercise of it, and in accuracy of aim, they furnish an admirable corps of sharpshooters. The Tyrolese rifle (Büchse or Büchsel) is a heavy, clumsy instrument, but is nevertheless prized by its owner (who has probably inherited it from his ancestors) above the lighter and more elegant arms made in France and England. The trigger is so delicate as almost to be set off by a gust of wind. There is scarcely a village in Austria, Tyrol, Styria, or Bohemia, without its shooting-ground (Schiess-Stätte), where the peasants meet to practise on Sundays and holidays. At stated times every year matches are made, and the marksmen of one village, parish, or valley, meet to contend for a prize with another. Such trials of skill are worth the traveller's attention; the common distance is from 250 to 300 paces, and a good shot will hit the bull's-eye three times out of five. The victor is carried home in triumph, with flags, music, and garlands, by his own people, and receives as a trophy the target, which is hung up in front of his house, where five or six similar memorials of skill are often seen suspended at once. At the great shooting-match held at Innsbruck in the autumn of 1839, 400 riflemen, the representatives of all parts of Tyrol, contended for the prize, amounting to 6400 guldens, about 600*l*. They fired at the distance of 150 paces, not being allowed a rest for the rifle, at a target 2 ft. in diameter, and there was not a single shot that did not strike it.

It may readily be imagined how formidable an arm the rifle becomes in the hand of such expert marksmen; and when the hardy habits of the people and the mountainous nature of the country are taken into consideration, the success of the Tyrolese in their memorable struggles for independence, in the face of overwhelming numbers, disciplined troops, and skilful generals, may be understood without difficulty. They needed little tactics or drilling for the warfare they waged—by day, sawdust thrown into the head-waters of the rivers conveyed the signal of the intended rising in a few hours to all quarters of the com-

pass; and by night the beacon-fires from a hundred mountain-tops sent forth the inhabitants of as many different valleys to the place of rendezvous. The rising was universal: none but infants, aged, and infirm stayed at home; even females in some instances hurried to take part in the contest, and to aid their husbands and brothers. The bands thus suddenly summoned together dispersed, when an emergency required, with all the rapidity of a summer shower; and, from their knowledge of every path and mountain, pursuit was hopeless. Again, when a stand was to be made, they had the choice of their own ground, and a whole division of disciplined troops was often kept at bay by half-a-dozen ambushed foes. The same men often fought two bodies of French, in two different valleys, in the course of one day. It was their ambuscades which, more than any other manœuvre, foiled and daunted their assailants. Obtaining from their spies intelligence of the time and direction in which the army of French and Bavarians were about to pass, they occupied the sides of some defile where the beetling mountains seemed to overhang the road. Here collecting a vast mass of large stones and rocks, they bound them fast on the verge of the precipice, and waited until the serried ranks of the enemy were entangled in the depths below. Upon a given signal the ropes were cut, and the loosened mass, bursting with a crash down the precipice, increasing in velocity at every bound, overwhelmed and beat down hundreds of terrified enemies, burying them beneath a cataract of rocks. Upon such occasions, when dismay was at its height among the ranks of the invaders, the riflemen, perched unseen among rocks and trees, and far out of reach of harm, took deadly aim, and committed fearful havoc, especially among the officers. Even within the walls of a fortified town, the French officers were not safe from these unerring marksmen. It is a well-authenticated fact that many men were picked off in the streets of Botzen by peasants concealed among the vineyards on the hills above the town, at a distance from which it would be deemed hardly possible to take aim. After one of those bloody contests which took place near Innsbruck, a body of Bavarians, several thousand strong, laid down their arms to a very inferior force of Tyrolese, perfectly inadequate to escort them to a place of safety. As there was no prison near at hand large enough to hold them, the mode resorted to to prevent their escape was, to place them in a hollow among the mountains, and to post sentries on the heights around with loaded rifles and open cartouche-boxes, and under orders to bring down the first who attempted to stir. The terror of the rifle alone kept the prisoners together until reinforcements arrived.*

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* As allusions will repeatedly occur, in the following Routes through the Tyrol, to the glorious struggle of its inhabitants, who five times in the course of one year cleared the country from one end to the other of its invaders, the following dates may be useful for reference:—

1805. Dec. Tyrol yielded up by the Treaty of Pressburg to the hated rule of Bavaria.
1808. An insurrection organised towards the latter end of the year.
1809. April. Austria declares war against France. Tyrolese rise in the Pusterthal, and drive the Bavarians out of that valley. 2000 French made prisoners at Botzen.
April 10. Spechbacher drives the Bavarians out of Hall. 11. Innsbruck taken by the Tyrolese.
12. French and Bavarians under Wrede descend from the Brenner to Innsbruck, are defeated and surrender to General Chastelar.
22. Surrender of Trent, and expulsion of the French from every place in Tyrol but Kuffstein.
May 13. Chastelar, the Austrian general, defeated at Wörgl.
19. Bavarians re-enter Innsbruck; burn Schwatz; Austrians retire.
20 to 25. Second rising of the Tyrolese.
29. Victory of Berg Isel gained by the Tyrolese under Hofer, Spechbacher, Haspinger, and Teimer.
31. Second entry of the Tyrolese into Innsbruck.
July. In consequence of the armistice of Znaym, the Austrian troops withdraw from Tyrol. Tyrolese, left to themselves, appoint Hofer leader.
31. Duke of Danzig enters Innsbruck at the head of a French army.
Aug. 4—11. Desperate contests along the Brenner; battle of the Sterzingermoos.
10. Duke of Danzig defeated in attempting to cross the Brenner.

The dangers and excitement of the chace of the chamois have a peculiar charm for the Tyrolese, and afford him abundant opportunity for the exercise of his skill as a marksman. The game, however, is become so scarce, even on the highest mountains, as hardly to afford exclusive occupation and maintenance to an individual.

They also take particular delight in gymnastic exercises of all kinds. A Sunday afternoon, or a fête-day, usually terminates in a wrestling-match, which, in some parts of the country, is coupled with a species of pugilistic encounter called Ringen or Robeln, not unlike an American gouging-match. Almost every Tyrolese peasant wears a very thick ring of silver or iron on the little finger of the right hand, and a fist so armed inflicts cruel wounds. Such savage combats not unfrequently terminate in the loss of an eye, ear, or nose, such acts of violence not being considered unfair or contrary to the laws of the sport. These combats, are, however, limited to remote districts, and have been of late put down for the most part by the interference of the magistrates. The athlete who has been successful in a boxing-match transfers the cock's feather from his opponent's hat to his own; three feathers mark the champion of a valley or parish, and it not unfrequently happens that the champions of two neighbouring valleys are pitted together. The old men are umpires, and take a pleasure in stimulating the combatants.

§ 107. MUSIC AND DANCING.

The darling passion of the Austrian mountaineers is for music and the dance. They appear born with a taste for music: a violin or a guitar is a part of the furniture of every cottage, and not unfrequently a piano. Each valley has its own peculiar airs, full of sweetness and melody, similar to those which the Tyrolese minstrels made so popular in England a few years ago, and which were nothing more than the ordinary songs (Jodeln) of the shepherds and dairy-maids on the mountains, which they carol forth with a peculiar intonation of the voice within the throat, making the echoes ring with their wild notes

The talent of *improvising* is not uncommon among the peasants of Tyrol and Styria: their verses, it may be supposed, have little claim to polish or harmony; they generally assume the form of a dialogue, the verses of one being taken up and answered by another. They are mostly satirical, and the chief merit of the composer seems to consist in a quickness in repartee, one party striving by jests to render the other ridiculous. Sometimes the verses assume the more tender shape of a lover's address to his mistress, and his eloquence and skill are exerted in attempting to soften her heart, her wit being directed to repel his ardour and laugh at his passion.

In some parts of Tyrol the peasants compose entire plays (Bauern Komödien), of which they themselves are the actors. The music is commonly com-

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1809. Aug. 13. Great battle of the Isel Berg; the Duke of Danzig at the head of 25,000 men defeated, and driven out of Innsbruck, by 18,000 Tyrolese; followed by the evacuation of Tyrol by the French.
15. Hofer's triumphal entry into Innsbruck.
Sept. Money sent to the Tyrolese, and a golden chain to Hofer, by the Emperor.
Oct. 16. Spechbacher worsted at Malek.
25. French again in possession of Innsbruck.
Nov. Peace of Schönbrunn. Tyrolese ordered to lay down their arms; they disobey, believing the document to be a forgery. Hostilities continue to the end of December. Tyrolese finally put down; their leaders dispersed, and forced to conceal themselves.
1810. Jan. 20. Hofer made prisoner in a châlet on the mountains.
Feb. 10. Hofer shot at Mantua.

posed or arranged by the village schoolmaster. The theatre is a space fenced with planks adjoining the inn; the stage a raised platform in the open air within it. The subjects are usually taken from the well-known legend of a saint, or from some incident in Holy Writ, and, in this respect, they are not unlike the ancient "Mysteries and Moralities," the first theatrical performances known in England. Their pretensions to plot and elegant versification are very humble. The performers, in some instances, are girls, who represent both the male and female characters. It is in the villages around Innsbruck that these plays are most in fashion,—the traveller will be amused by such a homely effort of the tragic muse.

No fête-day, holiday, or marriage passes off without a *rustic ball:* such entertainments afford the traveller insight into the manners and customs of the people, and an opportunity of observing the varieties of costume, &c. Those, however, who have formed their notions of a Tyrolese dance from a ballet at the Opera will be much disappointed. They will find the dancers assembled in the close low room of an inn, or in a hay-barn, crammed so full that it would appear impossible to stir, much less dance, among the throng; yet no sooner does the music strike up than the whole is in a whirl,—no jostling nor confusion occur, and the time of the waltz is kept with most unerring precision. Instead of the elegant costume of the theatre, with its short petticoats and flying ribands, they will find the lasses decked out in pointed hats, or round fur or woollen caps, or in handkerchiefs tied under their chin, and with waists reaching up nearly to their necks. The men often wear Hessian boots, which they strike together with great clatter by way of beating time, every now and then uttering a shrill cry like fighting-cocks, and leaping round in the air in the manner of the Highland fling.

The enthusiasm, almost approaching to frenzy, with which the dance is kept up, in spite of the heat and crowd, from noon till night, is truly surprising. The partners often seize each other by the shoulders, in an attitude not unlike hugging;—they do not always follow the same monotonous revolution, but at one time the man steps round his partner; at another, lifting her arm high in the air, he twirls her round on her heel with a rapidity that makes her appear to spin; and then, quickly re-uniting, they resume their circular evolutions with an agility and perseverance truly marvellous.

§ 108. HUSBANDRY — ALPINE PASTURES — CATTLE.

Tyrol, from the elevation of a great part of its surface above the level at which corn grows, is necessarily a pastoral country: the wealth of its inhabitants lies in cattle, which furnish milk and cheese, their principal food. Scanty crops of buckwheat, rye, and oats are cultivated as high as the climate will allow in the secondary valleys; but in consequence of the vicissitudes of temperature, the crop, when cut, is not allowed to remain on the ground, but is either conveyed at once under roof, or, if made into sheaves, is stuck upon light wooden staves, with branching arms, the uppermost sheaf being spread as a roof over those below. A line of these stakes looks at a distance like an army of giants.

The natural meadows which clothe the mountain-sides furnish, even up to the verge of perpetual snows, a short thin herbage of the most nutritious kind, very palatable to the cattle. In the early spring, when the cows are first driven out of the stalls in which they have passed the winter, they are confined to the lower part of the valley: but as fast as the lower meadows are exhausted, and the snow disappears under the influence of the summer sun from the higher pastures, they are driven upwards. The very highest Alps or pastures which

they reach late in the summer remain buried under the snow the whole year round, excepting eight or ten weeks; and by the end of September, at which time the cattle have exhausted them and are driven home, in most years they have resumed their wintry clothing. The meadows producing the thickest grass are set apart for a hay-crop, which, when cut, is hung up to dry on racks consisting of horizontal poles, supported between two upright posts, and covered with a narrow roof to turn aside the rain. It is then stored in isolated barns or châlets, and is dealt out as wanted with the strictest economy. In order to save it as much as possible, the cattle are sometimes fed on stalks of maize sprinkled with salt, or upon the leaves of the ash, which are stripped from the tree for this purpose.

The real life of the cowherd of the Alps differs widely from the beau-idéal of poetry and romance; for six or eight months he is banished from the haunts of men, above the clouds, occupying a wretched châlet, perhaps half buried in the ground to prevent its being carried away by avalanches. He must be constantly on the alert to prevent his charge from straggling or falling over the precipice, and must be prepared to protect them now and then from the bear and wolf.

After such arduous labours and anxious care it can easily be understood that the day on which the cattle return home from the Alps is one of rejoicing both to the master and cowherd, provided the supply of butter and cheese be large, the herd healthy, and no casualties have diminished its numbers. Their return usually takes place about Michaelmas, on St. Matthew's day. Wreaths of flowers, ribands, and bells are sent up the mountains beforehand to decorate the animals, which make their entry marshalled in regular procession. At their head marches the pride of the herd (the most distinguished for size and beauty), who has invariably proved her right to the precedence by combats with the rest; which the herdsman rather promotes than checks, knowing that they will conduce to future tranquillity as soon as the matter is once settled. The victor is entitled to wear the largest wreath, and to bear the most sonorous bell attached to her neck by an ornamented belt; and she shows by her stately gait that she is fully aware of the dignity. From time to time she gazes round to observe that none break the rank; and should some heedless bull-calf venture to press forward out of his place, he is speedily reminded of his proper position by a poke in the side from the horns of the indignant leader. The rest of the herd are provided according to their pretensions with trappings and bells; and the din and uproar which prevails in a town, caused by the clatter of metal, intermingled with the shouts of herdsmen and the lowing of cattle, when the herds of different proprietors enter at the same time, is not unlike one of those unmusical concerts which the French call a Charivari :—such tinklings are anything but drowsy. Behind the cattle walks the herdsman or Senner, in all the pride of a dirty shirt which he has not changed during the period of his mountain sojourn, but in other respects decked out in his best, with a bunch of gay flowers and a sprig of rosemary in his hat. He drags after him a thick thong of leather 15 or 20 ft. long, which ever and anon, by a violent exertion of muscular force, he wields above his head, and cracks like a whip, but with a report as loud as a pistol, much to the edification of the spectators, and to the horror of all stragglers and loiterers in the herd. The farmer or proprietor brings up the rear, riding in a neat small cart laden with rich butter and cheese.

ROUTES THROUGH TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

ROUTE 211.

FELDKIRCH TO COIRE, BY THE LUZIENSTEIG.

A post-road, along the rt. bank of the Rhine, traversed daily by a diligence. It passes through the principality of Liechtenstein, the smallest state in Europe—2½ Germ. square m. in extent, with a population of 5500. The annual revenue of Prince Liechtenstein amounts to 1½ million fl. The principal place is Vaduz, with an old *castle* and 1800 Inhab., through which the road passes rather more than halfway to

3 Balzers (*Inn:* Post, comfortable), a miserable village. Here is the Austrian Passport-office and Custom-house. Here also is a *Ferry* over the Rhine at Hubbach, leading to Ragatz, Pfeffers Baths, and Wallenstadt. (*See Swiss Handbook.*) A little beyond this is the frontier of the Grisons: a stone by the road-side, near a well, bears the arms of Liechtenstein, and on its S. face those of the Grisons, with the words "Alt frey Rhætier." At Luziensteig, to the E. of the road, a little to the S. of the frontier, a handful of Tyrolese, in 1799, kept 6000 of Masséna's troops at bay. This road joins the Splugen road, coming from Ragatz, just where this latter crosses the Rhine, before reaching

3½ COIRE, or CHUR. (See *Handbook for Switzerland*, Rtes, 67 and 87.)

ROUTE 212.

BREGENZ, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, TO INNSBRUCK, BY THE PASS OF THE ARLBERG.

28¾ Aust. m.=135½ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily, in 27 hrs. communicating at Landek, with a branch coach to Botzen and Verona. (Rtes. 213, 217.) With post-horses it is 1 or 1½ day's journey to Landek, and 1 day more to Innsbruck. The distance from Feldkirch to Innsbruck may be performed, with post-horses (laufzettel), in 12 hrs.

The Pass of the Arlberg is interesting, but is not one of the most striking entrances into Tyrol: it is free from snow, except during severe seasons, at the end of May, for 5 months in the year. There is much traffic over it of heavy waggons, carrying merchandise between Venice and Trieste on the one side, and Switzerland on the other.

Bregenz. — Inns: Goldner Adler (Post), good; Oesterreichischer Hof, good, near the steamer; Weisses Kreutz. Bregenz, the chief town of the Vorarlberg, or country in front (*i. e.* to the W.) of the Arlberg, has a Pop. of 2300 souls, and is prettily situated on the slope of a hill at the E. extremity of the Lake of Constance. As a frontier town of Austria (§ 86, 87), placed between the territories of Bavaria and Switzerland, it is a place of considerable traffic. It exports a great number of ready-made wooden houses, constructed and fitted by the industrious Tyrolese in the remote valleys and forests, and brought hither in pieces. It also supplies the vineyards on the shores of the lake with vine-poles.

Bregenz is believed to be the Brigantium of Strabo and Ptolemy. The old or *Upper Town* retains the square plan of the Roman Castrum. The S. gateway remains and is approached from

the Auraeb-gasse. Near this Tiberius and Drusus Nero fought the Vindelici, having previously carried a Roman army across the Lake from Gaul, in a fleet constructed on its shores, probably the first that ever navigated its waters.

The *Gebhardsberg*, the hill behind the town, surmounted by a church, containing an image of Grace (Gnadenbild, § 66), commands the most beautiful view of any spot on the shores of the Lake of Constance: it embraces the snow-capped peaks of the Arlberg on the E.; the glaciers of Appenzell, and the peak of the Sentis, on the S.; and the whole expanse of the lake to Constance.

There is a delightful public walk, with seats, along the shore of the lake in the direction of Lindau.

A family named Aberer, in Bregenz, possesses some of the earliest works of Angelica Kauffmann, who was born near this, at a village called Schwarzach, or Schwarzberg, not far from Dornbirn, through which our road passes.

Steamboats navigate the Lake of Constance, 4 times a week, between Bregenz and Lindau, Friedrichshafen, Rorschach, and Constance. Fare to Constance, 1st class, 2½ fl. Münz; time required, 5 hrs.

Eilwagen daily to Coire, 11 Germ. m., in 11 hrs. (Rte. 211.)

In going by land from Bregenz to Lindau (1½ Germ. m.), the Austrian custom-house is reached at the Bregenzerklause, where there was once a fort, which commanded the pass out of Swabia into Tyrol.

The road to Feldkirch is on a dead level, and passes through orchards nearly the whole way. Dornbirn, though only a village of widely-scattered houses, with a new ch., has 7000 Inhab.,—more than either of the three towns of the Vorarlberg. The women find employment in embroidering muslin; the men are carpenters, who make the wooden houses before alluded to; some cotton is also spun here.

2½ Hohenems (*Inn:* Post, fair), a town of 3000 Inhab. Near it rise two castles; one of them is still inhabited. It is the only place in Tyrol where the Jews are to be found in considerable numbers. Here are 92 families.

Near Götzis are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family, who anciently held vast possessions in this country. During the French war the pass of Feldkirch, though strongly defended by the Austrians, was carried twice; by Masséna in 1799, and by Molitor in 1800.

2 Feldkirch (*Inn:* Krone, Post), a small but active manufacturing town, of 1600 Inhab., on a stream called the Ill, which sets in motion the machinery of three cotton-mills, numerous oil-mills, smithies, &c., altogether not less than 40 water-wheels.

The *Old Castle*, called Schattenburg, was built by the counts of Montfort, and by collecting settlers around it gave rise to the town; it is now a barrack. The oldest street is the Neustadt. One of the oldest buildings is the Hospital, called *Pfrundnerhaus*, 1218. The *Parish Ch.* is Gothic, and was built 1478: the pulpit is of iron. Fine view from the hill called *Margarethen-Kopf*.

The road to Innsbruck, which has hitherto run nearly N. and S., parallel with the Rhine, now makes a sudden turn directly E., up the valley of the Ill, here called Wallgau. About two-thirds of the way to Bludenz, a beautiful valley, called the Gross-Walserthal, opens towards the N.E.; near its mouth is Thüringen, where a cotton spinning and weaving mill has been established by a Mr. Douglas. The works are rather celebrated for being partially driven by a turbine of considerable power, put up by M. Escher of Zurich. The scenery of the Wallgau, everywhere picturesque, becomes particularly so as it contracts in width near

3 Bludenz (*Inns:* Post, very good; Schwarzer Adler, good; Krone), a town of 1900 Inhab., with a castle on a hill, in a fine position. Here are 2 cotton-mills. A little beyond this, opposite the Nunnery of St. Peter, the *Valley of Montafun* opens out on the rt. (S.E.). It is literally dotted over with human habitations, and contains 2088 families, in 2028 houses. It is remarkable for its bright verdure, and for the immense

number of cherry-trees, from whose fruit the natives extract Kirschwasser, a large quantity of which is annually exported. Its inhabitants, being too numerous to find subsistence on the spot, migrate annually to neighbouring countries in search of employment; but, like affectionate children, always return to end their days in the spot that gave them birth. The young women quit their homes at the beginning of winter, with a spinning-wheel on their backs, and repair to Appenzell and St. Gall, to help the Swiss to spin their flax. The principal place of the valley is Schruns, 12 m. from Bludenz. At St. Peter's our road quits the side of the Ill, and begins to ascend the valley of the Alfenz, or Klosterthal.

2 Dalaas.—*Inn:* Post; good country inn. The Arlberg, or Adlersberg (Eagle's Mount), now comes in view. This stage is a continued but gradual ascent towards its base. The village Klösterle is passed, whence the valley is called Klosterthal.

2 Stuben (*Inn:* Post), a poor village at the foot of the Arlberg, composed almost entirely of low inns, frequented by carters. It is protected from avalanches by walls of masonry. Two additional post-horses must be taken for this stage, to surmount the ascent, which usually occupies 2½ hrs. The corkscrew road over the mountain, first made by the Emperor Joseph II., has been greatly improved since 1835; but after heavy rains it is not always safe, as masses of stone and earth glide down the mountain sides upon it. The hospice on the summit was rebuilt in 1836, to shelter travellers from the Alpine snows. Its original founder was a poor foundling, who, having been adopted by a neighbouring farmer, served him as cowherd, and on Sundays followed him to ch. bearing his sword. The sight of many dead persons who had perished in the snow of the Arlberg, whose eyes and bodies the birds had eaten, affected the lad so deeply, that he "began, with the help of God and of St. Christopher," as he has himself recorded, "and with no other pecuniary means than 15 gulden, the earnings of 10 years' service, to devote himself exclusively to the preservation of wayfarers; and saved, the very first winter, 7 men's lives, with these blessed alms. Henry Findelkind, for so was he called, appears henceforth to have devoted himself to this charitable object, and to have spent his life, and all the money he earned, upon it. Before his death he had saved no less than 50 lives. He traversed Europe to obtain alms to carry on this good work; and enrolled among the brotherhood of the hospice of St. Christopher the names of many princes and nobles. About 100 yards from the summit of the road, and close to the 14 mile-stone from Innsbruck, is the boundary between Vorarlberg and Tyrol, marked by two pillars. The highest point of the road is 5524 Eng. ft. above the sea. The snow lies here in winter 20 ft. deep, and sometimes until the beginning of July, and often returns before the end of September. The E. side of the Arlberg is more steep than the W. The mountains are thickly clad with fir, which gives them a somewhat melancholy aspect, and is characteristic of the scenery of Tyrol.

2 St. Anton—a post-house on the slope, where the traveller meets with civility, but the accommodation is not very good. The valley leading from the Arlberg to Landek is called Stansterthal, and is watered by the Rosanna; it is highly romantic and wild, clothed with forests of dark fir, and varied with villages and old castles towards its lower end.

2 Flirsch.—*Inn:* Post, clean, and civil people. The scenery of the lower part of the valley is even finer than the upper. The picturesque castle of Wisberg, approached by a covered bridge, guards the mouth of the side valley through which the Trisanna flows from the S.W. A little further on a charming prospect expands to view, over the romantic Ober-Innthal, into which our road descends at

2 *Landek* (*Inns:* Post;—Schwarzer Adler, good, but dear;—Goldner Adler, fair). This is a village of 1000 Inhab., prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Inn, with the *Castle* of Landek, now a barrack, towering above it on the E., and that of Schrofenstein on the N.

Three roads meet here—from Milan, by the romantic pass of Finstermünz (Rte. 213), and the wonderful road over the Stelvio (Rte. 214); from Innsbruck; and from Bregenz.

Eilwagen daily to Bregenz and Innsbruck; and to Botzen, by Mals, every Wed. and Sat. at 12 M.

Stellwagen to Innsbruck; it is a tolerably good conveyance, and the fare is only 2 fl.

A little above the town, on the battle-field of Flies, many brave Tyrolese fell in defending their country from the Bavarians in 1703.

The Inn is crossed close to the nunnery of Zams, founded in 1826, where twelve Sisters of Charity, the first of the order established in Austria, devote themselves to attend to an hospital.

The Castle of Kronburg, rising on the top of a conical rock, on the opposite side of the Inn, is a conspicuous and picturesque object, resembling the Drachenfels in its position.

Near Mils the road mounts up the face of a steep precipice washed by the Inn at its base. This was the scene of one of the ambuscades of the Tyrolese during the late war; who, awaiting the enemy from above, as soon as they reached this dangerous spot, overwhelmed them by rolling from above trunks of trees and vast masses of rock, which, when once set in motion down this inclined plane, swept everything before them.

3 Imst (*Inn:* Post, very good), a town of 3000 Inhab., about 3 m. from the river Inn. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1822, with the exception of 14 houses, but has since been rebuilt. The conflagration broke out in the middle of the day, but a violent sci-rocco, blowing at the time, rendered ineffectual all efforts to protect the wooden houses from the flames.

The *Calvarienberg* is very well worth ascending from the picturesqueness of the views obtained from the different stations. The summit is crowned by the Heilige-Grab Kapelle (Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre).

Canary-birds were at one time bred here in great numbers, and exported on the backs of men to the remotest corners of Europe, into England and Russia, and even to Turkey and Egypt. The agents intrusted by the breeders with the sale of the birds returned after 6 or 8 months, sometimes with 20,000 or 30,000 florins to be divided among the associates. This branch of industry is now very much fallen off, though nurseries of canary-birds are still found in some of the houses.

The beautiful valley of Oetzthal, which descends from the S. into the valley of the Inn, and the grand glaciers at its head, are conveniently visited from Imst: the road up it, though exceedingly rough, is passable for cars as far as Umhausen. (Rte. 215.) In coming from Landek the pedestrian can turn off at the village of Carren by a path which leaves Imst on one side. The Oetz brings down desolate heaps of gravel into the Inn.

There are 2 roads from Imst to Innsbruck: (a.) the *Lower Road*, which is also the shorter and more level, by the rt. bank of the Inn, now provided with post-horses, and also followed by the Eilwagen. It proceeds through Haimingen, where a char-road turns off into the wild Oetzthal (Rte. 215); and 1 m. from Silz is the feudal *Castle of Petersberg*, perched on a wooded rock commanding the road. It was the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, the princess who brought Tyrol as a dowry to the house of Austria. Her cradle, long preserved here, has disappeared. The building is deserted and given over to the bats, and evidently regarded as an incumbrance by its owner. It is an interesting old fortress even in its decay, with donjon-keep, dungeons, and oubliettes. At a short distance from the main building stands a single tower, with no entrance except near the summit. This is called the tower of refuge, in which the owner of the castle found a final retreat for himself and his treasures, when unable any longer to hold out the castle against his enemies. It must have been approached either by ladders or by a slight wooden bridge extending from the castle walls to it.

2½ Silz (*Inn:* Post, good), a large village with a handsome new Church.

rt. The *Cistercian Convent of Stambs*

was founded 1271, by the mother of the ill-starred Conradin, the last scion of the house of Hohenstaufen, with the money which she had collected for his ransom. There is a tradition, which wants foundation, that she even succeeded in obtaining his body from Naples, and that it was interred here. The *Church*, rebuilt in 1615, contains an altar of carved wood, representing the genealogical tree of our Saviour, of the time of Charles IV., and the altarpiece, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, on a gold ground, executed by Abbot Grusit between 1369 and 1389. In the subterranean sepulchral chapel are the tombs of 12 Counts of Görz and Tyrol, of Frederic of the Empty Purse and his son, and of Bianca Maria Sforza, Maximilian's second wife. Here is shown a fine bas-relief, by *Colin*, the artist of Maximilian's tomb at Innsbruck. That Emperor received here, in 1497, the Turkish ambassador of the Sultan Bajazet, who sent to demand the hand of Maximilian's sister Kunigunde in marriage, promising to become a convert to Christianity.

The road crosses the Inn close to

1¾ Telfs, where the two roads unite.

[(b.) The *Upper and Hilly Road* keeps to the high ground up the vale of Gurgl at a considerable distance from the Inn, being separated from it by a picturesque pointed mountain, called Tschurgan or Imster-Spitze.

2 Nassereit (*Inn:* Post, tolerable), on the road from Augsburg by Füssen (Rte. 177). There is a steep ascent, and then a long descent, in going from Nassereit to

2 Ober-Miemingen. The road again reaches the borders of the Inn near

1½ Telfs.] — (*Inn:*) The fresco paintings in *St. Peter's Church* are by Zoller, a Tyrolese artist, born at Telfs (1740). Large stacks of wood, intended for fuel in the salt-works of Hall, are piled up by the water-side.

2 Zirl (*Inn:* Löwe), a small village picturesquely situated under the Castle of Fragenstein, and the precipice called Martinswand, at the point where the post-road from Munich by Seefeld (Rtes. 186, 187) enters the Vale of the Inn. The Solstein, the highest summit in the neighbourhood of Innsbruck, 9652 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, is often ascended on account of the view which extends into the valleys of the Inn and Isar far over the Bavarian plain. Zirl is the best *starting*-place for this excursion.

The *Martinswand* is a gigantic buttress of the Solstein, descending in an abrupt precipice, 1835 Eng. ft. high, to the margin of the Inn. This jutting promontory, distant about ½ m. from Zirl, divides the Upper from the Lower Innthal. The Tyrolese found it well calculated for a military post during the late war, and fortified it strongly, keeping possession of the heights, and undermining the road. In a previous war (1703), Count Arco, the Bavarian General, was shot at the foot of the Martinswand by a Tyrolese rifleman, who had placed himself in ambush to kill the Elector of Bavaria. The Count, observing armed men lurking about, pushed his horse to the right of the Elector, and by thus holding the post of honour drew upon himself the bullet intended for his master; a noble act of self-devotion. The *Martinswand*, however, owes its chief celebrity to an adventure of the Emperor Maximilian. That enthusiastic sportsman, led away on one occasion in pursuit of a chamois among the rocks above, by ill-luck missed his footing, and, rolling headlong to the verge of the precipice, was just able to arrest himself, when on the brink of destruction, by clinging, with his head downwards, to a ledge of rock, in a spot where he could neither move up nor down, and where to all appearance no one could approach him. He was perceived from below in this perilous position, and as his death was deemed inevitable, prayers were offered up at the foot of the rock by the Abbot of Wilten, as though for a person *in articulo mortis*. The Emperor, finding his strength failing him, had given himself up for lost, and recommended his soul to Heaven, when a loud *halloo* near at hand arrested his attention. A bold and intrepid hunter, named Zips, who had been driven to the mountains to avoid imprisonment for poaching,

had, without knowing what had happened, also been drawn to the spot in clambering after a chamois. Surprised to find a human being thus suspended between earth and sky, he uttered the cry which attracted Maximilian's attention. Finding the perilous nature of the case, he was in a few minutes at the Emperor's side, and, binding on his feet his own crampons, and extending to him his sinewy arm, he succeeded with difficulty in guiding him up the face of the precipice along ledges where to appearance even the chamois could not have found footing, and thus rescued him from a situation of such hopeless peril that the common people even now attribute his escape to the miraculous interposition of an angel. The spot where this occurred, now hollowed out into a cave in the face of the rock, is marked by a crucifix, which, though 18 ft. high, is so far above the post-road that it is barely visible from thence. It is now rendered accessible by a steep and rather difficult path, and may be reached in about ½ hr's. walk from Zirl. The cave is 707 ft. above the river, and the precipice is nearly vertical above the high road below. It is traditionally stated that Maximilian rewarded the huntsman with the title of Count Hollauer von Hohenfelsen, in token of his gratitude, and in reference to the exclamation uttered by him which had sounded so welcome to the Emperor's ears, by announcing that relief was at hand. From the Emperor's pension-list, still in existence, it appears that a sum of 16 florins was annually paid to one Zips of Zirl.

It is about 7 m. from the foot of the Martinswand to

2 INNSBRUCK. — *Inns*: Österreichischer Hof, very good; —Goldene Sonne, comfortable; room 1 fl., dinner 1 fl. 12 kr., breakfast 36 kr.; both houses in the street called Neustadt, near the Post Office; —Goldener Adler, an old house in which Hofer lived. — *2nd Class Inns*: Hirsch; —Stern, on l. bank of the Inn.

Innsbruck (Œni Pons), the capital of Tyrol, and place of assemblage for the Tyrolese Estates, has 14,000 Inhab. It lies on the banks of the Inn, near its junction with the Sill, at an elevation of 1884 Eng. ft. above the sea, and in a situation of beauty such as few cities in Europe can boast of. It is placed in the middle of a valley, whose sides are formed by mountains from 6000 to 8000 ft. high; so lofty that, though they are several miles distant, their tops seem to overhang the town, whence it has been said that "the wolves, prowling about the mountain-tops, look down into the streets." When the late Emperor visited Innsbruck, in 1838, the people wrote his name in bonfires upon the sides of the mountains—a novel illumination, extending over a space of 4 or 5 m.

The Inn is here crossed by a wooden *bridge*, which gave rise to the name of *Innsbruck*, and by a modern chain-bridge, below the town, opposite the village of Muhlau. The view from the old bridge is glorious; and on and about it took place one of the severest actions of the War of Independence, in which the Tyrolese peasants under Hofer succeeded in completely repulsing the French. Many of the houses are built in the Italian fashion, upon massive arcades, beneath which is the public thoroughfare, in front of the shops.

Among the public buildings, that which possesses most interest is the *Franciscan* or *Court Church* (Hof Kirche), built 1553–63, containing the Tomb of the Emp. Maximilian I., one of the most splendid monuments in Europe, and unique of its kind. The Emperor, in his last will, had ordered the construction of a church and sepulchre in which he was to be buried. The architecture is bad: unnaturally tall and slender Corinthian columns supporting a flattish coved roof covered with vicious stucco ornaments. The Emperor's monument is the most conspicuous object on entering. It is singular that he for whom it was intended is not interred within it after all, but lies at Wiener-Neustadt, in Austria. It was erected by his grandson, Ferdinand I. A high marble sarcophagus in the centre of the church supports a bronze effigy of Maximilian by Ludovico del Duca, in a kneeling posture, with his face towards the altar, while on each side of the aisle stands a row of tall

bronze figures, 28 in number, representing some of the "worthies" of Europe, but principally the most distinguished personages, male and female, of the House of Austria. There is something imposing in the first sight of these metal effigies of the great of former days; they are of colossal size, skilfully executed, and the elaborate workmanship of the armour and dresses gives them an additional interest, as careful types of the costume of the 16th centy. They were modelled and cast between the years 1510 and 1561. The principal artists employed were Gregory Löffler and the brothers Godl. The statues are placed in the following order, beginning on the right hand as you enter the church:—1. Clovis King of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; 3. Rudolph of Habsburg, founder of the Austrian dynasty; 4. Albert the Wise, Duke of Austria, the Emperor's great-grandfather; 5. Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest the Iron-hearted, Archduke of Austria, the Emperor's grandfather; 7. Theobert, Duke of Burgundy; 8. Arthur, King of England; 9. Sigismund, Count of Tyrol; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, his daughter; 12. Cymburgis, wife of No. 6; 13. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; 14. His father, Philip the Good. Continuing on the opposite side of the ch. are—15. Joanna, wife of Philip I., mother of Charles V.; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Aragon, her father; 17. Kunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Mary of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elizabeth, wife of the Emp. Albert II.; 21. Godfrey of Bouillon; 22. Albert I., Duke of Austria; 23. Frederic with the Empty Purse, who gilt the golden roof; 24. Leopold the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Rudolph IV., Count of Habsburg; 26. St. Leopold; 27. The Emp. Frederic III., Maximilian's father; 28. The Emp. Albert II. The sarcophagus itself is enclosed with an iron railing; its sides are ornamented with 24 bas-reliefs, or rather *pictures in relief*, carved in Carrara marble with a beauty and minuteness of workmanship not surpassed by that of an ancient cameo. They are probably unique of their kind. They are protected by screens, but the guardian of the ch. will remove these for a small fee; and no one should omit to see these peculiar specimens of sculpture. They are, with the exception of four, the work of a very eminent artist, *Alexander Colin of Mechlin*, and represent the principal public and domestic events of the life of Maximilian, his successful battles and sieges, his marriages, treaties, interviews with sovereigns, &c. Each subject is numbered; 9, 10, 11, and 12 are certainly the artist's most successful efforts, while those numbered from 21 to 24 are by different and far inferior hands, being the joint production of Bernard and Arnold Abel, of Cologne. *Thorvaldsen* is said to have spoken in the highest terms of Colin's bas-reliefs. They certainly exhibit a skill in composition and in grouping of figures worthy of a first-rate painter, and are distinguished by the most minute and elaborate finish. Many of the heads are portraits; the likeness of Maximilian is preserved wherever it occurs and however distant. The rules of perspective are carefully observed, and even the characters of the different nations are most cleverly maintained. As nearly contemporary representations of the splendour of the Imperial court, of the warlike array of the troops of those times, and as faithful delineations of costume, they possess a high historical value. The following is a list of the subjects:—1. Maximilian's marriage with Mary of Burgundy (in this subject even the pictures on the walls of the ch. are most elaborately made out); 2. Battle of Guinegate—Maximilian in person is storming a French battery; 3. Capture of Arras,—the female sutler in the foreground is an admirable figure; 4. Coronation as king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle; 5. Battle with the Venetians at Calliano, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna; 7. Capture of Stuhlweissenburg in 1490; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Victory over the Turks in Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximilian, Pope

Alexander VI., the Republic of Venice, and Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Louis Sforza invested with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Maximilian's son Philip with Joanna of Aragon; 13. Defeat of the Bohemians, 1504, near Ratisbon; 14. Siege of Kuffstein—the Emperor himself points a cannon against the walls; 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Gueldres, 1505; 16. The League of Cambray; 17. Siege of Padua by the Imperialists; 18. Re-establishment of Maximilian Sforza as Duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate (here Henry VIII. is introduced leading on the English men-at-arms); 20. Meeting of Henry and Maximilian at the siege of Terouenne, on which occasion Maximilian served as a private in the ranks under the English King; 21. Battle of Vicenza; 22. Attack on the Venetian camp at Merano; 23. Treaty of marriage of Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians. In some instances the artist has used a licence in introducing Maximilian upon occasions when he was not present.

An ascent of a few steps on the rt. as you enter the ch. leads to the *Silver Chapel*, so called from the image of the Virgin, and an altarpiece in bas-relief —both of solid silver—which it contains. It was built by Ferdinand II., Archduke of Austria and Count of Tyrol, as a mausoleum for himself and his wife, the famed Philippina Welser, the most beautiful woman of her time, with whom he lived happily for 30 years. Philippina was the daughter of Franz Welser, one of the wealthy Augsburg Patricians. She was born in 1530; Ferdinand first saw her at the Diet held at Augsburg in 1547, and the following year made her his wife. The alliance was regarded by the Emp. Ferdinand, the archduke's father, as degrading, and it was not until 12 years after her marriage that she succeeded in procuring access to her father-in-law; when, throwing herself on her knees, she so moved him by her tears and beauty, that he acknowledged her as his daughter, and made her 2 sons Margraves. The armour of the Archduke is placed aloft on a bracket, while his effigy, in white marble, reclines upon the tomb; at the back of which are 4 marble bas-reliefs by the same *Colin*, and equally masterly productions of art. They represent remarkable events in which Ferdinand was present:—1. The Capture of the Elector of Saxony by Charles V. at the battle of Mühlberg; 2. Ferdinand appointed Stadtholder of Bohemia; 3. Besieging Szigeth, 1556; 4. Leading the cavalry against the Turkish forces of the Sultan Soliman. Philippina, who died in 1580, has a separate monument, an altar-tomb bearing a recumbent figure in marble, and decorated with allegorical bas-reliefs, said to be by *Colin*, but probably the work of his son or one of his scholars, representing works of charity and mercy, with Innsbruck in the background. In a recess against the wall between these two tombs are arranged 23 small bronze statues of saints, all of royal or noble lineage, chiefly allied to the Habsburg family. These statues properly belong to the tomb of Maximilian; they were executed by Elias and Hans Löffler, and are fine works of art. Under the steps leading to the chapel is the tomb of Philippina's aunt Katharina von Loxan, who is said to have been almost as beautiful as Philippina herself. It is an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure, much the same as that of Philippina, and by the same artist, Alexander Colin, of Mechlin. The tombstone of Ferdinand's chaplain, Johannes Nasus, which was brought from the Jesuits' Church and placed here in 1842, is also the work of *Colin*.

On the l. hand on entering the ch. is the *grave of Hofer!* whose body was brought hither in 1823 from Mantua, where he was shot in 1810. A statue of him by Professor Schaller, a Tyrolese artist, and formed of Tyrolese white marble from Schlanders near Meran, was erected to his memory in 1834 by the Emp. Francis. He is properly represented in his native costume, with his rifle slung over his shoulder, and an unfurled banner in one hand. Opposite the tomb of Hofer is a monu-

ment to the Tyrolese who fell in defence of their fatherland.

In this ch. Christina Queen of Sweden went through the ceremonial of admission into the Roman Catholic faith in 1655.

Close to the ch. is the *Palace* (Burg or Neuer Hof), a very extensive edifice erected by Maria Theresa, on the site of the older residence of the Counts of Tyrol, and of several German Emperors. In it Charles V. was residing 1532, sick at heart and suffering from gout, when Maurice of Saxony, with a body of troops, burst so unexpectedly into Tyrol, that he had nearly taken the Emp. in his bed. Charles was compelled to escape on a litter over the mountains to Villach, in the darkness of night, and in the face of the tempest, along with his prisoner the Elector of Saxony. The present edifice contains nothing worth notice. It was the place of refuge of the Emp. Ferdinand during the mad revolt of Vienna 1849, when his faithful Tyrolese set watch and ward on all the mountains around to protect him. On the *Rennplatz* (Tiltyard) in front is a small equestrian bronze statue of the Archduke Leopold V.

The *Gardens* attached to the Palace running along the side of the Inn are an agreeable promenade; the capital band of the Tyrolese Jägers plays here in the summer evenings.

The *Golden Roof* (*das goldene Dachl*) is a sort of oriel window covered with a roof of gilt copper, which projects in front of the Fürstenburg, built 1425 by Frederick Count of Tyrol, called in ridicule "Empty Purse," who, as the tradition runs, in order to show how ill-founded was the nickname, spent 30,000 ducats in this piece of extravagance, which probably rendered the sobriquet even more appropriate than before.

The *University*, founded by the Emp. Ferdinand I., and located in a building originally a Jesuits' college, was re-established here in 1826. Instruction is entirely gratuitous, and there are exhibitions for students to the amount of 12,000 fl. yearly.

The *Museum*, called *Ferdinandeum*, in an edifice erected for the purpose 1845; it is worth visiting, because strictly national, and devoted to the productions of Tyrol, in art, literature, and natural history. The Picture Gallery may be passed over without much delay, with the exception of some works which deserve notice as the productions of Tyrolese artists, as those of *Weiss* and *Feistenburg*. In one of the rooms are preserved some interesting relics of Hofer, which he carried at the time of his death: his sword, and a small amulet he wore in his hat, being a plate of tin, on which is painted the Virgin and St. Andrew, his braces, and a medal of St. Michael (perhaps the decoration of some religious fraternity), which he carried round his neck, and the last letter which he wrote. Here are also his bust and portrait, and specimens of the money (zwanzigers) coined by him during the time he held the government of Tyrol. Here are the belts of Hofer and Spechbacher, and some needlework of Philippina Welser. Of more recent date are certain flags and guns taken from the Lombards and Piedmontese 1849 by the loyal volunteer students of Tyrol.

On the ground floor are displayed the natural productions of Tyrol. The minerals and fossils are interesting to the scientific. Here are fine specimens of gold from the Zillerthal; a suite of quicksilver ores from Idria; fossils from the Seefeld slate, malachite from Schwatz, apatite (Spargelstein) from the Zillerthal, Fassaite, and many other minerals, from the Val Fassa. The Herbarium devoted to the rich Flora of Tyrol is very complete.

Specimens of the produce and manufactures of Tyrol are placed in other apartments. Among them are samples of the salt and models of saltmines of Hall, and of silk from Roveredo. The carved wood-work from the Grödnerthal, whose inhabitants are almost entirely employed in this rude branch of art, exhibits much skill. Iron-ware, cutlery, tools, and implements of steel are derived from the Stubey Thal, whose inhabitants are almost

[S. G.]

all smiths. In the *Library* is preserved the letter written by Lord Bathurst to Hofer and the Tyrolese, which accompanied a gift of 30,000*l.* from the English government, to assist these bold defenders of their country in their memorable struggle against Buonaparte. Unluckily it was not sent until the contest was ended in 1810.

In the *Capuchin Convent* is the cell of the Archduke Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, who died in 1618. In this cell he spent a fortnight of every year in penitential exercises, following the rule of the order.

In the *Pfarrkirche* is a small picture of the Madonna and Child by *Lucas Cranach*, presented by the Elector of Saxony, John George, to one of the Dukes of Tyrol. It is inserted in a larger picture, and is supposed by the common people to work miracles.

The Neustadt is a very handsome street, in which are situated the *Post-office*, and the *Landhaus*, where the Estates or Parliament of Tyrol meet. At the extremity is a *Triumphal Arch*, built by Maria Theresa; a heavy and ungainly structure, serving as entrance to the town on the side of Italy.

In the *public Cemetery* (Gottesacker) behind the Spital Church is the tomb of *Colin* the sculptor, ornamented with a fine bas-relief by his son *Adam Colin*, representing the raising of Lazarus. The grave of Baron Hormayer, the German patriot and author, is in this place.

Travellers will have an opportunity of ascertaining the skill of the Tyrolese with the rifle, at the *Schiess-stätte* (shooting-grounds) of the Tyrolese Jäger-regiment, on the slope of the *Berg Isel*, having a garden in a lovely situation, and affording a beautiful view, or at that on the l. bank of the river. Innsbruck was stormed from this point, 12th April, 1809, and here Hofer fought two victorious actions with the French on the 29th May and 13th Aug. of the same year. At the entrance of the rifle-practice ground two pillars have been erected with inscriptions expressive of the devotion of the Tyrolese to Austria. On certain days the good marksmen repair hither and hold shooting-matches, in which much skill is shown (§ 106).

A market-day at Innsbruck (Tuesday and Saturday) is always worth seeing, on account of the variety of picturesque costumes displayed by the natives of the different valleys who then repair hither.

Physician: Dr. Berreiter is skilful and attentive, and speaks English.

Travellers proceeding S. should get rid of all Austrian paper-money here: it is taken only at a serious discount in Italy.

Eilwagen daily to Vienna by Salzburg and Linz, 62 hrs.; to Trent and Verona by Botzen in 36 hrs.; to Feldkirch and Bregenz by Landek; to Munich by Mittenwald, in 21½ hrs.

Railway in progress to Munich and Salzburg by Kufstein and Rosenheim.

The most pleasing *excursions round Innsbruck* are by *Wilten* and *Berg Isel* to *Schönberg*, the first post-station in Rte. 217 (which see), most romantically situated, with a view scarcely to be surpassed for beauty; it should be visited from Innsbruck by persons who do not intend to traverse the whole pass; they may take the road on the l. side of the Sill in going, and that on the rt. by Patsch in returning, or *vice versâ*. A carriage to go and return costs 5 fl.

Schloss Ambras, about an hour's walk below Innsbruck, on the rt. side of the Inn, is described in Rte. 229. Two roads lead to it from Innsbruck, the upper passing the fall of the Sill, and the lower nearer the Inn, which may be followed in returning. A little to the rt. of the path before reaching the castle is the Tummelplatz, where jousts and tilting-matches were held by the knights in former times. In 1799, when the castle was turned into a military hospital, this spot was made the burial-ground; and it is said that more than 8000 men, carried off by an epidemic disease which then raged, were buried here. The spot has become a place of pilgrimage ever since, and the trees around are covered with votive offerings in the shape of rags.

The *Martinswand*, on the road to Landek (see Rte. 212).

The Castle of *Weiherburg*, on a mo-

derate height on the l. bank of the Inn, about ½ an hour's walk from Innsbruck, was a hunting-seat and the favourite residence of the Emp. Maximilian, where he received an embassy of the proud senators of Venice in a very disrespectful attitude. The speech which he made is still preserved in the castle.

The heights round the town furnish delightful prospects over the valley of the Inn, and may be ascended with much gratification.

But by far the finest view near Innsbruck is that from the *Patscherkofel*, about 12 m. distant. A walk of 3 hrs. conducts to a beautiful spring called Heiligenwasser, two-thirds of the way to the top, where there is a Pilgrimage Ch. and a small *Inn*. There is also a carriage-road thus far, by Vil, Igels, and Patsch. The view from this part of the mountain is fine. 3 hours' more walking is required to arrive on the summit, which commands a perfect panorama of the valleys of Oetz and Stubey, whose grandest features are their magnificent glaciers. Those who have time for only one excursion from Innsbruck should choose that to Heiligenwasser in preference to any other, except perhaps that to Schönberg. It is, however, waste of time to go to Schönberg after ascending the Patscherkofel. The *Lanzerköpfl*, a rocky height, rising above Schloss Ambras, and the village of Lans is ascended in less time (1½ or 2 hrs. on foot), and commands nearly as fine a view as the Patscherkofel.

Bauern Comödien (peasants' comedies—see § 107), a curious species of dramatic performance, may be witnessed in the villages around Innsbruck and in this part of Tyrol. They resemble the ancient mysteries which formed the earliest and most primitive theatrical performances in England. The subjects are usually from Sacred Writ or Sacred Legends, such as St. Geneviève, a true picture of Resignation; and the Virtue of Joseph in Egypt: the actors as well as the writers are the peasants themselves. As compositions, it may be supposed their productions are not very distinguished; there is no limit to the length of their lines, provided they rhyme at the end. They are sometimes indeed extempore effusions. The players of the villages of Pradl and Buchsenhausen are the most skilful, and all the parts are there filled by girls. The performances usually commence in the afternoon at 2 (§ 107).

Stellwagen—a sort of omnibus—go daily to Hall—to Landek and Meran—to Botzen and Verona.

ROUTE 213.

LANDEK TO MERAN AND BOTZEN, BY THE FINSTERMÜNZ PASS.

21¼ Aust. m. = 100 Eng. m.

An excellent road, traversed by an *Eilwagen* Tues. and Fri., and by Stellwagen daily. The scenery is splendid, and the Finstermünz is one of the grandest defiles in Tyrol. Above Landek (Rte. 212) the upper valley of the Inn is contracted to a space little more than merely sufficient for the bed of the river; the rocks rise steeply on both sides, and were excavated to give passage to the road as long ago as the reign of Maria Theresa. The Inn is first crossed to its l. bank, about 3 miles above Landek, by the *Pontlatzer-Brücke*, a wooden bridge of 3 arches, at a gorge of the valley, which above this swells to a considerable breadth. One of the most memorable exploits of the Tyrolese during the campaign of 1809 took place near the second bridge; on the height above which the government have recently erected a fortification to command the road.

"The fate of a division of 1500 men belonging to the French and Bavarian army, which entered the Upper Innthal, will explain in part the means by which the victories of the Tyrolese were obtained. The invading troops advanced in a long column up a road bordered on the one side by the river Inn, then a deep and rapid torrent, where cliffs of immense height overhang both road and river. The vanguard was permitted to advance unopposed as far as Prutz, the object of

their expedition. The rest of the army were therefore induced to trust themselves still deeper in this tremendous pass, where the precipices, becoming more and more narrow as they advanced, seemed about to close above their heads. No sound but of the screaming of the eagles disturbed from their eyries, and the roar of the river, reached the ears of the soldier, and on the precipices, partly enveloped in a hazy mist, no human forms showed themselves. At length the voice of a man was heard calling across the ravine, 'Shall we begin?' 'No!' was returned in an authoritative tone of voice, by one who, like the first speaker, seemed the inhabitant of some upper region. The Bavarian detachment halted, and sent to the general for orders, when presently was heard the terrible signal, 'In the name of the Holy Trinity cut all loose!' Huge rocks and trunks of trees, long prepared and laid in heaps for the purpose, began now to descend rapidly in every direction, while the deadly fire of the Tyrolese, who never throw away a shot, opened from every bush, crag, or corner of rock, which could afford the shooter cover. As this dreadful attack was made on the whole line at once, two-thirds of the enemy were instantly destroyed; while the Tyrolese, rushing from their shelter, with swords, spears, axes, scythes, clubs, and all other rustic instruments which could be converted into weapons, beat down and routed the shattered remainder. As the vanguard, which had reached Prutz, was obliged to surrender, very few of the 10,000 invaders extricated themselves from the fatal pass."—*W. Scott.*

We recross to the rt. bank of the Inn at the village of Prutz, situated on a low marshy plain, at the entrance of the Kaunserthal, which terminates at a distance of 20 or 30 m. from its mouth in the vast glacier of Gebatsch, whose extent has been estimated at 60 m. long and 30 broad. A good view of the valley of the Inn is presented at the spot where the river makes a sharp bend, and the road approaching close to it is protected by a statue of St. John Nepomuk.

Near Prutz are the ruined Castle of Landegg and the well-managed Baths of *Oblades.*

2 Ried, a small town, with no tolerable inn.

2 Pfunds (*Inns:* Post;—the Negro, at Stuben) consists of 2 groups of houses, separated by the Inn; that on the l. bank, traversed by the road, is called Stuben; its *Ch.* is very ancient, and contains an altarpiece of carved wood, with various subjects from the New Testament. The Inn is crossed by a handsome wooden bridge, 1½m. above Pfunds, and the magnificient new road made 1854–55 immediately begins gradually to ascend the face of the precipitous cliffs lining the rt. bank of the river, which have been blasted for the space of 3 or 4 m. to form a terrace, It is carried through 3 or 4 galleries pierced through the rock. The valley now begins to contract, and the mountains to close into a grand defile, while the smaller streams pour into the Inn through similar rents or gorges in miniature. Here begins the *Pass of Finstermünz,* a cleft in the mountains, 3278 Eng. ft. above the sea, through which the Inn forces its way out of the Engadine (belonging to Switzerland) into Tyrol. The old road runs up the l. bank nearly on a level with the river; consequently the depth and grandeur of the gorge were more fully appreciated from it than from the new. The grandest scene is the spot where the old road crosses the Inn by a narrow bridge close to a group of antiquated dilapidated buildings, consisting of a tower and gateway, under which the old road passes, a hostelry of very humble pretensions, and a chapel. The slate rocks are worn away and scooped out, evidently by the force of water, but at a height far above the present level of the river. Indeed, on viewing this wild gorge, it is difficult to form any other opinion of its origin than that of supposing the waters of the upper valley of the Engadine to have forced a passage for themselves through the opposing mountains. The Finstermünz "yields in grandeur to the Via Mala alone" of all the defiles in the Alps.

In the midst of the pass, half way be-

tween Pfunds and Nauters, where the new road has attained a height of 500 or 600 ft. above the river, occurs a small platform, upon which has been constructed a picturesque *Inn*, Zum Hoch Finstermünz, so placed as to rake the valley upwards and command a lovely view. (In travelling by voiturier, bait here rather than at Nauters, 2½ m. off, or Pfunds). Far below is seen the bridge and gatehouse described already, and the old road winding past them. A little beyond Hochfinstermünz you turn a corner into a side valley, and, being joined by the old road winding upwards from below, but now broken up, lose sight of the Inn, entering within the jaws of a rocky pass, which has long since been fortified by a wall, bored with loopholes for musketry, extending down to the road. The Austrian government, regarding this as one of the portals into Tyrol, has formed a kind of blockhouse, partly excavated in the rock, which sweeps the road with its guns, and entirely commands the pass. [There is a small and difficult footway along the l. bank of the Inn, from the old bridge of Finstermünz to Schleins in the Engadine. Those who travel in vehicles of any sort must go round by Nauters, in order to pass from Tyrol into Switzerland, or *vice versâ*. (See *Swiss Handbook.*)] A continued ascent, partly in zigzags, which a pedestrian may cut across, leads out of the pass to

2 Nauters, or Nauders (*Inns:* Post, clean and moderate, but food indifferent; — Mondschein, an old-fashioned house; dinner, wine, bed, and breakfast cost 1 fl. 24 kr.), a small village of 1400 Inhab., with a castle, *Naudersberg*, distant about 3 m. from the pass of Finstermünz, and 3 from the Swiss frontier. The low wooded ridge which separates Tyrol from Switzerland still bears the remains of a fort thrown up during the war, and commands a beautiful view of the Engadine, or higher valley of the Inn, and of the town and bridge of Martinsbruck.

The pass from Nauders to Mals, called the Reschen-Scheideck, is one of the lowest carriage-roads over the main Alps, being 4718 Eng. ft. above the sea-level; which is 200 ft. higher than the road over the Brenner.

About ¼ m. beyond Nauders the road passes the castle of Naudersburg, and about 2 m. further on reaches the summit level of the plain, dividing the waters which fall into the Inn from the tributaries of the Adriatic.

1½ St. Valentin. Near Reschen a small streamlet, descending from a valley on the l. (E.), crosses the road; this is regarded by some as the infant *Adige* or *Etsch*, which accompanies our road from hence to Botzen: while others deem the Raienbach, which issues from a glen on the W., to be more fully entitled to the appellation. Both streams flow into a small lake called the Reschersee. The road runs along, in succession, the E. banks of this lake and of 2 other small lakes, the Mittersee and Heidersee, which are also reservoirs contributing to swell the current of the puny river.

The Ortler-Spitze, the giant of the Rhætian Alps, the highest mountain in Austria, now appears in view for some distance. From no other point can the grandeur of his height and outline be better appreciated. Near the village of Burgeis, marked by its tall slender red spire, are seen the Benedictine Monasteries of Marienberg, and the Castle of Fürstenberg, built by the Bishops of Coire.

The heath of Mals, a green sloping common, was visited in the winter 1854–5 by inundations which have swept away the high road and reduced it to a mere cart-track.

The heath of Mals (Malser-Heide), extending from the High Bridge over the Adige to the gates of Mals, was the scene of a victory gained by 8000 Swiss, from the Grisons, over double the number of troops of the Emp. Maximilian, in 1499. This was the last effort of the House of Austria to regain its Swiss possessions lost after the battles of Morgarten and Sempach.

2 Mals.—*Inns:* Post; Hirsch.

[A road strikes off from this to the W., by Glurns,* ¼ m. curious old walled town (*Inn:* Sonne), to Taufers (the

* Below Glurns a channel of masonry has been formed to serve as a bed to the Adige.

frontier town of Austria, where passports are examined), on the frontier of the Grisons, up the Swiss valley of Sta. Maria (Münsterthal), where the Romansch language is spoken, to the village of Santa Maria, 3¾ hrs. walk from Mals, situated at the foot of the pass of the same name, leading to Bormio. Before the Stelvio road was constructed it was the direct line of communication between Tyrol and the Valteline, and is still practicable for mules, at times when the Stelvio is impassable. At Sta. Maria, 3 hrs. walk from the summit of the Pass of Sta. Maria, there is but an humble inn. The Inhab., nearly divided between the Protestant and Catholic faith, frequent the same ch. at different hours. (See Rte. 214.)]

A pedestrian may employ 2 days well in crossing this pass (The Wurmser Joch) to Sta. Maria on the Stelvio, exploring the galleries near Bormio, and returning next day into Tyrol over the Stilfser-Joch.

A *Post* coach 3 times a week from Mals over the Stelvio (Rte. 214) to Bormio.

The snow mountains are well seen from the road between Mals and Tartsch—the Ortler glorious! surpassing everything; rt. is the opening of the Münsterthal, and below you the villages Latsch and Glurns appear as on a map, and beyond the Adige the stately ruined castle Lichtenberg. On the l. of the road above Schluderns rises the handsome inhabited castle of Churburg.

At Spondinig, a group of hovels about 3 m. from Mals, the road to the *Stelvio* (Rte. 214) branches off from that to Botzen, crossing the Adige by a long narrow bridge, and proceeds to Prad. Travellers who do not intend to pass into Italy by the Stelvio will be well rewarded for ascending to the summit of this extraordinary pass, which is traversed by the loftiest road in Europe, and even for descending as far as the galleries on the opposite side, and the baths of Bormio. It would take them 2 days to do this; or they may make their way by mule and foot-paths, not very difficult, into the Italian valleys of Camonica, of Iseo, and Idro (Rte. 231) — all abounding in beauty—and then re-enter Tyrol by the Lago di Garda. The road between Prad and Mals is good: the Adige is here a small stream with a wide bed, and runs through a country much more resembling the Valteline than Switzerland; but the villages are well built, neat, and white, and they have projecting roofs like those in Switzerland. Like that country, also, the flat plain is always either meadow or quite neglected, while the sides of the hill are carefully cultivated. There is the same abundance of churches as in the Valteline, besides 3 or 4 castles, the chief of which is Lichtenberg. The mountains are very lofty and covered with snow. The whole view is not surpassed by anything in Switzerland. There is an almost uninterrupted descent from 4 m. beyond Nauders to Meran.

2 Eyers.—*Inn:* Post.

1½ Schlanders. — *Inn:* Post, very good. Here vines first make their appearance; and on the opposite side of the Adige are quarries of a pure white marble, well adapted for statuary, and already employed by the sculptors of Munich in preference to that of Carrara.

The building now converted into the *Landgericht* at Schlanders was originally a Convent of the Teutonic Knights.

The upper part of the vale of the Adige, from its source to Botzen, is called the *Vintschgau*, from its ancient inhabitants the Vennonetes. It is on the whole uninteresting, much deformed at first by the rocky débris of torrents, which strew the low land with rubbish, and afterwards by numerous unwholesome swamps caused by the floods of the river; indeed, excepting the view of the Ortler, the village of Latsch, and the castle of Castelbell, a little below it, there are no points of interest. The Adige itself, for a considerable distance, descends a succession of rapids almost deserving the name of a cataract. A fine road has been constructed from near the falls of the Adige to Meran on the rt. bank of the river. The road crosses the Adige to reach

Latsch.—Post, Weisses Ross; Hirsch —both tolerable. In the Spitalkirche

are curious old fresco-paintings, unfortunately retouched. The peasants of Latsch are famed as composers and actors of dramatic pieces, Bauern Komödien; one Peter Raas is a voluminous author in this line (§ 107). [Those who would fully enjoy the grand scenery of the Ortler and its adjacent peaks should make an excursion from Latsch, up the pretty valley of *St. Martell*, to the village (2¾ hrs.), which is surrounded by hanging pastures and fine fir-woods. There is an Inn near the Church, but better accommodation would probably be found at the Baths. Ascending hence trees gradually disappear, and the path leads, by bare masses of mica-slate, to the *Sulden-Ferner*. From the extremity of this glacier the view, looking down upon the Ortler, is admirable. Distances from St. Martell to the top of the Col 5¾ hrs., whence by a rapid descent to Sulden (3½ hrs.), where the Inn is miserable, but a bed and supper may be procured at the Curé's house. From Sulden there is a path down the valley, overhung by the Ortler, to Trafoi (2¾ hrs.).]

The mountains on the l. of our road are extremely barren, and have a desolate appearance. The entrance of the gorge of the Schnalserthal (Rte. 215), which opens on the l., is hid from view in consequence of an improvement made in the line of the post-road, but it is worth the trouble to ascend to it on foot, and penetrate for a short distance into this grand and gloomy scene.

2½ Naturns. (Post.)—A ridge or barrier here stretches across the valley. It is called *die Töll*, and forms the line of separation between the Vintschgau and Etschthal. Upon surmounting it an exquisite *view* opens out over the vale of Meran. All the charms of picturesque beauty are concentrated about Meran, which is about 1400 Eng. ft. above the sea. The valley here puts on the luxuriance of a garden, enlivened by numberless villages, churches, and feudal castles. The bottom and slopes appear one vast vineyard, overshadowed here and there by groves of walnut and chesnut, flanked on either side by porphyry mountains of most picturesque outline.

Near Partschins, about ¾ hour's walk on l. of the road, is a very fine *waterfall*, conspicuous from some distance.

Above Meran, to the N. of the road, among other castellated strongholds, rises the *Castle of Tyrol* (Teriolis), which gives its name to the country, and was the earliest residence of its princes, down to 1363, when Tyrol was united to Austria. It is partly in ruins, but, as it belongs to the Emperor, will probably be preserved from further decay; and a relation of Hofer, himself one of the warriors of 1809, at present resides in it to take care of it.

The *Portals* of the Chapel and the Vorhall of marble are decorated with singular sculptures, said to be as old as the 11th centy. According to one authority they tell a story, taken from the Heldenbuch, of the exploits of Kaiser Ottnit, and Hugdietrich, in slaying the dragon's brood on the mountains of Trent, a fable emblematic of the victory of Christianity over Paganism; Baron von Hammer has explained them to be Gnostic symbols. The greatest inducement for visiting Schloss Tyrol is the exquisite view which it commands. The vale of the Adige makes a remarkable bend near Meran, turning from its previous direction of W. and E. almost due S. The castle stands nearly in the angle, so that you see from it up the valley to the Ortler Spitz, downwards in the direction of Botzen, and behind over the Passeyrthal. It is a détour of only a mile or two to visit the castle in going to or coming from Meran. From Meran to Dorf Forst by the Schloss Tyrol takes 2 hrs. At Forst you are on the high road to Mals. At its foot lies

2 *Meran.*—*Inns:* Post (Erzherzog Johann), good; Graf von Meran; Goldner Adler; Weisses Kreutz. There are also boarding-houses and private lodgings for the numerous invalids who repair to Meran for the Grape-cure. A tolerable red-wine is made at Meran.

This ancient town, of 2321 Inhab., stands on the Passeyrbach, which de-

scends from the [illegible] Passeyrthal, about ¾ m. above the junction of that torrent with the Adige. It is thus placed at the junction of 3 valleys, in one of the most beautiful spots in all Tyrol.

It was the ancient capital of the country before Innsbruck, when its Counts possessed little more than the valley of the Vintschgau from Botzen to the Inn, and a part of the Engadine. Their territory fell to the House of Austria, when the last of the line, Margaret Maultasch (Pocket-mouthed or Pouting Meg) died, she having married an Austrian prince. Meran nearly occupies the site of a Roman station called Maja, whose name is preserved in that of the neighbouring village Ober-Mais. It was destroyed about A.D. 800, by the fall of a mountain (the Naiferberg), and by an irruption of the Passer. This stony avalanche is still perceptible—it appears to have pushed the stream of the Passer out of its original course. Remains of buildings, coins from the time of Drusus, 9 B.C., to Justinian, A.D. 526, and bones, are constantly turned up in the fields and vineyards.

The *Parish Church*, built 1335, bears on its outer walls several curious monuments; its tower is the highest in Tyrol.

The *Kelleramt* or *Rentampt*, a very ancient edifice in the Laubengasse, was the residence of the Counts of Tyrol when they visited Meran. It is very small and homely, and only curious as showing in how mean a tenement the original rulers of the land were content to put up. In the Old Chapel at the back of it the Tyrolese heiress, Margaret Maultasch, was married to her second husband, Louis of Brandenburg.

Meran consists of two principal streets; the longest is called Laubengasse, from the *Arcades* running under the houses on both sides. The town is very hot in summer, when many of its inhabitants fly away up the mountains to their villas and castles. It has suffered severely from the ungovernable irruptions of the Passeyrbach, which have nearly destroyed it seven times within the records of history. A dyke of massive masonry, *Die Wassermauer*, has been constructed by the side of the stream, to protect the town from further injury. This wall, planted with poplars, serves as a terrace, and is a favourite promenade.

From the [illegible] bridge over the Passe, nearly 20 different castles may be counted. The most interesting are *Schloss Tyrol*, already described (p. 295), about 4 m. off, 1½ hr.'s walk; and near it *Zenoberg*, whose chapel portals are curiously ornamented; the keys are kept in Meran. *Lebenberg*, 1½ hr.'s walk S. of Meran, on the rt. bank of the Adige, is one of the largest, containing 60 chambers, and surrounded by terraces and sloping vineyards. *Schönna*, at the entrance of the Passeyrthal, has more the character of a feudal stronghold, and is better preserved. It still retains its gates and drawbridge, its armoury and dungeons, and is now in possession of the Count of Meran, son of the Archduke John. The most elevated castle in the valley is *Fragsburg* (Trifagium), which looks proudly down from its rocky perch upon two other castles—*Katzenstein* and *Neuberg*—and upon the village of Freiberg at their feet; it is also perfect, just as it was in the middle ages, and inhabited. The approach to it is long and steep. There is a pleasant walk of about 3 hrs., through beautiful scenery, from Meran to Briesenz; the village is situated on the heights on the rt. bank of the Adige. Count Brandeis, formerly Governor of the Tyrol, has a castle in it, where he spends the summer: and other old feudal strongholds occupy almost every remarkable position upon which the eye rests.

There are one or two small and primitive baths near Meran, whither its inhabitants, and many persons from the Italian Tyrol, retire in summer to avoid the heat. Such are Egart on the Töll, above 4 m. off, near Partschins, where there is a new bath-house; also Lana, at the entrance of the Ultenthal.

Hofer's house, in the Passeyr valley, is about 12 m. from Meran. (Rte. 216.) *Stellwagen* to Botzen twice a day, 48 kr., tolerably comfortable in coupé.

The wealth of the inhabitants of the Etschthal lies in their orchards and

vineyards, which cover the lower part of the valley all the way to Botzen with the richest drapery of verdure. The vines are in this country trained upon trellis-work, and sometimes overshadow the road with their elegant festoons.

On the way to Botzen a part of the low ground is occupied by marsh; the scenery, however, is still most beautiful, enlivened with castles too numerous to mention in detail, excepting those of Lebenberg and Brandeis, near Vilpian; Maultasch, the favourite residence of Margaret, mentioned above; Greifenstein, stuck like an eagle's nest on an almost inaccessible point of rock; Hoch-Eppan; and Sigmundskrone, within a short distance of Botzen. The best vineyards in Tyrol occupy the slopes on the l. hand in going from Terlan to Botzen. The low ground at the bottom of the valley is very unhealthy, being mostly marshland, teeming with malaria—productive of fevers, leeches, and reeds. At Terlan (1¾ hrs. walk from Botzen) is a leaning tower.

2 Vilpian. The jagged outline and peculiar forms of the dolomite mountains rising E. and N. of Botzen (visible from that town also) now appear in sight, and add considerably to the interest of the landscape.

1¾ Botzen. — *Inn*, Kaiserkrone. (See Rte. 217.)

ROUTE 214.

THE PASS OF THE STELVIO (STILFSERJOCH), FROM MILAN TO INNSBRUCK.

18½ Italian posts, and 20¾ Aust. m. = 246½ Eng. m.

As far as Mals the distances are calculated in Austro-Italian posts, which are about 1 Eng. m. shorter than the German. (An Austro-Italian post contains 7 Italian miles, 60 of which = 1 degree.) From Mals to Innsbruck, the figures express, as in Rte. 213, Austrian miles.

The distances on the ascent and descent of the pass are not to be measured strictly by the posts or Austrian miles set down in the post-book. Many of the post-houses, especially on the pass itself, are ill supplied with horses, and travellers have often to wait for them.

The easiest and pleasantest way is to take the rail. from Milan to Como—thence steamer to Colico—total about 5 hrs. From Milan to Como (Camerlata): 3 trains daily in 1 hr. 20 min.

An Eilwagen, or omnibus, from Lecco to Colico, and to Sondrio, 2 or 3 times a week; Sondrio to Mals.

The journey may be performed with 3 post-horses—by the aid of a Laufzettel — in 48 hrs., exclusive of stoppages. From Milan by Como (rail) to Colico (steamer), 5 hrs.; to Bormio New Baths, 12 hrs.; to Mals, 10 hrs.; Landek, 10 hrs.; Innsbruck, 10 hrs. From Bormio to the summit on the Italian side, and from Prad to the summit on the Tyrolese side, *Vorspann* (leaders) must be taken. The carriage should be provided with lights, in case of passing through the Galleries in the dusk of the evening. The best halting-places for the night, in going from Milan to Innsbruck, are Varenna, Bormio Baths, Nauders, and Imst.

Charges for posting in Lombardy:—

	Lire.	Centes
For 2 horses per post	6	32
Postilion's Trinkgeld	1	0
Ostler (Stalliere)	0	30
Carriage	0	92
Total per post	8	54

These are the payments required by the tariff: but the postilion is usually paid 3 lire per pair of horses per post, which is at almost the same rate as in Germany. The charge therefore for 2 horses and postilion per post is 9 lire 32 centesimi. 50 centesimi is the usual payment to the Stalliere at each station.

This very remarkable road, the highest in Europe practicable for carriages, being 9176 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, 2300 ft., or nearly half a mile, perpen-

dicular, above the Simplon, and 1000 ft. above the Great St. Bernard, was constructed by the Austrian government, in order to open an additional line of communication between Vienna and the centre of Lombardy, and was completed in 1828. It was planned by the chief engineer, Donegani, and executed under the inspection of the engineer Domenici, by the contractor Talachini, at an expense of nearly 3 millions of florins, or about 290,100*l*. Whether we consider the boldness of the design, the difficulties of its execution from the great height and exposure to storms and avalanches, or the grandeur of the scenery through which it passes, the route of the Stelvio is the most remarkable in Europe. The galleries cut *for miles* through the solid rock, along the margin of the Lake of Como—those higher up built of massive masonry, strong enough to resist the fall of avalanches — the long causeways carried over morasses — the bridges thrown across torrents — the long succession of zigzag terraces, carried up with so gradual a slope that an English mail-coach might trot up on one side, and scarce require to lock a wheel on the other; which, nevertheless, scale and surmount one of the highest ridges in the Alps—these are works which, without exaggeration, deserve to be called stupendous. But the works and agencies of nature, with which they come in contact, reduce them to comparative insignificance. This road, upon which so much labour and treasure has been expended, is liable to be blocked up, and rendered impassable for *wheel carriages* for weeks together during the winter months, by snow. Every spring, when the snow disappears, the ravages of the winter's storm and avalanche are disclosed to view — wooden galleries broken through, large tracts of the road swept away, others overwhelmed with rubbish and fragments of rock—injuries annually occurring; to be repaired only at a vast expense (11,000 florins a year), and after a lapse of considerable time. From June to the beginning of October the passage is generally secure from all risk, except immediately after a fall of snow: under such circumstances it is prudent to wait 24 hrs. The road may be passed *in sledges*, even in the depth of winter, and the passage of the mail is never interrupted. During 1848 the Italian patriots advanced up the valley of the Adda, plundered many of the inhabitants, seriously injured the stone galleries or tunnels between Bormio and Sta. Maria, and entirely destroyed the wooden galleries on the Tyrolese side, but they have been repaired. A new road is contemplated, making a great sweep to the rt. on ascending from Prad, by which it is supposed that the necessity both for galleries and zigzags will be avoided: the new road would cross the summit at the same point as the present one.

The most interesting scenes on the route are the shores of the Como Lake, and its excavated galleries; the gorge of Spondalunga; the splendid view of the range of the Ortler-Spitze, with its snowy glaciers, seen from the highest point of the pass, and the glaciers on the Tyrolese side, which the traveller rolling along in his carriage first looks down upon, and then approaches near enough to throw a stone upon them—a prospect which no other Alpine carriage-road presents.

Railroad from Milan to Monza and Como (see *Handbook for N. Italy*, Rte. 18); terminus outside the Porta Nuova; trains in 20 min. to Monza. The Naviglio della Martesana extends from Milan to the Adda.

1¼ *Monza Stat.* (*Inns:* Falcone, not very good; Angelo), a town of 16,389 Inhab.; many of them are dyers. It was anciently celebrated as the residence of the Lombard kings of Italy. The *Cathedral of St. John* was founded 595 A.D., by Theodolinda, the celebrated Lombard Queen, but was rebuilt in the 14th centy. Its W. façade of striped marble, with round and pointed arches mixed, and a porch supported on detached pillars of verde antique, with a marble bas-relief of the Baptism of Christ above it, surmounted by a beautiful circular window, is very striking. The chapel of the Holy Nail is painted with subjects from the History of the Lombard Kings,

1444, and above the arch of the Queen's Chapel, Theodolinda, with the princes of her kingdom, adoring John the Baptist. In a chapel on the rt. of the high altar (as you face it) is deposited the celebrated *Iron Crown* of the Lombard Kings. It is a broad fillet of gold, within which runs a thin circlet or hoop of iron, formed of one of the nails of the Holy Cross beaten out: from this it derives its name. It was brought from the Holy Land by the Empress Helena; and 34 kings have been crowned with it, including Charles V., who sent for it to Bologna for the purpose, and the Emperor Napoleon, who placed it on his own head with the memorable words, "Dio me l'ha dato, guai a chi la tocca!" It is kept within the upper limb of a large cross, within two plates of crystal, and is placed above the altar. Strangers are commonly told that, in order to obtain a sight of the real crown, they must procure a permission from Milan; the writer, in 1837, found that a fee of 5 fr. was all that was required to gain an order from the Archiprêtre on the spot. Nor did he consider that he was repaid, as, after 5 keys had been used to open its depository, and the cross containing it had been brought down from its niche by two vergers robed for the occasion, and in the presence of a priest summoned for the purpose, the crown appeared to be suspended in such a manner within the cross that very little of it was visible; so that the curious traveller had better dispense with the fuss, ceremony, and delay attending on this exhibition, and content himself with the sight of the model of it kept in the *Treasury* of the Ch. Though many things were lost by the journey which its curiosities made to Paris, this is still a most interesting museum of antiquities of the middle ages. Here are preserved the toilet of Queen Theodolinda, including her fan, her cup of sapphire (N.B.—ascertained to be blue glass), her comb (like a currycomb), a singular group of a hen and chickens in solid silver. Several sets of ivory tablets (Diptycha), very ancient, probably of the Lower Empire, judging from the carvings. One serves as a binding to a MS. written in gold letters on a purple *paper*, formed, it is said, of a preparation of glue; also the gradual, or list of relics, sent by St. Gregory to Queen Theodolinda, *written on papyrus*, a venerable relic, 12 centuries old. Besides these, there are many goblets, crucifixes, and articles of church plate of considerable value.

In the l. transept is the sarcophagus or tomb of Queen Theodolinda; in the rt., in the chapel of San Stefano, is a stone bas-relief of the coronation of the Emp. Otho III., dating from the 13th centy.

Santa Maria in Strata, a pointed Gothic Ch., built of brick in 1357, has some interest for the architect.

The *Palazzo Communale*, a venerable edifice on arches, is said to have been part of the Emp. Barbarossa's palace, and residence of the Lombard kings.

Monza is more fully described in *Handbook for N. Italy*, Rte. 20.

The *Palace of the Viceroy*, about ½ m. on the W. of the town, is a large and not very imposing whitewashed edifice, chiefly remarkable on account of the beautiful *Pleasure Grounds* and *Park*, and the well-stocked *Gardens* attached to it. The conservatories are large and well filled with rare exotics.

The road to Lecco runs outside the park wall, which is 10 m. in circumference. The country is like a vast orchard, the fruit-trees interspersed, and interlaced with vines, beneath which grow corn and maize. Villas are numerous on all sides.

1 Carsaniga. Beyond this the road descends into the valley of the Adda, which it reaches at Olginate. A new and improved line, shorter than the old, skirting the base of the hill of Brianza, has recently been constructed. The Adda expands from time to time, so as to bear the appearance of a string of lakes. It is crossed by a bridge erected in the 14th centy., immediately before you enter

1½ *Lecco* (*Inns:* Croce di Malta; Leone d'Oro).

Lecco seems only remarkable for its beautiful situation (well described at the outset of the 'Promessi Sposi'), near the outlet of the Adda from the

branch of the Lake of Como called Lago di Lecco, surmounted by mountains of a very bold and striking outline. The serrated ridge on the E. is well-named *Il Resegone* (great saw). The population of Lecco amounts to 8000 souls, and is rapidly on the increase; there are manufactures of iron and cotton-twist in the town.

At Lecco the road of the Stelvio properly begins. The E. shore of the Como Lake is so very precipitous, bounded by cliffs sinking vertically into the water, that there was no road along it more deserving of that name than a goatherd's path, until this was completed in 1831-32. A level and well-kept macadamised post-road now runs by the water-side, formed partly by cutting a shelf out of the rock, partly by building up a terrace of masonry, and, in places where the rocks project very far into the lake, by boring galleries or tunnels through them. Three galleries, through which the road passes beyond the little village of Olcio, measure upwards of 3000 ft. The views over the lake are of the most enchanting beauty, increasing towards the upper end. The clear sunny sky of Italy, the placid lake, the olive and odorous citron-groves, and the trellised vine-bowers along its shore, contrast strikingly with the bleak region of bare rock and everlasting snow which the traveller is about to traverse. Bellaggio, at the N. extremity of the promontory which divides the Lake of Lecco from the Como branch, is universally allowed to be the finest point of view; close to it stand the beautiful villas Serbelloni and Melzi. Nearly abreast of it a cascade, called *Fiume Latte*, descends from the summit of the rocks above our road. It issues out of a cavern in the face of the precipice; and, seen from Bellaggio, it is a beautiful object, but is dry generally in autumn.

1½ (1 hr. 43 min.) *Varenna.—Inn:* Hotel Victoria, 2 houses under one management, good; beautifully situated, a delightful resting-place for a few days;—Alb. Reale. It is ½ an hour's row across the lake to the beautiful promontory of Bellaggio, and on the W. shore of the lake beyond is the Villa Sommariva, close to Cadenabbia, where there is a good inn, to which a most interesting excursion may be made. This villa has been purchased by P. Charlotte of Prussia, and is now called the Villa Carlotta. It contains Thorwaldsen's fine bas-relief of the Triumph of Alexander. This is a repetition, with additions, of the bas-relief in the Capitol at Rome, which was executed by command of the Pope to celebrate Napoleon's entry into Rome. The two first slabs, containing the beautiful figures of the fisherman and the ferry-boat, and of the river Tigris, were added by Thorwaldsen in this repetition, in order to complete the circuit of the hall. Here are also the Palamedes of Canova, and his Cupid and Psyche, one of the most beautiful of his works. There are also a few pictures.

About ½ m. N. of Varenna are more excavated galleries, nearly ¼ m. long. Further on is *Bellano*, a village at the mouth of a stream called Pioverna, issuing out through a narrow ravine, celebrated for its picturesqueness, into which a waterfall descends called *Orrido di Nesso;* but its beauty has been much impaired by the fall of a large mass of rock, which has also rendered it less accessible. Dervio stands on the margin of the lake, opposite the Valsassina, which runs S.E. This valley was the cradle of the Counts Thurn and Taxis, the first postmasters in Europe.

1¼ (2 hrs.) *Colico* (*Inns:* Angelo; H. du Lac, homely, but not bad; Isola Bella, higher up, better), an unhealthy village, on account of malaria, near the N. extremity of the lake, at the foot of the Monte Legnone, which rises 7444 ft. above the lake. Colico has a port for boats, which may be engaged here to convey travellers to Como, Lecco, or across the lake. The *steamboat*, however, from Como ascends twice a day to the upper end of the lake, touching at Domaso, the town opposite, between 12 and 1 o'clock, unless the water of the lake be too low to admit it, which happens in summer. It crosses over to Colico, and embarks or disembarks a carriage there. Carriages should by no means be intrusted to the

unsafe flat-bottomed row-boats on the lake. It traverses the lake in 3 hrs. to Como, whence a railway runs (from Camerlata Stat.) to Milan in 1½ hrs.

A little way beyond Colico, in the midst of the marshy plain formed by the deposits of the Adda, the road to Chiavenna (*Germ.* Cleven) and the Splugen branches off, continuing northwards by the side of the lake of Riva. (See *Handbook for Switzerland*).

At Colico the route of the Stelvio quits the lake. It traverses on a raised causeway the flat alluvial tract formed by the deposit of the Adda in the course of ages, and still partly in the state of a morass—the whole evidently an encroachment on the lake; and, turning to the E., enters the Valteline (Val Tellina; *Germ.* Veltlin) or valley of the Adda. It passes on the l. the ruined hill-fort *Fuentes*, built by the Spaniards, while lords of the Milanese, 1603, to intimidate the Canton of the Grisons. This fort was the head-quarters of the Jesuits and missionaries sent forth to convert the Protestants of the Valteline; whose efforts, not confined to persuasion, led to the persecution, expatriation, and massacre of so many of its unfortunate inhabitants. The Roman Catholics of the valley, by whom this lesser St. Bartholomew's was perpetrated, June 20, 1620, though Swiss subjects, were protected by the Spaniards, and thus escaped punishment. The Valteline was the scene of a mountain campaign between the French, under the Duc de Rohan, and the Austrians, between whom a battle was fought at Morbegno in 1635. The plain over which the fort once domineered, and in which it is the most conspicuous object, still goes by the name Piano di Spagna. The lower end of the Valteline is a dreary district; the bottom of the valley is a swamp, formed by deposits of the Adda, which, having spent all its strength in ravaging the upper part of the valley, stagnates in the lower part, owing to the absence of a declivity sufficient to carry off its waters into the lake. This morass produces nothing but reeds and rank grass, and exhales the most deadly miasmata. The sallow complexions and goîtred necks of its wretched inhabitants are sure indications of the poisonous nature of the atmosphere. From 1512 to 1797, with some interruption, the Valteline, with the territory of Bormio and Chiavenna, belonged to the Swiss republic of the Grisons; it was then added to the kingdom of Italy; and at the Congress of Vienna was united to Lombardy. It has always been regarded as an important possession by the princes of the house of Austria, as affording a direct communication between their hereditary states and their Italian possessions.

1 *Morbegno.—Inn:* Post, good; bedroom, 4 zwanzigers a night. It occupies an elevated position, and, from the drainage of the surrounding marshes, is not now unhealthy. Excellent silk is produced in the neighbourhood. After leaving Morbegno the Adda is crossed 3 times, and the road continues on the rt. bank to Tirano.

There is a mule-road from this direct to Chiavenna, crossing the Adda at Ponte di Ganda, and another to Bergamo up the Val Bitto, by the Ospizio di S. Marco, through the village of Olmo in Val Brembana.

1¾ (2¼ hrs.) *Sondrio. Inns:* La Posta; La Maddalena, clean and comfortable. Though the capital of the Valteline, Sondrio is but a small town of 3784 Inhab. It stands at the picturesque opening of the Val Malenco, on the Malero, near its junction with the Adda, at an elevation of 1100 Eng. ft. above the sea. The Malero has more than once nearly destroyed the town of Sondrio. An obelisk on its banks records the gratitude of the Sondrians for the assistance of the Emp. in embanking out the torrent. [At Tresenda, ½ way to Tirano, the fine new military road to connect Lombardy and Tyrol, by way of the Monte Tonale (as yet unfinished), commences. It leads S. over the Adda, by Aprica to Edolo in the Val Camonica. (Rte. 231) From Edolo the traveller can proceed to Bergamo and Brescia, along the shores of the Lago d'Iseo.]

Omnibuses daily from Sondrio to Colico to meet the steamers; 5 or 6 times a week to Bormio.

Madonna di Tirano (*Inns:* Madonna,

good; better to stop here than at Tirano;—S. Michele), a small village, named from a marble *church* of the Virgin, also called Il Santuario, containing much fine wood-carving, lies at the mouth of the valley of Puschiavo. A road, partly practicable for cars, leads up it to the foot of the pass of the Bernina, and into the Engadine. The lake of Puschiavo, only 5 m. above Madonna, is exceedingly beautiful, and its trout delicious. The Swiss frontier is only 1 m. from Madonna. (See *Handbook for Switzerland.*)

1¾ (2½ hrs.) *Tirano* (*Inn:* Post, dirty; Due Torri, better), a small town of 2700 Inhab., containing deserted palaces of the Visconti, Palaviceni, Salis's, and other noble families. It has suffered severe devastations at various times from the inundations of the Adda, from which it is in perpetual danger of being swept away. A tempest in August, 1834, completely destroyed a dyke of massive masonry, constructed along the river-side, which proved quite insufficient to resist the torrent or protect the houses behind it.

In the winter of 1807 an éboulement of earth and stones, or landslip, fell from the side of a mountain above Tirano (Monte Massuccio), on the rt. bank of the Adda, into the bed of the river, so as completely to dam up the stream. The waters rose to a great height, overflowed the surrounding villages and fields, forming a lake many acres in extent, which lasted 11 days, and then burst, carrying devastation down the valley, and upon the unfortunate town of Tirano. The lake thus formed extended up the valley as far as Tovo: at Lovere the water stood 18 ft. deep, and injured the walls and foundations of the houses so much, that to this day many of them require to be supported on props. Near this 11 spires may be counted at one time, so numerous are the villages and churches in this part of the valley. The rise from Tirano to Bolladore is 1220 ft.

1¼ *Bolladore.* Capital bread and cheese (strachino) may be obtained at the post-house; good beds also; and though the resources of the inn are limited, all that is offered is good of its kind. 5 m. higher up, the narrow and picturesque defile of La Serra divides the Valteline from the territory of Bormio. It was closed in ancient times by a strong wall and gate over the road, which was shut at night, thus preventing all passage up or down the valley, whence it was called the *lock.*

1¼ An additional horse is required here. *Bormio* (German, Worms)—*Inns:* La Posta; Das Lamm. The *new Baths,* 1½ m. higher up the valley, are far better quarters than either; ¼ post extra is charged for driving thither, but it is the only house for night quarters. They are shut up after October. The wine called Cassella, the best in the Valteline, may be had all the way from this to Milan.

Bormio is a poor, half-ruined town of scarcely 1000 Inhab., burned by the French in 1799: it formerly enjoyed considerable prosperity from the transit of merchandise between Venice and the Grisons. It will probably be benefited by the new road. Very pure and delicious honey may be procured here packed in boxes.

Through the whole of the Valteline the language and people are quite Italian, as is the appearance of the country. As far as Bolladore it is extremely rich. The plain is covered with crops of Indian corn, millet, &c., intersected with rows of mulberry and other fruit and timber trees: the lower parts of the hills are clothed with vineyards or with forests of chestnut, and the whole scattered with numerous villages and innumerable churches. The churches are in good repair, and are ornamental, but the villages have by no means a flourishing appearance. In Bormio, with about 300 houses, there are 9 churches. There are high mountains on each side of the valley of the Adda, and at Bolladore the scenery becomes decidedly alpine, with no variety but rocks, pines, and snow. The district is appropriately termed "Il freddo paese." Bormio, though the ascent to it is scarcely perceptible, lies very high, 3960 Eng. ft. above the sea, and is surrounded by snowy mountains. Only the hardier species of grain come to maturity here, and the winter usually begins early in October.

Four valleys open out at Bormio:—The Val Furba, through which the Fredolfo flows from the S.E; there is a path up it from Bormio by the springs of Sta. Caterina (2¾ hrs.), over the Corno dei Tre Signori to Pejo (8 hrs.) in the Val del Monte (Rte. 220);—the Val Pedĕnos, Viola, or Dentro, from the W.;—the Val Fraele (Vallis Ferrea), from the N.W., up which a circuitous mule-road runs past St. Giacomo to St. Maria in the Münsterthal, as well as a shorter path striking across the Passo dei Pastori. The 4th valley is that of the Adda, called Braulio, Braglio, or Umbrail, which our road ascends.

From Bormio, on the Italian side of the Pass, to Prad, on the Tyrolese side, is a journey varying from 8½ to 12 hrs., according to the weight of the carriage and the state of the road, though the distance is not more than 37 Eng. m. The summit may be reached in 3½ or 4 hrs. on foot from the Baths of Bormio, and the descent thence to Prad takes 4½.

The ascent of the pass begins almost immediately behind Bormio. The road is excellent and well contrived to overcome the steepness of the mountain; every advantage is taken of the ground, and in places where the ascent cannot be avoided it is surmounted by numerous zigzags, to the sharp turnings of which both the postilions and horses seem well accustomed. There are many galleries, partly cut in the rock, but mostly arched with very strong masonry to resist avalanches and great slips of earth, and still more numerous wooden galleries to keep smaller stones and rubbish off the road. A wooden clog or shoe cannot be procured at Bormio or at Sta. Maria, and therefore the traveller in his own carriage should bring one with him.

About 1½ m. above Bormio, close to the road, is the Hotel of the *Baths of Bormio*, supplied by hot saline sulphureous springs, having a temperature of 28° and 38° Reaumur, containing 60 apartments and 12 marble baths, affording much better accommodation than the inns at Bormio. They are frequented in July and Aug., but by the end of Sept. most of the guests are flown, and the hotel is then closed. The baths are supplied through wooden pipes from the springs which rise near the old bathing-house, which stands below the road, on the l., on a rock overlooking the Adda.

Nearly abreast of this old bath the road crosses a bridge over a deep chasm, and traverses the 1*st gallery*, called dei Bagni: an obelisk of rock 40 ft. high is left standing beside it. The view looking back over the Val Pedĕnos and Monte Columbano is grand and wild, but that in ascending is still more wild and dreary. The road runs along the edge of a tremendous precipice. On the l. is the opening of the Val Fraele, which was nearly stripped of its forests to furnish timber for the construction of the road; a difficult path leads up it in 10 or 12 hrs. to Sta. Maria. A singular cascade is now seen bursting from a cavern in the face of the opposite precipice, and descending in one shoot 50 ft. This is the *Source of the Adda*. The road here makes a sudden turn to the rt., entering the deep and savage gorge called Wormser-Loch. Its sides are rocky precipices, nearly vertical, and that along which the road is carried is in places worn smooth by the wintry avalanches which slide down it from the heights above. Wherever an avalanche is known to fall, the new road is skilfully protected from injury by tunnels cut through the rock, or by galleries of solid masonry built over it, with sloping roofs so as to turn off the falling masses of snow or rock, which roll harmlessly over the traveller's head into the abyss below.

There are 7 of these galleries on this side of the pass, measuring together 2226 ft. Those of masonry are 13 ft. wide and the same high; the thickness of the walls varies from 4 to 6 ft., and that of the arched roof from 2 to 3 ft.

Near the lower end of this gorge is the 1st Cantoniera, or house of *refuge*, called Piatta Martina, a building of solid masonry, with cart-house and stables below, and bed-rooms and kitchen above. There are five of these establishments in different parts of the road, forming inns of a very humble class, but not unwelcome places of shelter in stormy weather. Three other

smaller houses, called Case dei Rotteri, are built at intervals by the roadside, to serve as dwellings for the cantonniers, or workmen employed on the road, whose duty it is to clear away the snow, to repair all damage caused by it, and to render assistance to travellers.

At the upper end of the Wurmser-Loch the road ascends in a series of zigzag terraces the sloping side of the hill, and emerges on the plain of the Braglio. This slope is called the Spondalunga (the long wall): near it is the 2nd House of Refuge, which, though put down as the first stage from Bormio, is no longer supplied with horses.

Looking back from Spondalunga down the valley, the 7 galleries under which the road is carried have a striking appearance from this, resembling a long battery with embrasures pierced for cannon. The Italian Revolutionists of 1848 injured these galleries, and burned those of wood on the Tyrolese side of the Pass. They have been repaired.

1¼ (an additional horse required here) *Santa Maria*, the 4th cantoniera, close to the Swiss frontier. A large *Inn* has been built here, and it is at least as good as that at Trofoi. Adjoining it is the *Custom-house*, where passports are examined.

[A mule-path over the *Pass of Santa Maria*, or *Wurmser-Joch*, leads from these buildings in 2½ hrs., through interesting scenery, down to the Swiss village of Santa Maria in the Grisons (Rte. 213). This was the great thoroughfare from Tyrol and Switzerland into the Valteline before the Stelvio road was made. The Austrian government wished to purchase the Pass of Santa Maria, in order to carry their road through it, but the legislative assembly of the Grisons refused to accede to the proposal, and the Austrian engineers were in consequence compelled to conduct their road over heights previously scaled by none but the goatherd and chamois-hunter.]

It takes between 4 and 5 hrs. to ascend from Bormio to Santa Maria, which is still 1000 ft., or 1 hr., below the summit of the pass. For some distance the road looks down into the Münsterthal on the l. All verdure now ceases; a few scanty mosses alone tinge the bare and shattered slate-rocks. The remainder of the ascent is never altogether free from snow, which sometimes remains in the month of July heaped up to a height of 6 or 8 ft. on each side of the road.

On the summit of the Pass, at a height of 9230 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea, and 900 above the line of perpetual snow, stands another solitary house of refuge, called

Ferdinandshöhe, one story high, inhabited by an inspector of the road. It is the highest permanent habitation in the European continent. The frontier-line separating Lombardy from Tyrol is marked by an obelisk. The view from this point, of the Ortler-Spitze, 12,854 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, seen from top to bottom surrounded by subordinate peaks clad in snow, and with glaciers streaming from his sides, is inconceivably grand. The portion of the road from Bormio to the summit was completed within 4 years; but the works could only be carried on for about 4 months each year. In order to protect the road, it is here covered with 8 or 10 wooden galleries, consisting of a solid roof of timber, extending half over it, and sloping at such an angle as to prevent the snow lodging, and assist in turning it on one side. The Tyrolese side of the pass is far steeper than the Italian, and nearly 50 zigzags or tourniquets (giravolte) are constructed between the summit and Trafoi, in order to preserve a gradual descent. By this means the slope never exceeds 10 mètres in 100, and the post-horses can trot down with only one wheel locked. A post-house originally built among these turnings, called "Bey den Wandeln," was destroyed in 1826 by an avalanche, and has not since been rebuilt. It was constructed with the utmost solidity in order to resist the weight of any snow which might fall upon it. The event proved the impossibility of any human structure withstanding so fearful an engine of nature, as the house was crushed to atoms, and the postmaster found dead, with a rock upon his breast which ten men could not move.

About half-way down the range of zigzag terraces, on a sheltered platform, stands the new post-house,

Franzenshöhe, and humble *Inn*, Auf den Bödeln, 5th cantoniera. Here the traveller looks down upon the vast and picturesque *Madatsch glacier*, descending from the side of the Ortler into a gulf many thousand feet beneath him. The road descends nearly to a level with it at the 6th cantoniera (reduced to ruin 1848), called Del Bosco, from the fir-trees which first appear in its vicinity. The glacier is but a short walk from this house: by the side of the ice stands a little pilgrimage chapel. The Madatsch-Spitze is a singular pointed black mass of rock, rising out of a sea of solid ice. The highest peak of the Ortler, and the full grandeur of its snowy range, are only seen above Trafoi.

The village of Trafoi is seen in the depths below long before the traveller reaches it; and as he threads the sinuous terraces backwards and forwards, he appears to be hovering over its pigmy houses.

¾ *Trafoi. Inn:* Post, very homely; two rooms are provided with stoves. Trafoi is a small hamlet of half a dozen huts, 7 hrs. drive from Bormio, and 3 from Prad, 5540 ft. above the sea. A solitary path across the meadows leads from Trafoi to a little chapel, containing an image of the Virgin, which is the object of frequent pilgrimage. The building stands at the very base of the Ortler, whose snowy summits and tall precipices impend over it. From the foot of the neighbouring cliff 3 fountains (drei heilige Brunnen) burst, and give the hamlet its name—"Tres Fontes." A little above the house of the priest is a level track, called the Bears' Playground (Bärenboden), from the frequent appearance of these animals, who breed in the forests, and often commit depredations on the herds.

The scenery of this valley the whole way from the summit to Prad is not surpassed in any part of the Alpine chain. The *Ortler*, the giant of the Rhætian Alps, is seen at intervals; and below the toll-house of Gomagoi a second glacier appears in view. Below Trafoi the road reaches the level of the stream and follows its banks, shifting from side to side as far as Prad, and passing through a narrow defile. The steep sides of the mountains, along which the road is carried, are of a light crumbling soil, in which are embedded rocks and stones. Heavy rains produce great injury to this part of the road by washing away the soil and bringing down the rocks. All the way along landslips, and rockfalls, and broken bridges attest at how great cost, and with what immense difficulty, this great road is kept open. Upon a height on the l. is seen the *village of Stilfs* or *Stelvio*, whence this pass takes its name. Its houses look like swallows' nests attached to the face of the rock: it numbers 850 Inhab.

1 *Prad* (*Inn:* improved), a small village at the foot of the pass, with a very ancient *Church* on a hillock, 3080 ft. above the sea-level. The road now emerges into the valley of the Upper Adige or Vintschgau, crossing it on a causeway, and the river, at a distance of 2 m. below Prad, by the bridge of Spandinig, where our route falls into the road leading E. to Botzen and N. to Innsbruck. From Prad to Mals on the way to Landek is 1 Austro-Italian post, and Prad to Eyers on the way to Meran (Rte. 213) is ½ a post, or 1 Germ. m. The pedestrian bound for Innsbruck, or the Finstermünz, may take a more direct and agreeable road from Prad to Mals by Agums, Lichtenberg, and Glurns, about 6 m.

Time occupied in walking over the Stelvio—from Prad to Trafoi, 2 hrs.; Franzenshöhe, 1½ hr.; summit, 1¾ hrs.; Sta. Maria, ½ hr.; Baths of Bormio, 3 hrs. (8¾ hrs. in all, exclusive of stoppages.)

In going from Innsbruck to Milan, the best halting-places are, perhaps, Imst, Nauders, Sta. Maria, and Morbegno. It took 10 hrs., posting, with Laufzettel, from Innsbruck to Landek; 10 hrs. from Landek to Mals; 12½ hrs. from Mals to Bormio Baths, including a halt of 1 hr. at Sta. Maria for dinner; and 13½ hrs. from Bormio Baths to Varenna. The supply of horses is bad.

Time occupied in an excursion from Prad to the Baths of Bormio and back, in the month of June, in a light calèche with 2 horses—Prad to Franzenshöhe, 4 hrs.; to Sta. Maria, 2 hrs.; to the Baths of Bormio, 2 hrs.; on returning from the Baths to Sta. Maria, 3½ hrs.; thence to the summit, ¾ hr.; down to Prad, 4 hrs.

1 Mals. (Rte. 213; *Inn*, Post.)

20¾ Innsbruck, Rte. 212.

ROUTE 215.

THE OETZTHAL, FROM INNSBRUCK TO MERAN, BY THE TIMBLER-JOCH.

The valley of the Oetz (Oetzthal), one of the tributaries of the Inn, running in a direction N. and S. for a distance of nearly 50 m., includes some of the most romantic scenes in Tyrol, at its upper extremity, which is shut in by the most extensive glaciers in the whole chain of Tyrolese Alps. The road up it, though extremely narrow, steep, and rough, is passable for light chars a little way above Umhausen, which village is usually chosen as sleeping quarters, since it contains a good inn. Those who intend to explore the glaciers, or to cross them, should on no account proceed without an experienced guide, as the passage is both intricate and difficult. The scenery below Umhausen differs little from that of other Tyrolese valleys; and as the upper part can only be explored on foot, none but hardy pedestrians will be repaid for ascending the Oetzthal.

The Oetzthal is approached from Innsbruck by the lower post-road (Rte. 212) by Zirl, Telfs, where the river Inn is crossed, and Stambs.

At Haimingen (where there is an inn much frequented by carters) we turn out of the high road to Imst, and soon reach the entrance of the Oetzthal, about 25 m. from Innsbruck. The Oetzthal at its lower extremity abounds with all the luxurious productions of the Innthal. The staple product from Oetz to Sölden is flax, which is sent over the Timbler-Joch into the Passeyrthal to be woven into linen. The upper extremities of the valley abound in excellent pasturage, on which large herds of cattle are bred. The higher you ascend, the poorer are both soil and inhabitants. It is stated that dancing and music, so passionately followed in other parts of Tyrol, are banished from this valley as incorrect.

The following are the names of the villages, and the distances, according to the hours taken in walking, by one whose usual pace is 4 m. an hr. on an ordinary road: — From Silz (*Inn:* Steinbock) to Oetz (2½), which gives its name to the valley, and has a clean inn (bey Cassel); Dumpfen, where there is a bell-foundry, also on the l. bank; the scenery near this is very grand; numberless cascades fall from the precipices on all sides.

Umhausen (2 hrs.), a village of 930 Inhab., about 10 hrs. drive from Innsbruck. It has a good inn kept by kind people. The landlord is well acquainted with the valley, and will provide travellers with a guide for the upper part. On the E. of Umhausen rises the precipice of Engelswand, so called from the tradi-

tion of the only child of the lord of Castle Hirschberg having been carried off in the sight of its parents by an enormous vulture, and, while they were wringing their hands in despair, having been rescued from its talons by an angel. About 2 m. S.E. of Umhausen is the very pretty *waterfall* called *Grosse-Stuiben* (Staub, dust). It is formed by the Hairlachbach dashing over the wall of precipice which bounds the valley, and is well worth seeing: by standing on the ledge above it, the rainbow formed in the spray may be seen in the morning.

For about 9 or 10 m. above Umhausen the valley is accessible to light carriages; beyond this there is nothing but a cart-road as far as Sölden, and it is very rough, narrow, and steep in places. For an hour after leaving Umhausen there is no cultivation, and the scenery is of the most savage character; the valley then opens out into a fine tract of meadow-land, with a most picturesque view, having in the background the village of Lengenfeld.

Lengenfeld (3), a pretty village, with a church, conspicuous from its green painted spire. It has a tolerable inn, where provision of bread and meat should be laid in, as they are not to be had between this and the Vintschgau. A good guide may be engaged here. The road hence to Sölden—(3 hrs. = 9 or 10 m.), inn wretched—is very bad, often the mere bed of the torrent. Beyond Sölden it grows more and more difficult, from the rolled stones with which the path is covered, and the steep and slippery hill-sides along which it passes. Above Hube the valley contracts, and continues, with little exception, a magnificent ravine, with merely room for the passage of the stream and the road, until it opens a little at Sölden. Soon after leaving Sölden the valley contracts again, the cart-road ceases, and a good foot-path goes along one of the grandest and most precipitous ravines. From the number of crosses and painted tablets which beset the path (§ 104), memorials of accidents that have happened to wayfarers from falling rocks and avalanches, it is at times a dangerous path. It is very little more than 3 m. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. walk) from Sölden to Zwieselstein.

(7) Here the main trunk of the Oetzthal divides into 2 branches—the Gurglthal and the Fenderthal.

The *Gurglthal*, running nearly due S., contains a small scattered village of cowherds' huts, with a church on an eminence. It is about 4 hrs. walk above Sölden. The valley terminates in extensive glaciers, one of which, the Langthaler-Ferner, advanced suddenly in 1717, until it reached a rock on the opposite side, dammed up the water running from the glaciers, and formed a lake 1600 paces long and 30 fathoms deep. The inhabitants were terrified with the prospect of inundation, but at the end of the month of June it burst, and the water ran off in 18 hrs. without doing much harm. In the October following the gap closed, and a still larger lake was formed, which spread terror through the whole Oetzthal. The priest of Sölden said mass on a stone table in the midst of the glacier every Saturday to avert the calamity, and a commission was despatched from Innsbruck, but no active measures were adopted. On the 16th July the lake, being full, again burst, eating away the ice gradually till it had entirely run off. Similar accumulations and outbreaks have occurred from time to time ever since, and the lake exists at present. Obergurgl is a wretched hamlet of 7 houses, without an inn. An ascent of 9 m. leads from this to the great Oetzthal glacier, or Ferner. A difficult and devious path over 5 m. of glacier leads under the E. shoulder of the Hoch-Wildspitze into the Pfelderthal, and thence to Meran.

About 2 m. from Zwieselstein a small side valley opens out on the E., up which a steep and difficult mule-path leads over the pass of the Timbler-Joch to Meran, a distance of 30 m. It is a 7 hrs. walk from Sölden, over the Col, to Moos, in the Passeyrthal; the path is not altogether free from danger. It is about 9 m. from Sölden to the top of the Timbler-Joch.

The path then follows the Moosbach through Schönau, Rabenstein, and Moos (8), where it turns E. to S. Leonhard (p. 312). The wife and the son of the patriot Hofer took refuge for some time in a miserable châlet, close to the glaciers of the Schneeberg, which rises on the E. of this path between Schönau and Rabenstein.

From Solden also a path runs eastward, some way up the Winachenthal, and then crosses the mountains to the N.E. into the head of the Stubaythal, which extends down the Schönberg. (See Rte. 217.) It takes about 12 hrs. to reach Neustift, the first village in the Stubay valley, at which there is an inn. The path goes over the Winacher glacier, the passage of which occupies 1½ hr.

THE FENDERTHAL—SÖLDEN TO KARTHAUS AND LATSCH.

The rt. hand or S.W. branch of the valley, above Zwieselstein, is much longer than the other (about 16 m.), and far more interesting; it is called Fenderthal; encloses the most sublime scenery, and the admirer of the beauties of Alpine nature, in all its grandeur, will be well rewarded for exploring it. "From Zwieselstein, by Galslach, Freustäbl, Heiligenkreutz, and Winterstall, to Fend, there is a tolerable footpath, through grand scenery, and places where man's industry is striving with Nature to the utmost. We saw a great number of instances of rye, barley, and hay growing upon artificial terraces, like the vines on the banks of the Rhine. The distance is about 11 m., called '4 hrs.' by the inhabitants. The view of Fend, with its background of snowy mountains, is very grand. Those who go to Fend must take provisions with them; for, though the people at the inn had coffee, milk, and wine, they could give us nothing whatever to eat, not even bread; and if we had not happened to take a little of this last with us, we must have returned immediately to Zwieselstein to avoid starvation. Bread may sometimes be had at the Curé's." Fend is a miserable assemblage of 5 or 6 huts, 6000 ft. above the sea, in the near neighbourhood of the glaciers. Here the valley again splits, divided by the Thalleisspitze.

2 m. from Fend, up the S.W. branch, is the Rofnerhof, called by the inhabitants Rofen, consisting of 2 buildings of considerable solidity, which served as an asylum to Frederick of the Empty Purse, after he had escaped from Constance under the ban of the emperor. They long enjoyed in consequence the privileges of a sanctuary for accused persons, which have been confirmed by successive rulers of Tyrol. Even now the buildings are tax-free. They lie on the highest meadow-land, on the verge of the snow-line; above is an utter wilderness. About 4 m. above the Rofnerhof is the great *Vernagtferner*, or glacier. There is no path to mark the way to the glacier, but the rt. side of the valley is usually taken. The valley is walled in by glaciers, which, though known by different names, as the Gebatschferner, Hochjochferner, and Hochvernagtferner, are, in fact, only branches of one vast tract of everlasting ice, the most extensive in Tyrol, and hardly surpassed even in Switzerland.

"After leaving Rofen there is a good footpath for about 20 min., when you arrive at 2 châlets used for storing hay; immediately after passing them, the path, though not very plain, turns abruptly to the rt., crosses a ravine with a small stream running through it, and ascends the mountain by a steep winding path, which disappears after passing a very low châlet. Care must be taken not to follow a path which goes from the 2 châlets along the side of the Oetsbach, which will lead into difficulty and danger. After an ascent of 1½ hr. from the 2 châlets (the general course of the path lying at an angle of 40 to 45 degrees from the stream of the Oetsbach), a point is reached upon the shoulder of the mountain, from which there is an extensive and magnificent view of glaciers and snowy peaks. The nearest glacier is a short

distance below, to the rt. of this point; but it was not sufficiently tempting to induce us to descend to it. If the mountain on the rt. hand were ascended (a laborious task, I fancy), the view would be infinitely finer. As you advance up the Oetzthal the people appear more rude and stupid than in the other valleys of Tyrol. The women all the way up the valley wear on their heads the uncouth affair which is so like a grenadier's cap. There is a greater variety of beautiful, picturesque, and grand scenery in the Oetzthal than in any other of the Tyrolese valleys."—*J. P. Y.*

The upper part of the valley of Fend was once occupied by a periodical lake, caused, in 1600, by the sudden increase of the Vernagtferner, which stretched quite across the valley, and on several occasions bursting the barrier of ice during the hot season of the year, produced catastrophes similar to that in the valley of the Dranse (see *Swiss Handbook*), and carried desolation down the valley: it disappeared in 1771, but it is not improbable it may again collect and again burst, whenever its icy dam is weakened by heat so as to give way. Some of the highest peaks in Tyrol impend over the head of this valley—as the Rofner-, Thalleis-, and Plattei-Kogels, and, above all, the Wildspitze, the rival of the Ortler itself, rising between the Hochjoch and Hochvernagt, to a height of 12,296 Eng. ft. They are vertebræ, as it were, of the great Alpine backbone of Europe, and owe their picturesque forms to their being composed of granite. They include what is probably the greatest tract of unbroken glacier that is to be found in the Alps.

FEND TO THE VINTSCHGAU, BY THE JOCH-FERNER AND SCHNALSERTHAL.

This pass ought on no account to be attempted by a solitary traveller without a guide. It is difficult even for one accustomed to the ice, and in foul weather dangerous.

From Fend to Unsre-Frau (7 hrs.) the direct path leads by the E. branch of the Fenderthal straight across an immense glacier, with heaps of stone. and crosses upon them for guide-postss The views in every direction are most extensive; the *Wildspitze* is seen rising like a gigantic marble obelisk out of a vast field of ice, and the whole scenery has every grand feature which can belong to the high Alps. An ill-marked track leads S. from Fend, keeping the W. side of the stream, and parallel to it, but gradually rising until it reaches the highest pastures at the foot of the glaciers, when it altogether disappears. It is better to keep for some time along the side of the glacier, until the slope becomes less steep, and then to steer for the slight line of gravel which runs along its centre. The pedestrian soon finds himself in the midst of a vast sea of glacier, which presents an almost unbroken surface, rising to the southward in the form of a flattened pyramid, to a peak called the *Semilaun Spitze*, 11,875 Eng. ft. in height. The ascent of this peak is said to present no considerable difficulty, and any one not proceeding beyond Unsre-Frau would have time to ascend this peak on the same day. At some distance to the W. a wooden cross may be discerned, but the traveller must not be misled by this, which is probably placed there only to mark the spot where some hunter has perished, but direct his course towards the lowest point in the icy horizon, which lies nearly due S. from the place where he first entered on the glacier. Towards the upper part, even as late as July, there is often much unmelted snow lying on the glacier, and, as there are some *crevasses*, this part requires caution and the use of the alpenstock. At length, after 3½ to 4 hrs. walking from Fend, the traveller reaches the summit of the Col. The glacier suddenly terminates, and he sees, many thousand ft. below, a wild alpine valley, into which the precipitous rocks on which he stands abruptly descend. He will notice, however, some signs of a track, and a small wooden cross, pointing out the steep path, here and there assisted by a groove cut in the

rock, by which he is to descend. It seems better to keep somewhat to the rt. hand, where before long he will reach a steep slope of débris, down which he may descend into the wild glen which enters the main valley of Schnals about 2 m. above the village of Unsre-Frau, where there is a small but tolerable inn, Beim Unterwirth, in which a bed may be had. The descent is long and fatiguing, and it will take not less than 6 hrs. ordinary walking from Fend to Unsre-Frau. The scenery here is very wild and striking, and the whole excursion, which, of course, requires the most favourable weather, will not easily be forgotten.

It will require 4½ hrs. good walking to reach Naturns from Unsre-Frau; 1 hr. to Karthaus, and thence 3½ hrs. to Naturns, in the Vintschgau. (Rte. 213.) The walk is extremely interesting, presenting some striking points of view; and nowhere in the Alps is there more magnificent timber than in this valley. For some distance you follow the stream, which runs through a thickly-wooded ravine; then, ascending to the rt., you pass over the shoulder of the hill on the W. of the valley, near a small hamlet, and the ruins of the old castle of Tufahl, which commands a fine view of the Schnalserthal, with the village of Naturns lying immediately below, and, skirting the steep slope of the Vintschgau, descend by a steep path, under trellis-work, into that rich and charming valley, a little above the village and post-station of Naturns (see Rte. 213), whence a country char may usually be obtained to Meran, or, failing this, at an inn on the high road 1½ hrs. walk nearer Meran. The mouth of the Schnalser valley can only be seen by approaching it from below in the valley of the Etsch. A furious stream, called the Schnalserbach issues from it; it is formed by bare precipitous rocks, whose gloomy heights approach one another so closely that but a small streak of sky is visible from below. The torrent confined between these passes comes roaring through the portals of its prison into the plain. This savage chasm affords passage only to the mountain torrent.

ROUTE 216.

THE VALLEY OF THE PASSER (PASSEYRTHAL), FROM MERAN TO STERZING, BY THE PASS OF THE JAUFEN.

This steep and stony valley is accessible only by a mule-path, and the distance is about 30 m. The scenery is not very striking, and the low ground is disfigured near Meran by marshes and by rubbish and gravel scattered over it. The bridle-path over the *Jaufen* was originally the line of communication between the valleys of the Adige and Inn until the Kuntersweg was constructed. (Rte. 217.)

The road quitting Meran by the Passeyrthor skirts along the hill-slope on the W. bank of the Passer, below the *Castle of Schönna*, by the side of the aqueduct supplied from the Passer, by means of which the fields and vineyards hereabouts are irrigated. The round church of St. George, above the village of Schönna, is a building of great antiquity. The Spranserthal, on the opposite bank of the Passer, was the place of refuge for the inhabitants of the plain from their French invaders.

At the first considerable village (10 m.), St. Martin's, the road crosses the

stream; and 2 m. farther (3½ hrs. walk from Meran), at a spot by the side of the river, called Am Sand (on the gravel bank or beach), is *the house of Hofer*, from which he got the name of Sandwirth, or Innkeeper on the Sand. It stands so near the unruly Passer, which occasionally rises 12 ft. in a couple of hrs., that it has been preserved from the destruction with which this violent torrent threatens it, by works executed at the expense of the Austrian government. It has been little altered since Hofer kept it, and is still the village inn, as it was in his lifetime, with the sign of the Crown; and after his death was kept by his widow. The present landlord is a son-in-law of Hofer. It contains a few relics of him, such as his targets, the chain of honour which the emperor sent him after his triumphant entrance into Innsbruck, the coat-of-arms granted to the family when it was ennobled for Hofer's sake, &c. He dealt in flax and in cattle, and his qualifications as a leader are said to have been rather the respectability of his character and his extensive connexions in all parts of Tyrol than any military capacity or fitness for command. Indeed, it is notorious that his rashness on some occasions, and his weakness and indecision on others, were highly injurious to himself and the cause he espoused. He gained a certain reputation among his countrymen by his ready but homely eloquence, and their esteem by his attachment to his country, his honesty, and his piety. When placed by events at the head of the government of Tyrol, he occupied the palace (Burg) at Innsbruck, but lost none of his simplicity of manners in consequence of his good fortune, neither altering his peasant's dress nor increasing his expenses. He did not cost the country, during the 6 weeks he was in command, more than 500 florins, *i. e.* not 20*s.* a-day. He was naturally of a good-natured and kind disposition, and no act of wanton cruelty has been attributed to him during his whole career. When Napoleon had gained possession of the Tyrol by overwhelming numbers, Hofer took refuge in a miserable châlet on the mountain at the back of his house, called the Hoch-Spitze. Here he was supplied with the necessaries of life by a few faithful friends, who also kept watch to forewarn him of the approach of an enemy. At length, a price having been set upon his head, a Tyrolese was found, of the name of Roffl, who was base enough to betray him. The French sent 1000 men to seize him, and he was conducted in irons to Mantua, and there shot by order of Buonaparte. His family were ennobled and pensioned by the Emp. of Austria; but, with the exception of one son, who is a military officer, and lives in Austria upon property granted to him by the emperor, all his children died early; his wife followed them to the grave in 1836.

The Alpine hut in which Hofer was taken prisoner is only 1½ hr's. walk from his house; the traveller wishing to visit it should strike into the green meadows to his l. about ¼ hr. lower down the valley than the Sandwirthshaus, and begin almost immediately to ascend the mountain. A walk of ¾ hr. through a fine wood leads to some open meadows in which is a cluster of peasants' houses. Here the Tyrolese peasant points out "das Haus des Verräthers"—the traitor's house. About 1 m. further on is another cluster of houses, in the principal of which lived Hofer's friend Pfandler, who received him when he first fled from his own house, and, when he was obliged to retreat higher up the mountain, continued to supply him with the necessaries of life. A sharp ascent of ½ hr. from Pfandler's house through a wood brings you to an alp or mountain meadow of considerable extent, above which rises a bare, rocky mountain-peak, called the Riffelspitz. On emerging from the wood you perceive on your l. 2 log huts, and higher up on the soft green alp, and on your rt., stand 2 other huts, the longer of which is still, as it was at the time Hofer lay concealed in it, a stable for cattle during their summer visit to the mountain. He took refuge in it 24th Nov. 1809, and remained there until

he was betrayed by Roffl on the 24th Jan. 1810.

There is a magnificent view over the Passeyrthal from this spot, from which the traveller may either descend to St. Martin's in that valley, which he will reach in 1½ hr., or pass the ridge to the l. of the Riffelspitze into the Sarenthal. In an hour he can reach a hamlet called Fahrkleis, and in 4 hrs. more the village of Sarenthein. (See Rte. 216 A.)

About ½ hrs. walk from Hofer's house is

St. Leonhard, the principal place in the valley of the Passer; it is about 12 m. (4 hrs. walk) from Meran, and 18 from Sterzing. It is beautifully situated in the midst of rich and well-watered pastures, with many fine walnut and chestnut trees. The views towards the mountains are good, and there is a tolerable inn, the Ströbel Wirthshaus, kept by a son of an old friend of Hofer, and in which the Tyrolese made their last stand against the French. The churchyard, converted into a fortified post by the French, was taken from them by storm by the peasants. Above it rises the ruined *Castle Jaufenburg*. Here the valley divides into 2 branches; that on the E. leads up the Waltenthal, by Lambach, and over the *Jaufen Pass* (the scene of a furious combat between the Passeyers under Hofer and the French, in 1809), down the Jaufenthal, to Sterzing, on the Brenner road (Rte. 217), a walk of 6 hrs. A horse may be hired in St. Leonhard for 2 fl. 42 kr. up to the summit of the pass (3 hrs.), a steep ascent nearly all the way. It is all occupied by pasture. From the Jaufenspitze, which lies on the rt., there is a wide prospect over the chain of Alps E. of the Brenner.

The main trunk of the valley turns due W. a little above St. Leonhard, and continues in that direction as far as Moos (2 hrs.). There the valley divides, but the path to the Timbler-Joch takes the rt.-hand branch to Rabenstein, the last village; near which the bed of a dried-up lake is passed: it burst near the end of the last century, and laid waste the entire valley as far as Meran. Near it there is a small and humble inn. A steep ascent succeeds, the path passing through a hamlet called Schönau, and the traveller may reach Sölden in the Oetzthal after a walk of 7 hrs. from Moos. (Rte. 215.) The traveller at St. Leonhard, though not intending to pass over the Timbler-Joch, should yet explore the valley leading to it as far as Moos; to which place, for the sake of variety, he had better go by one bank of the torrent and return by the other. Starting up the rt. bank to a village called Platt, finely situated on an elevated position, and distant a walk of about 2 hrs. from St. Leonhard, descend then to the river and cross it close to Moos by a frail wooden bridge: return to St. Leonhard by the l. bank. This excursion occupies about 4½ hrs., and leads through some of the wildest and most picturesque mountain scenery.

ROUTE 216 A.

BOTZEN TO STERZING, OR TO ST. LEONHARD, IN THE PASSEYRTHAL, BY THE SARENTHAL.

The Sarenthal is the valley through which the Telfer torrent, which con-

tains excellent trout, runs in a direction from N. to S. to join the Adige at Botzen. It formerly belonged to the lords of Sarenthein, who have lately sold their right to the House of Austria.

The path, crossing the Telfer close to Botzen, begins immediately to ascend the heights on its rt. bank. 3½ hrs. walking, almost continually on the ascent, and through a mixture of cultivated lands, meadow, and forest, brings the traveller to the village of Afing, where there is a tolerable country inn at which milk, bread, butter, and eggs may be obtained. Hence the path proceeds through a wild forest, varied by an occasional cluster of cottages with green meadows, during 3 hrs. walking, and then descending crosses the river, and in another ½ hr., passing under the old castle of the Counts of the valley, recrosses the Telfer and enters their village of Sarenthein. The officers connected with the government of the valley reside here, and the place boasts of 3 *Inns;* the Dragon furnishes tolerable accommodation. There are some mineral springs about ½ hr.'s walk distant from the village, with a rude establishment for the accommodation of bathers.

A walk of 3½ hrs. up the valley, through a varied scene of wood and pasture, brings the pedestrian to the little hamlet of Weissenbach, where it is expedient to take refreshment, as he will here leave the regions of inns and civilisation. At Weissenbach the valley splits into two parts; that to the rt., or N.E., down which the Telfer torrent descends, is the Penserthal, by which in 3 hrs. Sterzing, on the high road of the Brenner (Rte. 217), may be reached. The path passes through Pens and Asten, and then crosses the Penser-Joch into the Oberbergerthal, and keeping on the heights on the l. or N. bank of the torrent, which runs down this valley into the Eisack, near Mauls, passes through Niederried to Stilfs, and along and above the rt. bank of the Eisack, till it descends and crosses the river near Sterzing. The other valley on the l., or towards the W., is drained by a torrent appropriately called the Weissbach. After passing through woods the path passes over large tracts of mountain pasture; then ascending the mountain rampart which encloses the head of the valley, reaches, in 3½ hrs. from Weissenbach, a ridge which commands a magnificent view down the valley of Sarenthein, and an equally fine one of the Passeyrthal. A descent of 1½ hr. brings the traveller into the Passeyrthal, and to the banks of a turbulent stream, from which spot, in about 2 hrs., St. Leonhard may be reached. (See Rte. 216.)

ROUTE 217.

INNSBRUCK TO BOTZEN, TRENT, AND VERONA, BY THE BRENNER PASS.

39 Aust. m. = 195½ Eng. m. Innsbruck to Botzen, 16 Germ. m.

Railway in progress —Botzen towards Verona. It will probably be long ere it traverse the Brenner Pass.

Eilwagen daily in 36 hrs. Stellwagen (§ 101) between the chief towns twice a day, but very slow. With post-horses it takes 16 hrs. from Innsbruck to Botzen, and 16 thence to Verona. It takes longer from Verona to Innsbruck, as it is ascent nearly all the way, and Vorspann is required almost every stage.

> "Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
> Drusum gerentem."
>
> "Drusus, Genaunos implacidum genus
> Brennosque veloces, et arces
> Alpibus impositas tremendis
> Dejecit acer plus vice simplici."
>
> HORACE.

The pass of the Brenner was probably the road taken by Drusus in the expedition commemorated in these lines of Horace, and it still retains the name of one of the nations conquered by him. The traveller will further be reminded of these lines by the long chain of castellated forts which crown the heights

beneath which the road passes, and which, though not older than the middle ages, doubtless occupy the sites of the hill-forts so formidable in the eyes of the Roman poet. These castles are usually so placed as to be visible from one another, or they are provided with isolated watch-towers, from which a signal of fire by night or smoke by day could easily be discerned. By means of this primitive line of telegraphs, intelligence of foreign invasion was quickly conveyed from one end of the great valleys to the other.

The Brenner is the lowest carriage-road over the main chain of the Alps; it is one of the least interesting in point of scenery, but is open at all seasons of the year. The road itself is not so well made, or kept up, as the higher and more important passes. The S. portion of the vale of the Adige, below Botzen, is tedious in its scenery, so that this is by no means the most striking approach to Italy.

Innsbruck is described in Rte. 212. A little beyond the triumphal arch raised in honour of Maria Theresa, at the extremity of the Neustadt, lies the suburb of Wilten, occupying the site of the important Roman station *Valdidena*. The Abbey is of very ancient foundation, but is not otherwise remarkable. According to the popular legend it owes its origin to the Giant Haimon, one of the heroes of the Heldenbuch, who encountered here another giant, Thyrsus, and slew him together with a dragon. This will account for the two figures of giants at the entrance of the church. Close behind it rises a gently-swelling hill, as it were the footstool of the Alps which tower behind. This is the *Berg Isel*, famous as the scene of 3 memorable victories gained by the Tyrolese peasants under Hofer and Specbbacher, in 1809, over the regular armies of France and Bavaria. Many of those who fell in these actions rest in the churchyard of Wilten.

The new road, excellently engineered, by Lazzarus and Vanotti of Milan, and affording exquisite views, from Innsbruck to Matrey, spanning the ravines on many fine bridges, is on so easy an acclivity that horses may trot down it without locking the wheel of the carriage. It is carried high above the Sill, being partly cut in the rock.

[The valley of Stubay expands on the rt. (W.), its verdant meadows and dark woods contrasting strongly with the pure white of the snowy peaks which close in its upper extremity; the most conspicuous of which are the Hochgrindl, 10,292, and the Alpeiner-Ferner, 9540 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. Its inhabitants, an industrious race, are smiths and workers in iron, which is obtained from mines in the vicinity. The chief places in it are Telfes and Fulpmes.]

The Rutschbach streaming out of the vale of Stubay is crossed on an arch 140 ft. span before reaching

2 Schönberg (*Inn:* Post), on a ridge separating the vale of the Sill from that of Stubay. A very extended prospect is obtained from the village of Matrey (Mattreium), which the road reaches after many windings. The ascent continues up the valley of the Sill or Wippthal (5 hrs. walk from Innsbruck) to

2 Steinach (*Inn:* Post; good and clean), a village rebuilt with stone since a conflagration in 1853 destroyed its wooden houses. Above this the valley of the Sill is very contracted; the road crosses frequently from one side to the other. [From Staflasch, ½ hr. from Steinach, a path leads by Schmirn 1½ hr. over the mountains to Hinter-Dux 4½ hrs., at the head of the Zillerthal. (Rte. 230.)] After passing a small lake which feeds the river Sill, and is said to produce fine trout, the summit of the pass is reached at the post-house of the

2 Brenner, 4775 ft. above the sea-level, situated on a desolate spot, shut in by heights. Behind the post-house a little stream dashes down in a pretty cascade; it is the infant Eisack, which, running S., joins the Adige and flows into the Adriatic. On the opposite side of the road is another cascade, formed by the Sill, here a mere torrent, which pours its tributary waters into the Inn, and through it into the Black Sea. Thus the little ridge on

which the post-house stands is the edge of two different ocean basins.

The southern descent is soon reached; the road traverses a narrow glen, watered by the Eisack, and follows that stream as far as its confluence with the Adige at Botzen.

The first village passed is Gossensass, above which stands the old Robbers' Nest *Raspenstein*, and a little lower down another castle called *Strassberg*.

2 Sterzing. (In going to Innsbruck from Sterzing a Vorspann is required.) (*Inns:* Post; Krone; good, clean, and not dear, but they are homely; only 2nd-class inns). Sterzing (3137 Eng. ft. above the sea), a very ancient town of 2000 Inhab., standing on the site of the Roman station Vipetenum, rose to importance and wealth in the middle ages owing to the rich mines of silver, lead, and copper in its neighbourhood. Many of the ornamented houses in the long street of Sterzing were built by the miners, and bear testimony to their wealth. That of the Jöchel family, now belonging to Herr von Stolz, in a side street, deserves especial notice. The *Parish Church*, at a little distance outside of the town, was built by contributions of the most wealthy miners, in the Gothic style, in the latter half of the 15th centy. It contains many of their monuments and some curious old pictures; but has been injudiciously modernised in part. Though the mines have ceased to be productive, Sterzing derives considerable prosperity from the constant traffic of goods and travellers passing through it. Hence the great number of inns. Oats are the only grain that flourish here, 3030 ft. above the level of the sea. There is a mule-path from this into the Passeyrthal, over the *Jaufen*. (Rte. 216.) The hamlet of Kalschach, which it passes, was Hofer's head-quarters during the campaign of 1809. The castles of Sprechenstein and Reifenstein are passed.

The descent lies across the Sterzinger-Moos—a marshy flat, and another scene of valorous opposition to the French army by the bold peasantry of Tyrol in defence of their native mountains. A small chapel by the roadside marks the spot where the French, under Joubert, retreated in 1797; it bears these rude rhymes:—

> Nur bis hieher und nicht weiter,
> Kamen die feindlichen Reiter.—1797.

The profound gorge near Mauls was chosen for one of those deadly and successful ambuscades (§ 106) which the Tyrolese frequently practised against their Gallic invaders; overwhelming them by hurling masses of rock, wood, and earth, from the heights above upon the dense ranks marching below.

At Mauls (where there is a good cheap little inn, Zum Nagerl) the Sterzinger-Moos terminates. It seems at one time to have been occupied by a lake which has drained off through the narrow ravine that follows. The castle of Welfenstein, above it, was the key of the pass in the middle ages. In the depth of the gorge is the inn.

2 Mittewald (2650 Eng. ft. above the sea). (*Inn:* Post; good.) The Eisack is crossed between Oberau and Unterau, after which the gorge expands into the wide plain of Brixen, and the road into the Pusterthal turns off on the left, crossing the river by the Ladritscher-Brücke. The entire defile from Mauls to this bridge was on several occasions most obstinately defended by the Tyrolese against their foreign invaders, in the campaigns of 1797 and 1809. In the latter year Lefèvre, Duke of Danzig, burning to avenge the disgrace which had attended preceding generals, and vowing to reduce all Tyrol to obedience, pushed forward a large force of French and Saxons across the Brenner into this contracted gorge. Here, however, he was confronted by the Capuchin Haspinger at the head of the Landsturm. The unexpected attack, and the terrible and unerring fire opening from every bush, and crag, and cleft, upon his troops, threw them into inextricable confusion. The advanced guard of Saxons had taken post in Oberau; but being separated from the main body, after a desperate resistance were made prisoners to the number of 300. In the mean time Spechbacher, from the Punleiter-Steg, and Hofer, from the

Jaufen, falling upon the rear of the disordered troops, converted the defeat into overthrow, and their retreat into a hasty flight. Cannon, arms, and ammunition were abandoned, and the boastful Lefèvre, flying across the Brenner, was the first to convey to Innsbruck intelligence of his own failure.

At the point where the road to the Pusterthal turns off from our route, the Austrian government has constructed (1833-38) a *Fortress* on a very large scale, to command the passage E. to Carinthia, S. to Brixen and Verona, and N. to Innsbruck. Its walls are of solid granite, rising from artificial escarpments; the road is carried close to it. It is called *Franzensveste*, and mounts 137 cannon in covered embrasures. Its position, on the rt. bank of the Eisack is most advantageous, but it is not ornamental, with its red roofs. There is a good *Inn* at Unterau, better than at Brixen. The road passes under an ancient archway, the *Brixener Klause*.

Pedestrian travellers in search of picturesque scenery, and not pressed for time, would do well to ascend the Pusterthal for a short distance, through the defile of the Mühlbacher-Klause, to Brunecken (Rte. 223), and thence to thread the Gader and Grödner valleys (Rte. 227) to Botzen. This détour is practicable only on foot or on mules, but is likely to prove gratifying. The shortest road from Innsbruck to Venice, by the Pass of Ampezzo, leads through the Pusterthal as far as Niederndorf (Rte. 228).

The group of houses, with a modern church in the midst, on the l. bank of the Eisack, is Neustift, the richest monastery in Tyrol. The Troubadour Oswald von Wolkenstein is buried in it. The Rienz, flowing out of the Pusterthal, joins the Eisack at

2 *Brixen* (Italian, Bressanone). (*Inn:* Elephant.) This is a dirty and inanimate town of 3200 Inhab. (1940 Eng. ft. above the sea), with several churches and the *Palace* of the Archbishop. The *Dom*, a large modern church, is richly decorated in its interior with Tyrolese marbles. The *cloisters* on the side of it are of an early period, and contain ancient frescoes and a great number of curious old monuments. Adjoining them stands the *Church of St. John*, said to have been the old cathedral. In it the *after council* was held, which in 1080 elected Guibert, Archbishop of Ravenna, Pope, in opposition to Gregory VII. There are many convents in the town, 3 nunneries, one of English ladies, another of the order of St. Clara, and a priests' seminary. Brixen, named from the Brixentes, a people who, according to Pliny, came from Etruria, became in the 4th centy. the see of an archbishop, whose territory and power increased greatly in the course of centuries. His domains, which included a Pop. of 26,000 souls, were united to Tyrol in 1802.

Eilwagen daily to Laibach (Stat.) by Brunecken, Lienz, and Villach.

The valley hereabouts is picturesque, and its vegetation varied and luxuriant; vines begin to flourish around Brixen.

At the extremity of a contraction of the vale of the Eisack, called "In der Klamme," lies

2 Klausen (Clausus—*Inn:* Gans), a little town of a single street, squeezed in between the river and the mountain, and affording room for only one carriage to pass. The *Capucin Convent*, outside of the town, was founded by the Queen of Charles II. of Spain, at the request of her confessor Gabriel Pontifeser, a native of Klausen, 1701. The foundress converted the house in which Father Gabriel was born into a chapel, adjoining the convent, and enriched it with mass-robes and other treasures, still preserved in the *sacristy*.

Above the town, on a singular projecting precipice of rock 700 ft. high, isolated on the 3 sides, stands the *nunnery of Seben*, on the site of a temple of Isis, it is said. At the time of the French invasion one of the nuns threw herself from the top of the rock which overhangs the road, as the only means of preserving her vow unbroken. The view from this rock is very striking.

The French invaders tried hard to get possession of the heights of Vel-

turns and Lazfons, an important position, commanding the defile above Klausen; but the inhabitants of these two valleys, women as well as men, opposed every assault with such vigour, that the place was abandoned. The women and girls of Velturns and Lazfons preserve a certificate from the Emperor expressing his satisfaction of their valour and attachment to him, and testifying to the services rendered by them on 3rd April, 1797, in meeting the enemy near Lazfons disguised in men's cloaks.

A path, crossing the Eisack by a bridge, leads into the picturesque vale of Gröden (Grödnerthal). (Rte. 227.)

Opposite the old Post-house of Kollman on the l. bank of the Eisack rises the picturesque castle of *Trostburg* (Trost, confidence or security), at the entrance of the Grödnerthal. It is one of the most perfect castles in Tyrol, and still inhabited. Small as it looks, it would hold 500 men in the lower apartments. A very steep paved road leads up to it, and a path goes from it to Castelruth (Rte. 227) in about 2 hrs.

From Kollman, to within 3 m. of Botzen, the road traverses a narrow defile by the side of the Eisack, closed in by cliffs of porphyry on both sides; it is called Kuntersweg, from a citizen of Botzen, who constructed it in 1314. Previously all the traffic towards the Brenner had been carried first over Castelruth and Völs, and afterwards by way of Meran and the mule-path over the Jaufen. At times, after rain, large masses of the overhanging rock detach themselves and fall upon the road: but accidents are of rare occurrence.

The pedestrian may most agreeably vary his route from Kollman to Botzen, by taking the circuitous path to the eastward over the mountains by Castelruth and Völs at the foot of the Schlern mountain (Rte. 227), traversing the most beautiful scenery in the whole valley of the Eisack. Another path across the mountain, on the rt. bank of the Eisack, leads by St. Verena, Lengmoos, and the earth pyramids of Ober-Botzen, in the valley called Ritten, to Botzen, a 7 hrs. walk (p. 318).

2 Azwang (*Inn:* Post). 2 m. below Deutschen, at Steg, there is a bridge over the Eisack, and a path which is the nearest way from Botzen to Völs and the Grödnerthal, whose beautiful scenery is described in Rte. 227.

After threading this grand but gloomy pass for a few more miles, the Eisack is crossed; the mountains gradually separate, and the beautiful valley of the Adige expands to view, with the spire of Botzen in the centre, and the castle of Eppan rising above the town. The forms of the porphyry mountains around are particularly grand.

The singular horns of some of the dolomite mountains on the E. of the vale of the Eisack may be discerned from the road. The valley about Botzen is the picture of luxuriant vegetation, being literally draped with vines, here trained over wooden trellis, beneath which the yellow-bellied pumpkins lie basking in the sun.

2 BOTZEN (Ital. Bolsano). (*Inns:* Kaiserkrone, Couronne Impériale, best, and very good; table-d'hôte at 12;—Mezza Luna (Mondschein), fair;—Cerva.) This is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the Tyrol, highly favoured by its position at the junction of the roads from Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, which renders it a staple place for the trade of the 3 countries, and a great thoroughfare for the transit of goods. Its Pop. is 9000. It is situated at the junction of the Telfer with the Eisack, which pour their united waters into the Adige 2 m. below the town. A strong dyke of masonry, nearly 2 m. long, and in parts 24 ft. thick, is raised to protect it from the irruptions of the Telferbach, a turbulent mountain-torrent, which commits at times most serious devastations, and would carry away half the town if not kept under restraint. Many of the streets are bordered with arcades, running under the houses; and streams of pure water are conducted in little canals through the principal thoroughfares. The *Parish*

Church, a Gothic building of the 14th centy., with an elegant little open spire (1525), has a curiously carved pulpit within — and the monument of the Archduke Regnier (d. 1853). On the E. side of the ch. is the *New Cemetery*, surrounded by arcades. Schnorr designed the monument of the Giovanelli family.

The market-day at Botzen (Saturday) is a very singular sight, from the great variety and picturesqueness of the costumes in this part of Tyrol. 4 considerable *Fairs* are held here annually. Though we are still in Germany, the approach to Italy here becomes perceptible; in the falling off of cleanliness, in the use of the Italian language—which now begins to be spoken —in the southern vegetation, and in the change in the climate. Most of the inhabitants retire to the mountains in summer to avoid the heat, and enjoy what is called the "Sommer Frische."

The country near Botzen produces the fig, lemon, olive, pomegranate, and mulberry. The lemon-trees, however, are protected in winter from the cold, and the olive-trees grow only in very sheltered situations. Wine of very good quality is made in the surrounding vineyards; those called Terlaner and Siebeneichener, Leyfer, Leytacher, and Rentscher are good sorts.

One of the best views of the valley is obtained from the bridge over the Eisack, whence the **dolomite peaks* rising on the E., which form the peculiar feature of the scene—the Schlern, Rosszähne, Rosengarten Rothewand—are very conspicuous. There are several well-kept *gardens* and numerous agreeable walks in the immediate vicinity of Botzen, but here, and throughout the lower part of the valley of the Adige, the dusty and stony roads and fields are hemmed in by high stone walls.

At a little distance off lie several interesting objects. In the angle formed by the bend of the Adige, about 3 m. below Botzen, rises the *Castle of Sigmundskrone*, so named from the Archduke Sigismund of Austria, who built it. It is very conspicuous from its position on a projecting promontory; one tower alone, now used as a powder-magazine, is perfect. The ruins show that it must have been one of the most extensive castles in Tyrol. It commands an admirable view of the dolomite peaks beyond the Eisack and Adige.

Schloss Runglstein, a very picturesque old castle, 3 m. N. of Botzen, in the valley of the Telfer, contains some very curious fresco-paintings, now all but defaced, probably of the 14th or 15th centy. The subjects are from the favourite romances of that period, the Niebelungenlied, Heldenbuch, and the story of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. It is recorded that the Emperor Maximilian caused them to be repaired.

[The village of *Oberbotzen*, situated in the highly picturesque valley of the Ritten, is selected as the summer residence of the Botzeners on account of its elevated situation. Hither they repair to enjoy fresh air (Sommer Frische), and the hills are scattered over with their villas and cottages.

In the same valley, a few miles higher up, and about 10 m. from Botzen, are the *Earth Pyramids* of *Lengmoos*, as to the mode of the formation of which there has been much discussion. They are close to the village of Klobenstein, and not far distant from the better known one of Ober-Ritten. Leaving Botzen in the direction of the valley of the Eisack, very soon after getting clear of the suburbs of the town, the path to them ascends the vine-clad hills on the l. A very beautiful walk of about 2 hrs. brings you to the village of Unter-Ritten, where good refreshment may be had. Hence the path ascends the whole way to Ober-Ritten, a favourite summer resort of the rich *bourgeoisie* of Botzen. Passing through Ober-Ritten you soon reach the pyramids. They are an immense number of tall pillars of coherent gravel, stones, and earth mixed, each surmounted by a round block or boulder, which, by protecting the earth under it from the rain, which has washed away the surrounding earth, have given rise to this phenomenon. Now and then the corroding torrent

undermines one of them, which, being deprived of support, falls and is swept down the stream. They vary in height from 30 to 60 ft., and at a distance seen among the trees have the appearance of a ruined temple. The *Inn* at Selrain, near Lengmoos, is comfortable, and from it an ascent may be made in 3 hrs. to the summit of the *Horn*, commanding a remarkable view over the dolomite mountains and other chains. A rude path down a very steep descent leads into the valley of the Eisack, and joins the Brenner road at Atzwang, the first post-station out of Botzen.]

Eilwagen daily to Innsbruck in 16½ hrs., and in 17¼ hrs. to Verona by Trent; to Meran and Bregens, Mon. and Thurs.

Stellwagen twice a day to Meran, Innsbruck, Trent, &c. Travellers going N. from Botzen will find the road by Meran and the Finstermünz (Rte. 213) far more interesting than the Brenner, but the Inns are not good.

Railway to Trent in a forward state.

[The pedestrian intending to descend the valley of the Adige to Trent should not follow the post-road, but take in preference the cross-road running under the base of Sigmundskrone, through the valley of Kaltern, which runs S. parallel with that of the Adige, but separated from it by an isolated mountain. On the way he will pass the commanding ruins of the castle of *Hoch-Eppan*, the owners of which, in the 11th centy., formidable rivals of the counts of Tyrol, looked down from their donjon-keep upon 36 castles, chiefly held by feudal retainers of their own. They engaged in a deadly feud with the Bishop of Trent, and from thence may be dated the decay of the family, which became extinct in 1300. The road then passes through the villages of St. Michael and Kaltern, which is the centre of a considerable wine-trade. (There is a difficult bridle-path from Kaltern over the Monte Mendola, into the Valley of Non, Rte. 220.) The road, a little to the S. of Kaltern, skirting along the W. shore of a small lake called the Kalterer-See, leads by Kurtatsch and Kurtinig to the river Adige at Salurn. This route is about 9 m. longer than the post-road, but far more agreeable, and easily accomplished in one day.]

Botzen is quitted by a bridge over the Eisack, which runs by the side of the post-road for a short distance, then turns to the W. to join the Adige (Germ. Etsch; Lat. Athesis). The flat plain forming the bottom of the valley (Thal-sohle) is productive of maize, mulberries for silkworms, and miasmata; indeed, the fevers produced by the latter are so fatal as to gain the name of Leiferer-Tod, from the village of Leifers—the point whence pilgrims ascend out of the vale of the Adige, to visit the celebrated shrine of our Lady of the Weissenstein. At

2 Branzoll the Adige first becomes navigable for rafts. The porphyry mountains, which line the valley from Botzen, give place to limestone at

2 Neumarkt (Ital. Egna) (*Inn:* All' Angiolo, or Albergo Reale, tolerable), an unhealthy village, of 1100 Inhab., communicating by a bridge over the Adige with a road leading to Kaltern. A road runs E. from this into the very interesting Fleimserthal (Rte. 221), ascending the Trudnerthal, and passing through Montan, Truden (Trodeno), over the Zislonberg to Dajano, and Cavalese, the chief place in Fleims.

The *Ch. of St. Florian*, by the roadside, below Neumarkt, deserves notice from its antiquity. The heat during summer in the valley of the Adige is almost intolerable; and, owing to the evaporation from the marshes, the district is most unwholesome. To avoid the fevers the inhabitants of German descent fly away to the mountains. From this cause the Italian population and language are encroaching and gradually driving out the German. Almost all the common labourers are Italians, who, from their constitutional temperament and moderate habits, are better able to stand the climate.

2 Salurn (*Inns:* Cavallo Bianco; Adler, clean, and civil people) is surmounted by a most picturesque *Castle* in ruins, upon a conical height, which once commanded the passage up the

Adige, and is still an important military post. Below Salurn the limestone mountains contract the valley into a defile, called *Die Schanze*, forming a strong military post in time of war. General Joubert avoided it in 1797, by conducting the French army up the Fleimser Thal, round to Neumarkt. The gorge of Rochetta, leading into the valley of Non (Rte. 220), now opens out on the rt. bank of the Adige, which receives its tributary the Non opposite the village and convent San Michele.

2 Lavis (no good inn), a small town completely Italian in its character, standing on the dangerous and turbulent torrent the Avisio, which here flows out of the valley of Fleims and Fassa to join the Adige. The interesting road up this valley is described in Rte. 221. From Lavis it ascends the Monte Corona, whence a fine view is obtained.

Between walls of vineyards which line the road and prevent an extended view, the cupola of the cathedral being alone visible before reaching Trent, the traveller enters the Porta San Martino.

2 TRENT (German, Trient—Ital. Trento). *Inns:* All' Europa, Post, in the Contrada Lunga, the principal street; best, and very clean, but make your bargain at first;—Corona, frequented by Austrian officers.

Trent, once the most important and prosperous city in Tyrol, is beautifully situated on the l. bank of the Adige. Its numerous towers and spires, surmounted by the stately Dom, its marble palaces and its ruined castles, all included within a circle of embattled walls, have from a distance a very imposing aspect. It has all the character of an Italian city, nearly unaltered. It was the *Tridentum* of the Romans, a place of great antiquity, and rose to high importance and prosperity under the rule of its prince-bishops, from the time that the Emp. Conrad the Salic bestowed upon them and their successors the temporal rule over the valley of the Adige and the surrounding district.

It still continues the see of the Prince-Bishop, the chief place of a circle (Kreisstadt), and contains 13,000 Inhab. It is nearly 5 m. in circumference.

The finest building, and the chief of its 15 churches, is the *Dom*, or *Cathedral* (dedicated to St. Vigilius), entirely of marble, begun 1048, in the Romanesque style, and is remarkably curious in some portions, especially the porches. The high altar stands isolated beneath the cupola, below an entablature of marble, which is supported by spirally twisted columns. The objects worth notice are, an Adam and Eve of white marble, and a crucifix in one of the side chapels, also the porphyry tomb of the Venetian General Sanseverino, who was slain by the Trentines at Calliano. In the side chapels are numerous round brass monumental effigies.

The great Square, in which the Dom stands, is ornamented with a marble fountain.

The *Ch. of Santa Maria Maggiore*, a modernised edifice of red marble, with a high tower, is built on the site of the council-chamber in which the ecclesiastical congress, called the *Council of Trent*, met, from 1545 to 1563; no part of the original building remains. A curious but bad painting of the assembly, containing portraits of the members—7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, 235 bishops, 7 abbots, 7 generals of orders, 146 professors of theology—is shown in it. The organ is a remarkably fine instrument, and is richly decorated externally with bas-reliefs. The pulpit, of Carrara marble, is finely carved.

The *Castle Buon Consiglio*, on the height, was the episcopal stronghold during the middle ages; it is an edifice of enormous extent. It had fallen into ruin, but is now a fortified barrack. There is another episcopal castle, in ruins, outside the town, on the banks of the Adige, called *Palazzo degli Alberi*. The palaces *Gollas* and *Tabarelli* are remarkable for their architecture.

The chief produce of the district around Trent is wine and silk. The rearing of the silkworm furnishes occupation to a large part of the population, and the lower part of the valley is covered with mulberry-trees, among

which the fig-tree and pomegranate begin also to flourish. The festival of St. Vigilius, the patron saint of Trent (the 26th of June), collects an immense number of people within the walls of the town, which in consequence presents a scene of considerable interest at that time.

A good *view* over Trent and its valley may be had from the isolated rock beyond the bridge on the rt. bank of the Adige, called *Verruca*, or Dos Trentos, fortified 1850.

Stellwagen to Cles, in the Val di Non, and to Riva, on the Lago di Garda.

There is a direct road from Trent to Venice, by the Val Sugana (Rte. 222); it is highly picturesque. From Trent to Pergine is about 7 m. Eng., with a long and steep ascent out of Trent. There is a char-road from Pergine along the W. side of the lake, to Calceranica and Rosentino, and thence by Vigolo and Val Sorda into the high road between Trent and Roveredo at Matarello. On foot this excursion will occupy a day.

The journey to Verona may be pleasantly varied, from Trent, by taking the road down the Val de Sarca to Riva, and steaming down the Lago di Garda (Rte. 219) to Peschiera.

A few miles below Trent, the valley of the Adige, here called Val Lagarina (Lägerthal), contracts and forms the narrow pass of Calliano, so called from a village situated in the jaws of it, at the junction of the Val Folgerea. Here the Venetians were defeated 1487, and their leader, Sanseverino, slain, by the troops of the Archduke Sigismund, who built the church of the village in gratitude for the victory. Calliano, being an important military post, was also stoutly contested in the campaigns of 1797 and 1809. On the rock above stands the ruined castle of Beseno, while, on the rt. hand, the *Castello della Pietra* overhangs the road.

A little lower down upon the mountain-side, on the opposite bank of the Adige, are the ruins of *Castelbarco*, the stronghold of a once powerful family, who held almost all the castles in Val Lagarina. It was captured by the Venetians, and converted by them into a frontier fortress, from which they repeatedly sallied to attack their Austrian neighbours.

3½ *Roveredo* (German, Rovereith) (*Inns:* Post, or Cavalletto; Corona; Cavallo Bianco—N.B. No tolerable inn between this and Verona), a flourishing town, of 7614 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Adige, belonged to the Venetians down to 1509, when it was taken by the Emp. Maximilian. It is remarkable as the centre and seat of the silk-trade of Tyrol. Silk was an object of trade here as far back as 1200; the manufacture fell into the hands of enterprising settlers from Venice and Nuremberg, and has gone on increasing and improving down to the present time. There are 27 *Filande* (mills where the silk is unwound from the cocoon) in the town and neighbourhood, giving employment to 2300 persons, the principal being the Filanda Bettini, in which the machinery is moved by steam; 12,000 lbs. of silk are produced annually. There are also 36 spinning-mills (*Filatorie*), the largest of which belongs to Signor Tacchi, moved by the stream of the Leno, manufacturing yearly 173,000 lbs. of silk thread, and giving employment to 343 men and 820 women. The laws and regulations between manufacturers and silk-spinners are fixed by a printed code, authorised by the government, and adapted for every possible contingency.

The most remarkable building is the *Castle* (called Castel Junk), in the Piazza del Podestà, and originally the residence of the Venetian Governor, now Town Council Office. Its tower has the appearance of a lighthouse more than a fortification.

The principal Ch., *San Marco*, was built in the 15th centy. The Ch. of *San Tomaso*, now turned into a warehouse, is said to have been in existence in 1300, in which case it may deserve the attention of the architect.

Stellwagen in 5 hrs. to Riva, the port at the N. end of the Lago di Garda, and a beautiful spot. (Rte. 218.) A road runs from Roveredo through the Valle de' Signori, and, by Schio and Malo, to Vicenza. (Rte. 232.)

In the Castle of Lizzana, on the l.

of the road, about 2½ m. S. of Roveredo, Dante, when exiled from Florence (1302), and living at the court of the Scaligers, was some time entertained as a guest by the lord of Castelbarco, its owner. It must have been during the time of his residence here that he observed and fixed in his memory that singular scene of desolation called *Slovino di San Marco*, which is traversed by the road near the village San Marco. It is, as its name implies, an avalanche of stone, occasioned by the fall of a vast mass of the mountain, which has strewn the valley as far as Serravalle with wreck and ruins of rock, of which some fragments are of enormous size. A town is said to have been overwhelmed by the éboulement which took place in 845. This ruin is thus alluded to by Dante, in his description of the vestibule of hell, in the following verses:—

> Qual' è quella ruina, che nel fianco
> Di quà da Trento, l' Adice percosse,
> O per tremuoto, o per sostegno manco:
> Che da cima del monte, onde si mosse
> Al piano, è sì la roccia discoscesa,
> Ch' alcuna via darebbe a chi sù fosse.
> *Inferno*, XII. 4, 10.

2 *Ala* (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3700 Inhab., once famed for a flourishing manufacture of velvet and silk.

Avis and Borghetto are the last places in Tyrol.

2½ Peri is the first station in Italy that is in the Austrian province of Veneto-Lombardy.

The valley of the Adige is partly separated from the Lago di Garda by the range of the Monte Baldo. In one of the ravines descending from it, near Brentino, is the singular sanctuary and hermitage of *Madonna della Corona*, built in a cave in the precipitous face of a rock, approachable from below by steps cut in the rock, and from above by ropes 130 mètres long.

The Adige bursts through a narrow defile above Volargne, 5 m. long, flanked by precipices of limestone, rising like walls on both sides, and leaving no room for the road, which has been partly cut through them. At its S. extremity and on the declivities above the l. bank have been erected a series of forts, on the site of the old Venetian defence of *La Chiusa* (Berner Klause), which command not only the road and ravine of the Adige but the *plateau* of Rivoli opposite. At *Rivoli*, which lies on a road leading from the valley of the Adige to the Lago di Garda, Napoleon gained one of his earliest and most decisive victories over the Austrians, 1797. The French set up a monument on the field, which was afterwards destroyed. Incaffi, beyond and S. of Rivoli, was the residence of the physician and poet Fracastoro. The olive first appears near

2½ *Volargne*. Beyond here the valley of the Adige widens, and from here may be said to commence the great plain of the Po; the road follows the l. bank of the river, passing through a fertile district, by the village of Ponton, leaving the Val Policella on the l.

3 VERONA (*Inns:* Due Torri, best; Torre di Londra; Parigi). (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

ROUTE 218.

ROVEREDO TO RIVA AND PESCHIERA, BY THE LAGO DI GARDA.

3 Aust. m. = 14 Eng. m.; Stellwagen daily.

4 to 5 hrs. drive, by a tolerable carriage-road: it crosses the Adige by a ferry 3 m. below Roveredo at Favorita, passes Mori, and in 4 m. more reaches the pretty little pellucid *Lake of Loppio*, dotted with islands and bounded by rocks; beyond which the dreary heights of Nago are ascended. Their slope is steep only on the side of Riva. Here a fine view is obtained of the lake of Garda, with Torbole on its margin; the Monte Baldo rising to a height of 7320 ft. above the sea on the l., and the river Sarca descending the valley from the rt. Torbole is a poor fishing-village, but beautifully situated; between it and Riva the road is carried by the waterside, and crosses the river Sarca, which here pours itself into the lake.

3 *Riva* (*Inns:* Il Sole, kept by a very honest and worthy host, Signor Traffelini and may safely be recom-

mended to English travellers for its moderation—the view from its windows charming; Il Giardino). N.B. Riva is not a post-station; travellers arriving by steamer with their own carriage must send to Roveredo (two posts, at a cost of 2 florins) for horses.

Riva (Germ. Reif), 4960 Inhab., looks well at a distance; within, its streets are dirty and dilapidated, and contrast singularly with their fine names; as Contrada delle Nereide, La Florida. Its situation is one of exquisite beauty, on the N.W. extremity of the Lago di Garda, hemmed in by precipices on the E. and W., and in a climate permitting the growth of orange and citron groves, olives, myrtles, vines, and pomegranates. On the margin of the lake is the fortified barrack of the Austrian corps of Marines by whom the lake steam flotilla is manned and officered, surmounted by a tower. Above the town, on the S., stands the *Castle La Rocca*, built by the Scaligers, now a prison. The Ch. of the *Inviolata*, in the neighbourhood, is said to contain a picture by *Guercino*, and two by *Palma*.

Stellwagen daily to Trent and to Roveredo. A carriage and pair to Trent costs 9 or 10 fl.

An extraordinary carriage-road was opened 1850 from Riva to Brescia, and an interesting excursion may be made by it, along the face of the limestone rocks overhanging the lake, as far as the mouth of the Val di Ledro. The waterfall of *the Ponal* (2½ m., see below) is easily reached by water (boat with 2 rowers costs 2 fl.).

The *Lago di Garda* (Lacus Benacus of the ancients) is about 55 m. long and 15 m. wide; the upper part alone belongs to Tyrol. Its elevation above the Adriatic is 227 Eng. ft.; its greatest depth 332 fathoms, and its superficial area 140 Eng. sq. miles. A *steamboat* goes daily from Riva to Peschiera, at the S. extremity of the lake, and returns to Riva the same day, in 4 hrs. Fare, 1st place, 4½ lire; 2nd place, 3 lire. A steamboat also goes to Desenzano Monday, and returns to Riva Tuesday. By this means, combined with the railway at Peschiera, the traveller can reach Milan or Venice on the same evening from Riva.

The Lago di Garda unites the utmost softness at its lower extremity with features of desolate grandeur at the N. end. The effect of the narrow body of water, hemmed in by lofty mountains at the N. end of the lake, and gradually expanding towards a low country in the S., the outline of which is not always visible from the upper end, is rather that of the estuary of some great river, or deep arm of the sea, than of an inland lake.

It is subject now, as in the time of Virgil,

("Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens Benace, marino,")

to tremendous tempests, which the clumsy flat-bottomed boats of the country are quite incapable of withstanding. The climate of its shores is milder than that of the other Lombard lakes, and it does not stand higher than 420 ft. above the sea-level. The olive is everywhere extensively cultivated, but to greatest advantage between Garda, Torri, and Malsesina. Lemons and citrons are abundantly produced along the W. shore between Salò and Gargnano, and extensively exported to Germany—being more prized than the fruit of S. Italy for their acidity. The oil expressed from laurel-berries is used in the German cloth-factories instead of that of the olive.

The lake abounds in trout, pike, tench, agone (clupea), and carpione (a species of salmo); perch is wanting.

W.* The object which first attracts attention after quitting the port of Riva is the new road to Brescia, a wonderful work, grooved out of the face of the precipice, where before was not a path for a goat. It is a carriage road carried up and over crags as steep as the Gemmi. It rises gradually to a height of 300 or 400 ft. above the lake, and disappears into the Val de Ledro over the shoulder of the hill in a series of zigzags, about 2 m. S. of Riva, near Ponal, above the *waterfall* of the *Ledro*, a stream issuing out of a small lake. It may

* W. west shore.

be reached by boat from Riva, and visitors may be carried up to the top of the waterfall on the backs of asses. The best view of the cascade is from about 50 yards out in the lake, where it is seen falling behind the arch of a bridge.

W. Tremosine, a hamlet and ch. on the very edge of a tall precipice, down which leads a path like a staircase. Thus far the cliffs which bound the lake are bare of vegetation and destitute of trees, having a dull grey tint.

The E. shore of the lake is occupied by the gigantic and imposing range of the Monte Baldo. It is inferior in the rich luxuriance of its orange groves and vineyards to the W. bank, which is scattered over with numerous villas. The citron groves are roofed over in winter to protect them from the frost, and the white pillars which support the covering of plank have a singular appearance rising among the green foliage.

W. Limone; here the French embarked Hofer a prisoner, on his way to Mantua, where he was shot.

E.* The village of Malsesina, surmounted by a castellated fort, built by the Venetians, several stories high, rising on a rock above the water, and very picturesque.

W. Campione, a village surmounted by the Ch. of Maria di Monte Castello. S. of this place the mountains recede from the water, leaving a strand or level strip covered with the richest southern vegetation, and so thickly strewed with houses, churches, &c., that it looks like one long village. The names of those passed in succession are Gargnano; Bogliaco, with a beautiful villa of Count Petrini; Toscolano, with many paper-mills; Maderno, the largest village as yet seen.

E. Torri, with a well-preserved *Scaligerian castle*, built by Alberic, son of Can Grande, 1383: delightful gardens, and quarries of red and yellow marble, with which many of the buildings of Verona have been decorated.

W. *Salò*, a town of 4500 Inhab., with 3 churches, situated at the extremity of a small bay, is the most beautiful spot on the lake (see p. 362).

E. *St. Vigilio*, delightfully situated at the extremity of a promontory sheltered from the cold wind. Here is a Palazzo built by Sammicheli, and splendid gardens ornamented with ancient Italian sculpture.

E. *Garda*, a walled village which gives its name to the lake. On the hill above it was a hermitage of Camaldolensian monks, in which Count Algarotti wrote some of his works, now the property of Count Borri; a lovely situation. About 8 m. E. of this is the battle-field of Rivoli (Rte. 218.)

E. *Bardolino*, a village with battlemented walls and towers.

E. *Lazise* is surrounded by mediæval walls, with a fortified port and *castle*, surmounted by a donjon tower of brick, 4 turrets at the angles, and 2 gateways with portcullis; very picturesque. It was erected by Mastino della Scala. 2 m. S. of Lazise, but a little inland, is Cola (Colle Alto), with the large villa of Count Menescalchi, well known for his researches in Oriental literature.

At the S. end of the lake is the beautiful promontory of *Sermione*, "Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque ocelle" of Catullus, the extremity of which is occupied by a picturesque crenelated castle of the Scaligeri, lords of Verona. At the opposite extremity of the peninsula (of late converted into an island by cutting a canal across it) are extensive Roman ruins, vaults, arches, subterranean passages, and a bath in the best style of the age of the Antonines. They are supposed to be the ruins of *Catullus' Villa*, "Venusta Sirmio." In the centre of the island is the *Ch. of San Pietro* of 12th centy.

Desenzano (*Inns:* Meyer's Hotel; Vittoria, on the lake; Posta Vecchia), 5000 Inhab. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

Peschiera (no tolerable *Inn*), a strong fortress and the principal station for the Austrian Government *Steamers*. Omnibus conveys passengers and luggage ½ m. to the Railway Stat. for Venice, Milan, or Mantua. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

* E. east shore.

ROUTE 219.

TRENT TO RIVA ON THE LAGO DI GARDA.

This, since 1844, has been a very good carriage-road; the distance is about 26 m.—the scenery very beautiful. *Stellwagen* daily in 4½ hrs. Places of refreshment or accommodation are hardly to be met with on the way, so that the traveller must prepare himself accordingly.

The Adige is crossed at Trent, and beyond Pie di Castello the road, skirting round a detached rock (Verruca), ascends to the mouth of a narrow defile in the limestone cliff, affording room only for the road and the stream, called Buco di Vela. From it you emerge into a richly cultivated valley, bounded by arid limestone. Deep in the valley lies Terlago, with its small lake, at the foot of Monte Gazza. Further on Vigolo and Vezzano villages, and Padernione, beyond which you descend to the margin of the pretty *lake Doblino*, in the midst of which, joined to the shore by a tongue of land, rises a picturesque *Castle* with M-shaped battlements, which arrested the march of the Lombard armed revolutionists in 1849. The road soon after meets and crosses the Sarca river, issuing out of the valley of Judicaria, at the base of bare arid limestone cliffs whose débris encumber the valley, which does not recover its fertility and verdant aspect until Pietra Murata is passed. The arid cliffs end in one nearly perpendicular and 500 ft. high, surmounted by the Castle of *Arco*, a very romantic object.

Arco, a small town of upwards of 2000 Inhab., chiefly supported by the culture of the silkworm. It is beautifully situated; its castle, built 1175, belonged to the Count of Arco, a title still existing in Bavaria.

The Sarca rises at the foot of the glaciers separating the Val di Sole from the Val di Rendena, a branch of that called Giudecària; it falls into the lake of Garda, and, on issuing out at its further extremity, changes its name to Mincio, Virgil's paternal stream.

Arco is only 3 m. N. of *Riva*, Rte. 218.

ROUTE 220.

THE VALLEYS OF NON AND SOLE.—LAVIS TO BORMIO AND EDOLO.—PASS OF MONTE TONALE.

Stellwagen daily from Trent to Cles in 7 hrs.; in summer to Rabbi in about 11 hrs. The carriage-road over Monte Tonale—to supersede the Stelvio as a passage between Tyrol and Lombardy—may be finished in 1859-60.

Distances in hrs. walking: Lavis to —Mezzo Lombardo 2; Cles 4; Dunaro 5; Pelizzano 2; Pejo 2¼; Sta. Caterina 8; Bormio 2¾. Trent to Cles is a drive of 6½ hrs.; Cles to Lano by the Campen Pass is a walk of 8½ hrs.

These two valleys (in German called Nonsberg and Sulzberg—the Naunia of Pliny), notwithstanding the two distinct names, are properly only one valley, the Val di Sole being the upper part, running nearly W. to E., the Val di Non the lower, running almost due S., and the two being traversed by the Nosbach, or Noce, one of the tributaries of the Adige, flowing into that river at San Michele, above Trent (Rte. 217). The Germans have justly called the valley Nons-*berg* (hill), for it more resembles a chain of mountains and ravines than a valley. Its fortunate situation, sheltered from wind, and exposed to the rays of a genial sun, allows cultivation to be carried to the summit of the hills which border it; while the very great number of villages and castles, some in ruins, many still inhabited by the families of the old noblesse of the district, of which they were originally the cradles, give to it a peculiar character. The chief production of the valley is silk, which is obtained of a most excellent quality; the vineyards, which cover a great part of the hills, produce a moderately good wine, not fit for exportation. The population is so dense that the

men are compelled to seek employment at a distance, in towns, and in other countries, for 8 or 9 months of the year, while a great portion of the hard labour of cultivating fields and vineyards is left, in their absence, to the women. The Naunes (Genauni?), the ancient inhabitants of the valley, are mentioned by Horace and Pliny as one of the conquered Alpine tribes who followed the triumph of Augustus. At present, both in dress and language, the people are Italian rather than German. In former times the valleys had an ill name for robberies and murders, but a strong gendarmerie is now stationed in them, and the traveller may explore them from end to end with perfect security. Many of the inhabitants of Trent have country-seats in the valley, and pass the seasons of the Villeggiatura here, avoiding the intense heat of the town. The Baths of Rabbi, in the Val di Sole, are very generally resorted to in summer. The roads are almost everywhere practicable for light cars, though very inconvenient on account of the ups and downs. It is much better to travel on muleback, and mule and guide may be hired for 2 fl. 30 kr. a day.

These valleys are accessible from the N. by paths practicable only at certain seasons, and difficult at all times, over the Mont Tonal, out of the Val Camonica; from the N.E., or from the town of Botzen, over the Mendola (Mendel); from the N., or from the town of Meran, over the Campen, or Monte Pallade; and lastly, on the S.E., the side from which the valley is usually entered, by a macadamised *carriage-road*, between Trent and Salurn, where the Val di Non opens out into the valley of the Adige. A carriage-road ascends the l. bank of the Noce, as far as Cles and Fondo. *Travellers coming from Botzen and the N.* must cross the Adige by a bridge a little below the defile of Salurn to Deutschmetz (Meta Teutonica), during the rule of the Lombards in Italy the last post of the Germans, whence its name. It is a village of 1100 Inhab., on the E. bank of the Noce; its houses are scattered at the base of a precipice, in the face of which is a cavern. In it are the ruins of the *Castle of Kronmetz*, now the asylum of bats and foxes. Below it stands the more commodious dwelling of the lords of Kronmetz, the Castle of Deutschmetz, the highest building in the village. The road passes from this across the Noce by a bridge to Wälschmetz (Mezzo Lombardo or Meta Longobardica), as its name implies, the first station of the Lombards (a tolerable Inn). The Italian village, one of the most populous in Tyrol, has 2216 Inhab. Above it on the mountain stands the old Ch. of St. Peter, and a little to the W. of it the *Castle of Wälschmetz*, commanding the entrance of Nonsthal, and still inhabited. The German language has long since disappeared, and Italian is spoken in both villages.

Travellers coming from Trent turn out of the Brenner road a little above Lavis, at *alla Nave*, where they cross the Adige by a ferry, and proceed direct to Wälschmetz.

The Pass of Rochetta, beyond this, a gorge through which the Noce issues forth, forms the portal of the valley, and the grandest scene in it. On a projecting rock in the midst of it is perched the watch-tower of Il Visione, of Roman origin, a signal-post by which alarm of invasion was conveyed by beacon-fires in olden time between this valley and that of the Adige. The road crosses the river twice within this gorge. Beyond this the valley opens out, and a rich prospect of vineyards and cultivated fields, of castles and villages, appears. On the rt. bank of the Noce the following villages and castles are passed in succession:—Spor village and deserted castle on a rock; castles of Belfort, Bellasio, and la Corona, in a cave in the face of the rock, inaccessible on all sides, and long since in ruins. Before reaching the village of Denno the new road to Fondo separates from that to Cles, and crosses over to the l. bank of the Noce. Nearly opposite to Denno is the *Castle of Thun* (*Castelthun*), on a steep eminence, surrounded by woods and plantations. It was founded 1194, and is the cradle of the family of Thun,

one of the most noble and ancient in Tyrol. Beyond it the road traverses the villages Flavon and Tueno, passing on the rt. the château of Nano, built by Palladio, and formerly the residence of the bishops of Trent, but since deserted. After surmounting the height of Tueno, the view is most pleasing. The valley is divided in the centre by the deep chasm through which rushes the Noce; and on its l. bank appears an equal number of villages and castles, separated from each other by minor gulfs, and interspersed with vine-clad slopes and chestnut groves.

Cles (Ecclesia) (*Inn*, Corona d'Oro), though the chief place of the valley, is a poor village. It lies about 10 m. above the Rochetta, and 18 m. from S. Michele on the Adige, near the junction of the Novella with the Noce. Much silk and hemp are cultivated at Cles. Near it stands the *castle* of the barons of Cles. The view from the hill (Poggio), called Doss di Pez, 5 min. walk from Cles, includes great part of the valley. 4 or 5 m. from Cles, on the opposite side of the valley, at the top of a precipitous promontory, washed by one of the tributaries of the Noce, stands the *Sanctuary of St. Romedio*, a singular chapel and hermitage, resembling a castle on the top of a rock, inaccessible on all sides but one, where it is approached by steps, through 5 chapels in succession, the 5th or upper one being the small dark chapel of St. Romedius. Existing records prove that the building has been the object of resort as far back as 1135. It is much frequented by pilgrims.

[From Cles to Meran is a walk of 12 hrs.: good road as far as (3 hrs.) Castelfondo, where mules may be hired. The path leads by Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde (Our Lady in the Wood; Ital. Sennale), a place of pilgrimage, with an Inn nearly on the summit of the *Pass of the Gampen*. Splendid view over the Etschthal and Val di Non behind. 7 hrs. walk to Meran by Gfrill (on l. the Gall, a wooded eminence), Tisens, and Lana, where an Einspann may be hired to Meran, and we reach the carriage-road to Botzen or Meran. (Rte. 213.) The path from Fondo to Botzen, over the Mendal (Mendola), is far more difficult than the Gampen. At the summit of the pass the view into the vale of the Adige is magnificent.]

Val di Sole, or Sulzberg.

The Val di Sole commences immediately above Cles, at an abrupt bend of the river Noce. Its course is in a direction from W. to E., or rather from S.W. to N.E., while below Cles the course of the stream of the Noce is nearly due S. The climate of this upper valley is rougher, and its scenery wilder and less pleasing, than that of the Val di Non. The chief place is Malè (*Inn:* Corona, tolerable). A Stellwagen goes from Trent to Malè twice a week.

[From Magras a side road ascends N. the Val di Rabbi, to the *Baths of Rabbi* (4 *Inns*—the most frequented Al Fonte and Il Palazzo), about 6 m. from Malè, frequented on account of the chalybeate waters.]

About 9 m. above Malè the main valley divides into 2 branches. The Val Pejo runs N. and then S.W. to the sources of the Noce, passing the Baths of Pejo, resorted to on account of its chalybeate springs by invalids from Brescia and the Valteline, and provided with inns, but closed about the middle of August. The valley terminates in the mountain called *Corno dei Tre Signori* (Dreiherrnspitze), because situated on the frontiers of what were once 3 distinct sovereignties: the Val Camonica belonged to Venice, Bormio to Switzerland, and Val di Sole to Austria. There is a path over the Corno dei Tre Signori to Bormio in the Valteline (Rte. 214), following the Noce to its source, crossing one of the boldly projecting and serrated glaciers which stretch down towards the vale-head, and thence descending through some large woods—a guide is needed. At Sta. Caterina (8 hrs. from Pejo) there are mineral waters and fair quarters at the Inn. Thence to Bormio is $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The S. branch of the valley, called Val Vermiglio, extends S.W. for a distance of 10 m., as far as the Monte Tonale. The last village is Vermiglio, with 1300 Inhab. A steep path leads over the pass to Ponte di Legno and Edolo, in the Val Camonica. (Rte. 231.) The Austrian government is making a grand military road between Tyrol and Lombardy, around the W. side of the Monte Tonale (Rte. 214). On the summit of the Pass is a solitary house of refuge, and a chapel dedicated to St. Bartholomew. In 1509, during the war between Austria and Venice, the Venetians made an inroad over the Pass into the Val di Sole, and committed serious depredations. Sanguinary combats took place in its neighbourhood in 1799 and 1809, between the Tyrolese and French, and in 1848 between the Tyrolese and Italian revolutionists. The latter were defeated.

ROUTE 221.

TRENT TO BRUNECKEN, THROUGH THE FLEIMSER AND FASSA THAL.

The road up this valley has been improved of late years, but is still impracticable even for light cars throughout.

The valley of the Avisio, one of the longest secondary valleys in Tyrol (20 Stunden, or about 60 miles), though perfectly continuous, is divided by name into 3 parts. The lower valley (7 Stunden long) is called Cembra (Germ. Zimmers); the middle (8 Stunden), from Val Floriana to Moena, is the Val Fiemme (Germ. Fleimserthal); and the portion above it is the Fassa valley (Germ. Evas). The name Fleimserthal, however, is frequently applied to the whole.

At Lavis, 1 hr. N. from Trent, the river Avisio issues out of the valley through a narrow gorge into the Adige, but the river banks are so steep and inapproachable that the common way of entering the valley is from Neumarkt. Thence to Cavalese, in the heart of the Fleimserthal, is a distance of about 18 m. Daily *Stellwagen*, passing by Montan (*Inn*, Löwe)—where at the foot of the wooded dolomite hill the Cistonberg stands Schloss Enn—Kalditsch. S. Lugano, summit of the pass, whence the road descends to Cavalese.

[From Lavis to Cavalese the distance must be nearly 40 m., adapted only for walking; and the length of the way is harassingly increased by the prodigious number of water-courses which have been worn in the precipitous porphyritic rocks, which compel the traveller either to descend to their bottom and rise again, or to follow a long scrambling path which, going nearly to their source, returns within a short distance to the point from which he started. Yet this ravine, so unfitted for communication, is studded with numerous villages, many of them highly picturesque and primitive. The lower part abounds in fertile pasture, well covered with chestnuts, vines, and maize. As we advance, corn replaces these, and finally the country becomes chiefly pastoral.]

At Cembra, a village of 1170 Inhab., 3 hrs. walk from Lavis, is the only tolerable inn before reaching Cavalese; indeed the only place where it would be possible to sleep.

4¼ Capriana.

2¾ *Cavalese* (*Inn:* l'Uva, dear), the chief place in the Fleimserthal, has 1440 Inhab. Its ancient Gothic *church*, standing isolated on a height, with a marble portal, decorated with curious bas-reliefs, is worth notice. The old *Palace* of the Bishops of Trent is now a prison. A tolerable char-road crosses the mountains westward from this by way of Dajano to Neumarkt in the valley of the Etsch. (Rte. 217.)

2½ Predazzo.—*Inn*, alla Nave d'Oro. Near this are mines of copper, lead, and iron, and quarries of fine marble.

2 Moëna is situated at the mouth of the side valley of Pellegrino, at the extremity of which is a pass leading

into the Venetian territory, by which much timber is transported in winter over the snow across the mountains, out of the Tyrolese valleys, and floated down by the streams on the Italian side to Trieste and Venice. A large quantity of wood is also floated down the Avisio to Lavis and Trent.

The *Fassathal*, above Moena, is remarkable for the singular peaks and precipices of *dolomite* which make their appearance in it. They form a striking contrast to all other mountains—in their dazzling whiteness, in their barren sterility, in their steepness, in the innumerable cracks and clefts which traverse their gigantic walls, all running in a vertical direction, and, above all, in their sharp peaks and tooth-like ridges, rising many thousand feet into the air, which present the most picturesque outline. These are the mountains so conspicuous from Botzen, now seen from the opposite side; Lang-Kofel is perhaps the most striking. Sometimes they take the appearance of towers and obelisks, divided from one another by cracks some thousand feet deep; at others the points are so numerous and slender, that they put one in mind of a bundle of bayonets or sword-blades. Altogether they impart an air of novelty and sublime grandeur to the scene, which can only be appreciated by those who have viewed it. The dolomite extends far beyond the Fassathal into the valleys of Gröden and Gader, and thence between the Pusterthal and Italy.

The vale of Fassa is also remarkable for the number and variety of rare minerals found in its basalt and greenstone rocks; such as gehlenite, augite, fassaite, vesuvian, stilbite, analcime, prehnite, chabasite, docholite, &c.

1¼ Vigo (*Inn:* Rizzi's, best, but dear) is the chief place in the Fassathal, the upper extremity of which terminates in the glaciers of the giant Marmolatta, 10,800 ft. high (see Rte. 227); but before reaching it, a side path branches off at Campedello (a dirty inn), which after a short distance divides into two, the l. one leading to Castelruth, and the other to the valley of Gröden, passing on the W. side of the Lang-Kofel to S. Cristina; the latter is very steep. (Rte. 227.)

"After sleeping at Vigo the traveller may examine the neighbourhood, reach Campedello, 1¾ hr., and proceed to Canazei, ½ hr. more: the scenery extremely fine; thence two paths lead into the Gaderthal. The traveller may easily take the longest, and yet reach San Leonhard, where there is a clean inn (Evangelista's, see Rte. 227), early in the evening. In the course of this walk an easy path leads from Canazei close to the magnificent mountain of Lang-Kofel, and between it and another peak called the Pizzo Sella, which eventually leads into the Grödnerthal; but by leaving this road before reaching the village of Plann, and turning to the eastward over a second Col called the Grödner-Jöchl, the traveller enters the Gaderthal at Colfosco (Rte. 227), after having seen all the finest scenery which adorns these ramified valleys, and likewise the points of greatest geological interest.

"From Colfosco to San Leonhard the distance is 1½ hr.; and it requires nearly 6 hrs. walking to reach Brunecken, during which the scenery has comparatively a monotonous character."

ROUTE 222.

TRENT TO VENICE, BY THE VAL SUGANA.

24 Aust. m. = 113 Eng. m. *Eilwagen* twice a week to Treviso, thence *Railway.*

A post-road running through wild and pleasing scenery, far superior to any on the route from Trent to Verona. It is the most direct way from Botzen to Venice, 30 m. nearer than by Verona. It takes only 10 hrs., with post-horses,

to go from Trent to Bassano; a good walker would require 1½ day.

The new improved road directly on leaving Trent enters the Gorge of the Tersina, and, avoiding the steep gradients of the old, is carried by an easy gradual ascent to

2 Pergine (Germ. Persen)—(Post, al Caval Bianco),—a pretty town, with a *Castle*, in the midst of charming scenery, near the water-shed between the Adige and the Brenta, at an elevation of 1550 ft. above the sea. Beyond it the river Brenta takes its rise in the two small picturesque lakes of Caldonazzo and Levico, on the rt. of the road. The upper part of the valley through which it flows, and our road descends, is called Val Sugana, and it presents features of extreme interest. The post-road between Pergine and Levico, being carried through a defile flanked by heights which conceal all view, will convey but a very limited notion of the beauties which surround the cradle of the Brenta. [Those who are not pressed for time may make a circuit by a road which runs by Sta. Caterina, along the W. margin of the Lake of Caldonazzo, through the extensive chestnut-woods of Castegne, which overshadow it, and through Calceranica, to the village of Caldonazzo at the lower end of the lake. Hence the road continues across the valley into the post-road at Levico, a village of 3670 Inhab.]

3 *Borgo di Val Sugana* (Germ. Borchen)—(*Inn:* Aquila d'Oro, civility and reasonable charges), the principal place in the valley, at an elevation of 1475 ft. above the sea, has 3000 Inhab., most of whom are occupied and enriched by the culture of silk. It occupies the site of *Burgum Ausugii*, a military station on the great road made by the Romans to connect the shores of the Adriatic with the colony of Tridentum. Among the castles with which this part of the valley abounds, that of Borgo, which belonged to the Counts of Telvana, is the most conspicuous.

Grigno is on the boundary of Tyrol, and in the province of Venice. Near this the vale of Tesino opens out from the N. It is inhabited by a race who follow the profession of pedlers and printsellers, and wander all over the world with rude pictures of saints, &c., for sale. This trade began in the middle of the 17th centy.; and though it has now much fallen off, the inhabitants of this obscure valley still maintain agents in some of the principal cities of Europe, as far as Stockholm and Tobolsk, and have even despatched emissaries into America. It is remarkable, that, though driven from the spot which gave them birth, by its extreme sterility, which denies them the means of subsistence in it, the children of the valley yet regard it with so much affection, that time and distance cannot efface it from their memory; and they never fail to return with the earnings of years of toil, to spend them and end their days by the banks of the Tesino. The Brenta, which has hitherto flowed E., now turns S. In ascending the valley, this stage is charged 2 posts instead of 1¾.

3½ Primolano.—Napoleon here surprised and defeated the Austrian vanguard in the memorable campaign of 1796. There is an excellent carriage-road from this to Feltre, of about 12 m., on which there is a daily diligence. It is carried up the steep side of the valley in zigzags.

[From Primolano, or Borgo, or, better still, from Pedescala or Valstagna, an excursion may be made to the *Sette Communi*, or 7 German parishes, or communities, in a mountainous district S. of the Alps, with 40,000 Inhab., surrounded by an Italian population, and yet keeping themselves distinct in manners, language, and dress.

They were supposed by some writers to be the descendants of the Cimbri, defeated by Marius near Verona; while they were regarded by others as a remnant of the Alemanni, whom Clovis vanquished at Zülpich, near Cologne, A.D. 496, and who, it is said, obtained an asylum in Italy from Theodoric. At the present day this language is no longer an enigma. The inhabitants of these communities are Germans, speaking an old Alemannic-Swabian dialect, which has, of course, a resemblance to that of the Nibelungenlied. The Alemannic-Swabian tribe occupied, in

the middle ages, part of Western Tyrol, and the Vorarlberg. The Swabian colonists of the county of Tolna in Hungary, and the *Gottscheer* of Carinthia, also belong to this ancient Germanic tribe, and have preserved, like the inhabitants of the *Sette Communi*, its peculiar dialect, or, strictly speaking, the dialect that prevailed at the period when they respectively separated from the main body of the tribe. The inhabitants of these communities may perhaps be the descendants of Alemannic-Swabian colonists, who settled here in the 11th or 12th centy., but it is far more probable that they are merely a remnant of their tribe, isolated by the encroachment of the Italian population and language, which, it is well known, has been, and still is, gradually gaining ground on the German language in Cisalpine Tyrol, and will probably, at no distant period, entirely supersede it. The *Sette Communi* themselves are becoming more and more Italianized, especially since they have discontinued to receive their clergymen from Swabia. The people are for the most part breeders of and dealers in cattle, which they carry to Bassano and Schio to sell; they also carry down a large quanity of timber in the rainy season by the Valstagna, to be floated down on the Brenta to Bassano. The chief town is *Asiago*, containing a Pop. of 4600, where the traveller will find a tolerable *Inn*, which he can make his head-quarters.]

Between Primolano and Cismone the Brenta traverses the magnificent defile of *Covelo* (Kofel), and the road is carried through it at a considerable height above the river, with precipices above and below it. Where the rocks are highest and wildest a singular cave may be discerned in the face of the cliff, 100 ft. above the road. A fort capable of containing 500 men was constructed within it, provided with a chapel and port-holes for cannon pierced in the rock. It was taken from the Venetians by the Emp. Maximilian in 1509, and was thenceforth held by Austria, though within the territory of Venice. It completely commanded the passage of the valley: it has no visible approach from above or below: it was supplied with water from a spring within it, and its powder magazine was cut out of the rock. It is thus described by the author of 'Vathek,' who passed it in 1780:—

"The pass is rocky and tremendous, guarded by the fortress of Covalo, in possession of the Empress Queen, and only fit, one should think, to be inhabited by her eagles. There is no attaining this exalted hold but by the means of a cord let down many fathoms by the soldiers, who live in dens and caverns, which serve also as arsenals and magazines for powder; whose mysteries I declined prying into, their approach being a little too aërial for my earthly frame. A black vapour tinging their entrance completed the romance of the prospect, which I never shall forget.

"For 2 or 3 leagues it continued much in the same style; cliffs nearly perpendicular on both sides, and the Brenta foaming and thundering below. Beyond, the rocks began to be mantled with vines and gardens. Here and there a cottage, shaded with mulberries, made its appearance; and we often discovered on the banks of the river ranges of white buildings, with courts and awnings, beneath which numbers of women and children were employed in manufacturing silk. As we advanced the stream gradually widened and the rocks receded, woods were more frequent, and cottages thicker strewn. About 5 in the evening we left the country of crags and precipices, of mists and cataracts, and were entering the fertile territory of the Bassanese. It was now I beheld groves of olives, and vines clustering the summits of the tallest elms; pomegranates in every garden, and vases of citron and orange before almost every door. The softness and transparency of the air soon told me I was arrived in happier climates; and I felt sensations of joy and novelty run through my veins upon beholding this smiling land of groves and verdure stretched out before me. A few glowing vapours, I can hardly call them clouds, rested upon the ex-

tremities of the landscape, and through their medium the sun cast an oblique and dewy ray. Peasants were returning home from the cultivated hillocks and corn-fields, singing as they went, and calling to each other over the fields: whilst the women were milking goats before the wickets of the cottage, and preparing their country fare."

At Cismone, where the torrent Cismone enters the Brenta, Napoleon halted the night before he routed the Austrians at Bassano, 1796, and was glad to content himself with half a private soldier's ration of bread for supper.

A few miles lower down is the pretty town of Valstagna, on the W. bank of the Brenta, famous for its manufacture of broad-brimmed hats. It is placed at the opening of a deep ravine which penetrates into the Sette Communi, and offers the easiest access from the valley of the Brenta, by which the principal traffic is carried on with Bassano. The road is in the bed of the torrent for about 3 leagues, and, down it, aided by the mountain torrent during the rainy season, large quantities of timber are carried, to be embarked on the Brenta. 2 m. below Valstagna is the hamlet and Villa of Oliero with a large paper manufactory, the property of Cav. Alberto Parolini; no traveller should pass this picturesque spot without visiting the magnificent natural caverns in the dolomitic limestone, which here forms a vertical wall towards the valley of the Brenta, and from which issues a considerable stream or river of most limpid water, evidently one of the principal subterranean drains of the superjacent table-land of the Sette Communi. By devoting an hour to the excursion travellers may easily explore one of these caverns, in a boat upon the subterranean stream which traverses it, by torchlight. The stalactites are fine, and the whole view very striking. The carriage may be left on the opposite shore of the Brenta, which is crossed by a ferry.

The narrow defile of the Brenta ceases at Campese, before reaching Bassano, where the river enters the great plain of the Vicentino.

4 *Bassano* (*Inn:* San Antonio), a picturesque town, whose old walls are draped with ivy, of 15,000 Inhab., prettily situated on the Brenta, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge which replaces one blown up by the French. Palladio had previously constructed a bridge here, swept away by an inundation of the Brenta in 1748. The painter *Giacomo da Ponte* was born here, and named Bassano, after his native place. Many of the 25 churches contain specimens of his works. In the *Duomo* is a St. Stephen, with a number of heads—it has lost its richness; and a Presentation with Purgatory below—a good specimen. In the *Oratorio di San Giuseppe* is a Nativity, with boy angels—not very remarkable; his own gift to his native town.

In the *Ch. of San Valentino*—the Saint blessing several persons, one of Bassano's very best works.

In the *Municipalità* several specimens of Bassano: A Flight into Egypt, in his first manner; Paradise; St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar; St. John—all good. There are numerous works here by the 4 other members of the Bassano family, which are not worth enumerating. The *Castle* in the centre of the town, built by Eccelino the Tyrant, who was born at the neighbouring village of Romano, is now occupied by the archbishop. It is partly in ruins, but is imposing from its situation and group of many towers: the archbishop's dwelling is worth a visit. The view from the castle is fine. The *Palace of the Podestà* contains frescoes and statues.

The *Villa Rezzonico*, near the town, is celebrated for its exquisite views, extending as far as the Euganean hills, and over those of the Sette Communi, Asolo, &c. It contains, besides other works of art, the Death of Socrates, by *Canova*.

The grounds of the Villa Parolini, outside the walls, are very beautifully laid out, and contain a fine Pinetum and very rich collection of exotic trees. In the villa itself are preserved the interesting botanical and geological collection made by Cav. Parolini during his travels in different parts of the world, and that of the rocks and fossils of

Italy, made by the celebrated geologist Brocchi, a native of Bassano, and described by him in his works.

In 1796 Napoleon, in this neighbourhood, surprised and annihilated the Austrian army under Wurmser, 4 days after the battle of Roveredo; having made a forced march hither from Trent, 60 m., in the short space of 2 days. He afterwards bestowed the title of Duke of Bassano on his minister Maret.

[*Possagno*, the birthplace of Canova, is only a 2 hours' drive from Bassano: the road thither is good, and runs through a lovely country, passing by Romano, the birthplace of the noted tyrant of Padua, Eccelino, and Crespano; this district suffered much from the earthquake in 1846, the central or most violent action of which was about Romano. The distance is about 10 m., a walk of rather more than 3 hrs. The road runs along the last declivities of the Vicentine Alps, and over the tertiary hills, which extend from their base to the great plain between the Brenta and the Piave. The village of Possagno, the name of which would probably have never been heard of beyond its own province but for the great sculptor, whose father was an obscure architect and builder of the place, is prettily situated at the base of one of the most southern prolongations of the Alps, in a small valley separating it from the tertiary group of the Asolan Hills. With the laudable intention of conferring a permanent benefit on the place of his birth, and of leaving a monument of his truly Christian piety, Canova began during his lifetime a magnificent *Church*, in the form of an antique temple, combining a Doric peristyle of the Parthenon at Athens with the cupola of the Pantheon of Rome. The general plan was by Canova himself, but the carrying out of the work was intrusted to an architect of the neighbouring town of Crespano, Giovanni Zardo, by whom it was completed after the sculptor's death. The ch. is dedicated to the Creator and the Holy Trinity, bearing on the pediment the inscription, "*Deo Opt. Max. Uno ac Trino.*" It contains an altar-piece painted by himself, but possessing little merit, a bronze bas-relief of a Pietà, or entombment of our Saviour, a very fine work, and the last which he modelled; and the tomb of Canova, whose body was removed here from Venice, where he died on the 13th Oct. 1822, and which is deposited in a marble urn made by himself for the tomb of the Marchese Berio at Naples, and which had not been claimed by that family. He left by his will money to complete this edifice, and to construct a *magnificent Bridge* of a single arch (110 ft. span) over the stream of the Astego, so as to render Possagno more accessible to travellers. This bridge is crossed about $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the way from Bassano to Possagno, just beyond the village of *Crespano*. It is principally of brick, the arch being of that material; part of the spandrils, and the base and coping of the parapet, are of stone. The munificence of Canova, thus left to Possagno, becomes a perpetual legacy and source of profit, from the influx of strangers resorting to the spot, whom he and his works have attracted.

Canova's House, called the *Palazzo*, the most remarkable building in the village, for the church or temple is on the hill above it, is elegantly fitted up, and contains many interesting relics of the great sculptor. A very handsome wing has been added to it since his death, by his amiable brother the Bishop of Mindo, to form a museum, which contains casts of most of his works, some of his unfinished sculpture, and a monument to the memory of the daughter of the Spanish nobleman the Marquez de Santa Cruz, which remained on his hands, being unpaid for. The Museum and the House are liberally shown to strangers.

An interesting excursion may be made from Possagno to *Asolo*, 4 m. distant, a very picturesque mediæval town of 3500 Inhab., at the foot of a hill surmounted by the ruins of a *castle*, from which one of the most extensive panoramas of the great plain of the Brenta and the Piave, with the encircling Alps, and the distant insulated group of the Euganean hills, opens before the traveller. On a fine

summer evening the two silver lines of the Piave and the Brenta may be followed from their Alpine valleys to the sea, in the midst of the green alluvial plain, in which Treviso, Vicenza, Padua, are easily recognised. Venice, with its cupolas and steeples, is seen near the extreme E. horizon, which is terminated by the blue line of the Adriatic; whilst behind, to the N., the snow-capped peaks of the Alps rise in majestic grandeur.

The village of Asolo is surrounded by a wall with mediæval turrets, and several of its houses present curiously sculptured façades. In the Town-house is preserved one of Canova's earliest works, a bas-relief, presented by him to the municipality in grateful remembrance of their having conferred upon him his first title of nobility, when it had been indignantly refused to him by the authorities of Bassano, on the plea of his being a mere stone-cutter, a *taglia pietra*.

The castle, a quadrangular building, with a high tower, is an interesting monument of the 13th centy. It was the residence of the beautiful Caterina Cornaro, the last queen of Cyprus, after the forced resignation of her kingdom to the Venetians in 1489. Here this lady of elegant taste and refined education closed her days in comparative obscurity, in the enjoyment of an empty title and a splendid income, and surrounded by a small court and several literary characters. Of those, one of the most celebrated was Pietro Bembo, the historian of Venice, afterwards cardinal, whose celebrated philosophical dialogues on the nature of love, the 'Asolani,' have derived their name from this locality.

The geologist will find much to interest him in the country about Bassano, Possagno, and Asolo, which was for the first time illustrated by our distinguished countryman Sir R. Murchison, to whose masterly illustration of the geology of the Alps we must refer our readers for one of the best guides to this remarkable geological district.

Good roads lead from Asolo to Bassano on one side, and to Belluno, Treviso, and Vicenza on the other: the country is richly cultivated; no district in Northern Italy is more delightfully situated than the Asolan hills.]

Our route lies through Godego and Villarazzo, to

3 *Castelfranco*, an ancient town of 3800 Inhab., in a very flat plain, surrounded by walls and many towers. It was the birthplace of *Giorgione*, whose house (now that of the Rainate family) still exists, forming part of the N. wall, but it has nothing of former days about it. A Madonna and Child, with S. Liberale in armour (said to be the painter), and St. Francis below, a small picture, an excellent production of his pencil, decorates the principal church. Behind the altar is a fine painting by *Ponchini*, the Descent of Christ into Limbo. In the Sacristy is a fresco of Justice, by *P. Veronese*. The Villa Soranzo, outside the town, is a fine building, by San Micheli.

3½ *Treviso* (*Inns:* Albergo Reale; Quattro Corone, good), *Tarvisium*, situated on the Sile, a tributary of the Piave, in a fertile plain, was originally capital of the Trevisan Mark, and is still the chief town of the province, and the residence of a bishop. Pop. 18,600. The old *Cathedral of St. Peter* (*Duomo*), with five cupolas, is a fine building, though unfinished. Here is a chapel, nobly painted by *Pordenone* in fresco, but nearly ruined. The altar-picture, an Annunciation of the Virgin, by *Titian*, is indifferent; there are two *Paris Bordones*, of slight merit, in this church. A picture by Domenici, a Trevisan artist, representing a procession of the authorities of the town, is curious. The *Ch. of San Nicolo*, a fine Gothic edifice of the 14th centy., contains paintings by *G. Bellini* and Paris Bordone, and a famous picture by *Fra Marco Pensabene*, generally, but erroneously, attributed to Sebastian del Piombo. "A very noble performance; the Madonna very grand, and with a dignified expression." The *Railway* is finished to Conegliano and *Casarsa*, near the Tagliamento (Rte. 250). *Diligences* daily for Belluno, the Ampezzo Pass.

In the Monte di Pietà there is a very

fine *Giorgione*—the Entombment of Christ, said by some to be his last work, and even finished by Titian. It is very grand in invention.—C. L. E. The Villa Manfrini has extensive gardens.

A Railway connects Treviso with Venice. 4 trains daily, in about an hour.

Preganziol Stat.

Mogliano Stat.

Mestre Stat.—*Inns:* avoid the inns; the Albergo Reale or Campana is the best. Carriages may be left here: the innkeepers charge 1 franc a day for standing-room.

The *Railway* from Mestre is carried on a long bridge across the Lagunes, joining Venice with the mainland.

VENICE *Terminus.—Inns:* Hôtel de la Ville, formerly Palazzo Grassi, on the Grand Canal; Albergo Danieli, in the Nani Mocenigo Palace, on the Riva de' Schiavoni. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

ROUTE 223.

BRIXEN TO VILLACH, BY THE PUSTERTHAL.

29½ Aust. m. = 139 Eng. m.

Eilwagen 3 times a week in 28¼ hrs. The valley of the Rienz or Pusterthal, though not in itself very interesting, contains within its secondary or tributary valleys, entering it from the N. and S., some very fine scenery. The finest feature is the dolomite mountains rising on the S. side, which are well seen at the entrance of the Ampezzo Pass at Innichen, where they approach close to the road, and at Lienz. The post-road is very good, except from Unter-Vintl to Brunecken; it is the highway into Carinthia, and to Venice by the Pass of Ampezzo (Rte. 228), which affords the most direct communication from Innsbruck or Munich to Venice.

The inhabitants of the lower Pusterthal are of a more serious turn of mind than the Tyrolese in general, and their sombre and ugly costume corresponds with this character. The women wear a misshapen woollen cap, and draw over their legs thick woollen stockings, which leave a bit of the ankle and knee bare: many of them, however, are very pretty.

The traveller entering the Pusterthal from the Brenner crosses the river Eisack a little below Mittewald, by the Ladritscherbrücke, a single arch thrown over a deep abyss. In coming from Brixen the Eisack is crossed lower down near Neustift. The country from Neustift to Niederndorf is far inferior in interest and sublimity to other parts of Tyrol. The Rienz, which collects the waters of the lower Pusterthal, joins the Eisack at Brixen.

At the entrance of the Pusterthal, and at the end of a deep glen, raised considerably above the Rienz, called Mühlbacher-Klause, lies the village of Mühlbach. (*Inn:* Sonne, good and cheap.) A mile beyond it is a ruined fort, through which the road passes under an archway. It was in former times the key of the passage up and down the valley, and in the war of independence was a keenly contested post, being easily converted into a strong military position. The French attempted to blow up the old fort, with only partial success, owing to the strength of its walls.

2 Unter-Vintl.—*Inn:* Post, good and clean, but dear.

The road is carried under the hill which bears the *Convent Sonnenberg*, originally occupied by the Roman station Litamum.

From the village of St. Lorenzen a path strikes S. into the valley of Gader, which is guarded by the Castle of Michaelsburg, and thence to the Gröd-

nerthal, whose very interesting scenery is described in Rte. 227.

3 Brunecken (*Inns:* Golden Star, very good; Post, good, moderate, and clean) is the principal place in the valley, though it has only 1800 Inhab.: it is prettily situated at the foot of a castellated eminence, squeezed in as it were between it and the Rienz. The *castle* built by the bishop of Brixen is now a prison. The view from it is fine. It was at Brunecken that Charles V., after his hasty flight from Innsbruck over the Brenner, to avoid falling into the hands of Maurice of Saxony, first ventured to rest.

[N. up the Ahrnthal, or vale of Taufers, runs a footpath leading over the High Alps by the pass of the Krimmler-Tauern into the valley of the Salza, a distance of about 36 m. (Rte. 225.)]

About 8 m. E. from Brunecken the valley of Antholz opens out on the N.; a few miles up it lie the baths of Antholz. The stream which flows down the valley is said to contain fine grayling (asche). Beyond them a path crosses the mountains to St. Jacob's in the vale of Tefereggen, and hence to the foot of the Gross-Glockner. (Rte. 224.) An improved road, keeping pretty nearly an uniform ascent, has been made at vast expense from Brunecken to Welsburg. (*Inn:* Golden Rose.)

3 Niederndorf (*Inn:* Post, best, clean, and reasonable), a neat village of 1000 Inhab. A little beyond this the Rienz is crossed for the last time. At Toblach the road to Venice by the Pass of Ampezzo (Rte. 228), turning out of our road to the rt., follows the course of that river S. nearly to its source in the Creppa Rozza, one of the picturesque chain of Alps which wall in the Pusterthal on the S. The point of separation of the roads is marked by a colossal cross. The mountain barrier over which this road is carried presents some very picturesque features. It is well worth the traveller's while to turn aside and explore the remarkable scenery of this pass as far as Cortina.

The plain of Toblach (Toblacher-Felde), a considerable tract of elevated table-land (4150 Eng. ft. above the sea-level), forms the watershed between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. It is on this table-land that the Drave (Germ. Drau), which flows into the Euxine, takes its rise, and accompanies our road for the rest of the way. The first village on its banks is Innichen (3413 Eng. ft. above the sea), which nearly occupies the site of the Roman station Aguntium, as is proved by antiquities, inscriptions, &c., found here. It contains a very remarkable *Münster*, built 1284, in the Romanesque style. It has a vestibule for Neophytes, a chapel under the high altar, a baptistery, and a music gallery. The elegant portals are furnished with figures of monsters. In a silver shrine above the altar of the *Stiftskirche* repose the relics of St. Candidus—a gift of Pope Hadrian.

3 Sillian (*Inns:* Post, good and moderate; Neuwirth), a village of 1200 Inhab.

2 Mittewald on the Drave. (*Inn:* Post, good.) About ⅔rds of the way from this place towards Lienz, the Drave, there a furious torrent, works its way through a narrow cleft called the Lienzer-Klause. The road barely finds room at its side: it is partly cut through the rock, partly raised on terraces of masonry. This pass was twice defended by the Tyrolese in 1809. In August the French General Rusca lost 700 men in attempting to open a communication between Italy and the Pusterthal. Later in the same year he passed without opposition, but his rear-guard under Broussier was not so fortunate. As he drew near, a small band of sharpshooters from the Pusterthal appeared on the heights; the ground was covered with snow nearly to the height of a man, and, while the French were floundering through it, in vain trying to force their way, the Tyrolese by the aid of snow-shoes climbed up and down with the greatest ease, singling out their enemies, who stood completely exposed in the depths below to their unerring rifles. Very few were disabled among the French, so sure was the aim of the peasants' rifles—every shot told in a death-wound. The road then passes through the village of Leisach before reaching

2 Lienz (*Inns:* Post, or Goldner Adler, very good; capital head-quarters for excursions;—Zum Goldenen Ross, good and moderate;—Beim Fisch-wirth). The town of Lienz, the last in Tyrol, has 2000 Inhab. It occupies one of the most charming situations in all Tyrol, at the junction of the Isel with the Drave. It is named after a Roman station Loncium, which stood on the high road leading over the Monte Croce from Aquileia to Valdidena, near Innsbruck. In the ancient Gothic Landgerichtshaus called *Liebburg*, built in the 16th centy. the counts of Görz, the ancient lords of this district, frequently resided. The modern *château* of the Count von Görz, at the mouth of the Iselthal, is now used as a brewery: fine view from its tower. There are 2 convents here; 1 for nuns of the Dominican order.

The Ampezzo road has diverted much traffic away from Lienz, greatly to its injury.

N. of Lienz the valley of the Isel opens out into the Pusterthal. Up it runs a path N.W. to Windisch-Matrey, a distance of 18 m. (See Rte. 224.)

The peculiar feature of the upper portions of the Pusterthal and the noble valley of the Drave is the range of dolomite mountains forming the partition-wall between Tyrol and Italy, which raise their inaccessible precipices and fantastic pinnacles above the intervening heights. In the times of the Romans one of the most frequented roads over the Carnic Alps led from Lienz (Loncium) S., down the lovely vale of Zelia (Gail), over the *Monte Croce Pass*, to Timào and Paluzza, and thence to the village of Zuglio (Julium Carnicum), afterwards along the banks of the Bute, past Trecessimo, and by the rt. side of the Torre to Aquileia, on the Adriatic. Aquileia is almost in ruins, and this road leading to it, having fallen into disuse and decay, is now barely to be traced in many places. The Monte Croce, however, is still passable for mules, but it is very stony. At Zuglio remains of Roman buildings and inscriptions are still to be met with; three Latin inscriptions also are visible on the rocks near the summit.

[S. G.]

[The *most interesting excursion* which can be made from Lienz is that to *Heiligenblut and the Gross-Glockner*, the highest mountain in the Noric Alps. A rough bridle-road leads from Lienz, in 2½ hrs., over the Iselsberg, a low lateral ridge, forming the boundary between Tyrol and Carinthia, by the village of Iselsberg, and the Pampenegg, a solitary house, to Winklern (see Rte. 244), in the Möllthal, at the extremity of which, about 16 m. higher up, lies Heiligenblut. It is reckoned a walk of 7 hrs. from Lienz to Heiligenblut, and 14 or 15 more from thence to Gastein this way, over the Rauriser-Tauern.]

Among the picturesque mountains in the vicinity of Lienz, the most conspicuous are, the Gaimberg on the N. or sunny side of the valley, richly cultivated from its base to its summit, and the Rauhkofel on the S. or shady side, a vast obelisk of bare dolomite limestone rising out of a forest of black firs. The two form a remarkable contrast.

Nikolsdorf, about 8 m. from Lienz, is the last place in Tyrol: the frontier of Illyria is crossed before reaching

2½ Ober-Drauburg (Post; good small inn), a small village, overlooked by an old castle. There is a road from this village into the vale of the Gail by Laas and Kotschach.

2 Greifenburg (*Inn:* Post, abominable; there is a better inn, Beim Nagler). The Drave becomes navigable at Greifenburg.

[*Excursion.*—Leaving the valley of the Drave at Greifenburg, an agreeable walk over the hills to the S. leads the traveller in 2 hrs. to Oberdorf, situated on the little lake called the Weissensee, where a wretched sort of canoe may be obtained, in which the traveller is paddled in about 3 hrs. to the E. and more interesting end of the lake, whence a very agreeable path leading through the Stockenboyerthal, abounding in iron-forges, at one of which is a decent country inn, fully 3 hours' walk from the lake, enables the traveller to regain the Valley of the Drave at Paternion. In the Stockenboyerthal exists a quicksilver-mine.]

3 Sachsenburg, a village with iron-

forges, situated in a narrow defile of the mountains. There are 3 ruined castles near it. The Möll river enters the Drave a little to the W. of Lindorf. The traveller coming from Villach and wishing to visit the beautiful scenery of Heiligenblut and the Gross-Glockner turns out of the valley of the Drave, up the Möllthal. (See Rtes. 201 and 244.)

2 Spital
2 Paternion } described in Rte. 243.
3 *Villach*

ROUTE 224.

BRUNECKEN TO HEILIGENBLUT, BY ANTHOLZ, THE VALLEY OF TEFEREGGEN, AND THE KALSERTHAL.

At Nieder-Rasen, about 8 m. above Brunecken (Rte. 223), the vale of Antholz opens out from the N. into the Pusterthal. A cross-road, practicable only for cars, traverses it on the rt. bank of the stream nearly up to the Col, for about 5 m., without any considerable rise of ground. It passes on the rt., about 4 m. from the mouth of the valley, a mineral bath, supplied by an alkalo-chalybeate spring, with a homely inn attached to it. In 1820 a mass of rock fell from the mountain and crushed a portion of the bath-house, causing at the same time the death of a gentleman of Botzen. About 2 m. further is the village of Antholz, with 370 Inhab.; and 3 m. further, Gassen, another village, whence it is a walk of between 3 and 4 hrs. into the valley of Tefereggen. The valley does not penetrate into the central chain of the Alps, but terminates in a minor ridge, separating it from the Tefereggen, or Defereggen-Thal. Over this runs the footpath, along the edge of a beautiful small lake, embosomed in forests, through highly picturesque scenery, resembling, according to Latrobe, the Klonthal in Canton Glarus. The summit of the pass is about 15 m. from Nieder-Rasen. The descent lies through the valley of Staller Alp. St. Jacob's, the highest village in the Tefereggenthal having an inn, is about 7 m. below the summit of the Col, or pass, and about 22 m. from Antholz.

St. Jacob's (*Inn:* the Elder Basslers is the best, and it is tolerable, considering the situation). A path runs from this up the valley to its head, and over the snow mountains into the vale of Taufers. The next village, 2½ hrs., is St. Veit, and 2 hrs. walk lower down *Hopfgarten*, the chief place in the valley, with 960 Inhab., and a tolerable inn. This remote valley, though narrow in parts, is picturesque throughout, and below St. Jacob's is well cultivated. It is shut in at its upper end by mountains of great elevation, with snowy summits and glaciers—one, called the Patsch, is quite inaccessible. The inhabitants are distinguished from their neighbours by the strangeness of their costumes, a coarse dress woven from the undyed wool of the black and brown sheep of the district.

"I was more than once brought to a halt in the forest by the motions of an animal which I judged from size and colour to be nothing more or less than a bear rampant; but which proved to be a fellow-creature at his ordinary avocations."—*Latrobe.*

Below Hopfgarten the vale of Tefereggen terminates in that of the Isel. (Rte. 226.)

The lower part of the valley, below Hopfgarten, is by far the most interesting, and presents a fine gloomy scene of Alpine devastation. The torrent flows in a very deep and compressed bed. Most of the male inhabitants of Tefereggen adopt the profession of pedlers; they purchase carpets, tablecloths, gloves, &c. (none of which articles are made in the valley), and wander all over Europe to dispose of them, concealing under an assumed character of simplicity a good deal of sharpness. Their greatest happiness is to return home with their gains and spend them in their native valley. In 1703 a great part of the population, having become Protestants, emigrated along with the Salzburgers. (See Rte. 200.)

The direct path to Heiligenblut crosses the valley of the Isel, and

ascends the *Kalserthal*, which, opening almost directly opposite, stretches in a N.E. direction to the base of the Gross-Glockner; it will well repay the pedestrian for the trouble of the ascent. Another and more circuitous way is to ascend the Iselthal to Windisch-Matrey (Rte. 226), whence there is a path over a low pass called Matreyer-Jöchl into the upper Kalserthal, a distance of 3½ hrs. The inn at Windisch-Matrey is good.

The mouth of the valley of Kals is contracted: the foot-path (there is not even a cart-road) runs up the rt. bank of the stream through the scattered village of Peischlach. It continues for 2 hrs. through most tiresome scenery, when the valley expands and it crosses to the l. bank. The Kalserthal is here well cultivated, and rather populous. Here is situated Grossdorf, the principal village, but without an inn; it lies on the rt. bank of the stream, while the church of St. Rupert (Ruprecht) occupies a knoll on the l. bank. From this the path to Windisch-Matrey runs W. over the Matreyer-Jöchl, or Präsler-Tauern, an easy pass of no great elevation, over pastures, but commanding beautiful views. From Kals to Windisch-Matrey is a walk of 3½ hrs. The valley terminates in the flank of the Gross-Glockner, peeps of which are obtained at intervals. The path to Heiligenblut turns E. from Kals (where there is no inn, but there is one at S. Ruprecht, about a mile below it), up the Bergerthal. It is 3 hrs. walk thence to the top of the Col, and 4 hrs. thence to Heiligenblut, crossing a lofty and wild Alpine ridge, a shoulder of the Gross-Glockner. The path is sometimes difficult; one slippery ledge, by the side of a precipice, which, however, is not very deep, covered with broken slate, about 1½ hr. before reaching Heiligenblut, is called the Katzensteig. The path is carried down the Pasterzenthal, down which runs the Leiterbach, into the Möllthal. From it is seen the glacier by which the Glockner is ascended, and the Sennhütte. It is a hard day's walk between Heiligenblut and Windisch-Matrey, on account of the *two passes* to be successively crossed, but it may be broken by sleeping at Kals (St. Ruprechts). The way would be difficult to find the first time without a guide. The scenery from Heiligenblut to Kals is very wild, and that in the neighbourhood of the Glockner is magnificent; upon the whole, perhaps, it should be seen the other way, *i. e.* from Windisch-Matrey to Heiligenblut, but it is a delightful walk, more especially for the botanist, either way. (See Rte. 244, containing also the description of Heiligenblut.)

ROUTE 224 A.

WINDISCH-MATREY TO BRUNECKEN, BY PREGRATEN AND ST. JACOB'S.

An interesting variation of the preceding route may be made by following the valley of Virgen instead of that of Tefereggen. This opens into the main valley just below Windisch-Matrey. There is an Inn at Virgen, a few m. up the valley, but none higher up. The curé at Pregraten will however receive travellers, but his means of accommodation are limited. At the village of Mayr, a short distance above Virgen, is a ch. adorned with some curious old frescoes in remarkably good preservation. A gigantic figure of St. Christopher on the outside of the ch. has the date of 1468, and the whole walls of the interior are covered with frescoes in a similar style. The lower part of the Virgenthal is not interesting, but the upper part as one approaches Pregraten is very fine. Pregraten is situated directly at the foot of the Venediger-Spitz, which is, next to the Gross-Glockner, the highest point in this part of the main chain. Its ascent is said to present no serious difficulties, and may be readily made from Pregraten within the day by an experienced mountaineer. Bartholomi Steiner of Pregraten is a good guide, and well acquainted with the mountain: it was he who first ascended it from this side, all former attempts having been made from the N. side,

which presents great difficulties. From Pregraten a wild and rugged path leads by the Lösnitz-Thal over the mountain-ridge which separates the Virgenthal from the valley of Tefereggen. The upper part of the pass lies over rocks and snow, and there is no path, so that a guide should by all means be taken. The ridge or *col* is covered with a small glacier, rather steep, so as to render *crampons* useful. The view from the summit is very fine; both that of the central chain to the N., where the Venediger-Spitz is seen rising out of an extensive sea of ice, and towards the S., where it commands the whole range of dolomitic peaks, S. of the Pusterthal, the fantastic and picturesque forms of which are seen to particular advantage from this point. Perhaps no range of mountains is more striking and singular. The path descends the valley of a small stream called the Tegisch to the velley of Tefereggen, which it reaches at St. Leonhard, about ½ m. below St. Jacob. It is about 8 hrs.' walking from Pregraten to St. Jacob.—*A. P. S.*

ROUTE 224 B.

ST. JACOB'S TO HEILIGENGEIST, BY THE OCHSENLEUTE-TAUERN.

After leaving St. Jacob's (Rte. 224) the character of the valley becomes wilder, and cultivation soon ceases. The l. bank of the river is kept for 1½ hr., when the road to Antholz and Brunecken crosses it by a bridge, and immediately begins to ascend. The path over the Tauern continues on the l. bank for 1¼ hr., and then the stream is crossed. At the first bridge the valley turns considerably to the rt., and keeps this direction for 2 hrs. The road so far is undulating, but the ascent very gradual: at this point there is a little climbing; and immediately after the valley divides into 2 branches, the l. of which is taken. Just within its entrance lie 12 to 15 houses, called Jackhausen, inhabited in summer for the pastures (Alpen) around them. For about an hour above this the road goes with undulatory but gradual ascent up the valley, which takes an almost semicircular direction to the rt., leaving on the l. a fine piece of glacier on a mountain called the Fleischbach. Soon after passing a small châlet the regular path ceases; the ascent commences and occupies about 1¼ hr. There is no difficulty except close to the top, where the path is over some loose and crumbling slate. We were 7 hrs. in reaching the summit, out of which we rested ½ an hr. on the way. The scenery, for the first 5 or 6 hrs., without being very remarkable, is a fine mountain pass, with some grand views at intervals. The view from the Tauern, which I take to be about 9000 ft. above the sea, is most glorious and sublime. Looking to the W. is seen the barrier of snow-clad mountains which lie at the head of the Zillerthal. On the rt. hand is the "mighty Drei-Herrn-Spitze," but great part of the bulk is hidden by an intervening point. The view to the S. is scarcely inferior, where the Patsch (second only to the Glockner in height) shows his untrodden snow above the immense glacier of the Fleischbach. Close to the Tauern the valley terminates, being cut off by a barrier of granite thrown up across it like a wall, with the clay slate resting upon it on each side. On the western side of the Tauern is a glacier of considerable extent, the surface of which lies at such an angle that it cannot be crossed without crampons, or unless the snow is lying to some thickness upon it. There was little snow upon it when we passed, and, being unprovided with crampons, we were obliged to go round the head of the glacier, over the crumbling slate, a path that was certainly unpleasant, if not dangerous. The nature of the road hereabouts renders it absolutely necessary to take a guide over the Tauern. The descent into the Ahrnthal occupies about 1½ hr., and near the bottom a copper-mine is passed. The route takes about 8½ hrs. to do it comfortably, exclusive of stoppages. (For Heiligengeist see Rte. 225.)

ROUTE 225.

BRUNECKEN TO ZELL IN ZILLERTHAL, BY THE VALLEY OF TAUFERS AND THE KRIMMLER-TAUERN.

About 17 hrs.' walk to Krimml Inn; no good resting-place between Brunecken and Krimml.

The valley of Taufers, the most considerable side valley of the Pusterthal, is about 35 m. long. It runs nearly due N. from Brunecken. It opens out beyond the village of St. George. It is traversed for a considerable distance by a cart-road. The first village of importance is Gais (1½ hrs. walk), on the l. bank of the stream of the Ahrn. Its church is a building of the 9th or 10th centy. On the mountains S.E. of Gais stands the Castle Kehlburg, which anciently belonged to the bishops of Brixen. At Gais the road crosses to the rt. bank of the Ahrn; ½ an hr. further are the ruins of Schloss Neuhaus.

Uttenheiem, a village of 524 Inhab., with a castellated mansion, called Stock, at the further end of it, and above the road, on the l., a ruined fort. Crossing the Mühlwalderbach, a stream which descends from the W., we reach in 1 hr.

3 hrs. *Taufers*, the chief place in the valley. The inn stands a good mile away from the main group of cottages (Mühlen) near he church, at the foot of the preipitous Pursteinwand. Three valleys open out in the immediate vicinity of Taufers: on the W. that of Mühlwald; on the E. the Rainthal; and N. the main valley, which above Taufers takes the name of Ahrnthal, from the torrent which traverses it. Opposite Taufers stand the Bath and Inn of *Winkel*, so called because it stands in the "angle" between the Ahrnbach and Rainbach: it is said to afford good accommodation. At the entrance of the Val of Ahrn stands the ruined castle of Taufers, once the key of the passage into it, which was closed by a wall drawn across. It is still partly inhabited; it commands a fine view, and is an interesting specimen of a feudal fortress, strongly defended and difficult of access.

Above this the Ahrnthal inclines a little to the N.W.; the path passes Luttach, with 770 Inhab., and the copper smelting-houses of Arzbach.

Near the parish church of Ahrn the valley bends to the N.E.

St. Jacob and St. Peter auf den Kofel are passed in succession; and soon after St. Valentine im Prettau.

6 hrs. *Heiligen Geist.* The little church of the Holy Ghost was built in 1455, to afford a house of prayer to travellers crossing the Tauern, and a consecrated burial-ground for those who perished on the passage. The *Inn* here, though humble, is not to be despised by the tired pedestrian. [Near Heiligengeist a very bad path strikes E. over a secondary ridge into the head of the Iselthal, called Umbal, and reaches, after a walk of 10 or 11 hrs., Pregraten; in 1 hr. more Virgen, 6 m. below which is Windisch-Matrey. (See Rte. 226.)]

Not far from Heiligengeist are considerable *Copper-Mines*. About 200 men are employed in them. The copper is found in the state of native metal, but a considerable quantity is obtained by steeping old iron in the water draining from the mine, which, being strongly impregnated with the metal, speedily incrusts the iron with copper vitriol. This is scraped off, and smelted with far less trouble or expenditure of fuel than the ore. After long exposure the iron is dissolved, and copper takes its place.

A guide over the Krimmler Tauern (8544 Eng. ft. above the sea) may be hired at Heiligengeist; one of the numerous cheesemongers who are constantly transporting cheese between the two valleys will serve, but a bargain should be struck with him beforehand. The path threads the valley to its furthest extremity, where the Ahrnbach has its source at the base of the mighty Drei-Herrn-Spitze (Three Masters' Peak, 10,125 Eng. ft. above the sea), so called because the domains of the Counts of Tyrol and Görz anciently marched with those of the Archbp. of Salzburg at this spot.

"Half an hour after leaving the inn at Heiligengeist, and on the l. hand

side as you go up the valley, the ascent of the Krimmler-Tauern commences. The path is tolerably well marked, but might easily be missed in foggy weather. Just before reaching

3 hrs. the summit, of the *Krimmler Tauern*, where it is marked with posts, by taking a path to the left, which costs about 10 min., you are enabled to avoid the glacier on the other side of the Tauern, which, though very small, can only be crossed with crampons on the feet. The view is very fine, and enriched by a peep down into the fertile Vale of Taufers. The Patsch shows his towering head to the S.E., and we looked down upon the vast glaciers of the Drei-Herrn-Spitze, glistening in the morning sun.

On the descent: about ¾ hr. from the top is a spring of excellent water on the l. side of the Bach, into which it immediately runs. Just before the valley is reached there is a view from amongst the blasted and fallen pine-trees, embracing the largest glacier of the Drei-Herrn-Spitze, hardly surpassed for savage grandeur. Here the road turns abruptly to the left, and proceeds down the Achenthal through wild and picturesque scenery, passing 2 or 3 cascades of the Achen and its tributaries; one of which, the Rambach, makes a beautiful picture, having a mountain with very pointed summits and fine glaciers appearing behind as a background. After 2 hrs. quiet walking the eminence above the falls is reached, from which there is a fine view of the valley below. From this point it takes about 2 hrs. to visit and *admire* the unrivalled *Falls of the Ache*, of which the uppermost is far the finest, and to reach the inn at Krimml, which is rather more than 1 m. distant from the lower fall. A pedestrian will find no difficulties except the slate débris on the descent, which is awkward to cross; it is true horses pass over it, but I would be sorry to cross it on any legs but my own."

5 hrs. Krimml—(a very fair *Inn.*)

From Krimml to the summit is 7 hrs. walking; thence to Heiligengeist is 3 hrs.

The *Krimmler Wasserfall* is described in Rte. 230. From this the path runs W. in 4 hrs. to Gerlos (poor *Inn*).

4 hrs. Zell in Zillerthal (good *Inn*). Rte. 230.

ROUTE 226.

LIENZ IN THE PUSTERTHAL TO MITTERSILL IN PINZGAU, BY THE ISELTHAL AND WINDISCH-MATREY.

22½ Stunden.

The vale of the Isel runs in a nearly N.W. direction from Lienz; its entrance, about 2 m. from the town, is a contracted gorge. The pathway along the l. bank of the Isel is crossed at intervals by timber-courses (§ 111), down which the stems of trees are hurled from the heights above. The principal villages passed are Aineth and St. Johann. Upon the advance of the French, under General Rusca, in the fatal year 1809, from the E. upon Lienz, the entire population of that town fled for refuge into the innermost recesses of the Iselthal, where they found a friendly reception from its inhabitants. A detachment of 200 French, sent into the valley by Rusca, were attacked, routed, and expelled (8th Dec.) by a handful of peasants, collected and headed by the innkeeper of Aineth, Johann Oblasser. He was, however, made prisoner by a much larger force in the same month, tried by a court-martial at Lienz, and shot before his own door on 29th Dec.; after which his body was hung up over it. A little above St. Johann, the valley of Tefereggen, with the village of Hopfgarten, opens on the W., and that of Kals, up which runs a path to Heiligenblut (see Rte. 224), on the N.E. Our path continues nearly due N. to Windisch-Matrey. 2 m. before reaching it we pass the mouth of the Virgenthal, out of which the Isel issues, a valley well worth exploring (see Rte. 224 A).

Windisch-Matrey (5 hrs. walk from Lienz): Rauter's Inn is very comfortable. This is the chief village in the valley; it is prettily situated, overlooked by 3 old castles, 2 of which, Zollheim and Weissenstein, are still

habitable. A path goes over the Matreyer-Jöchl in 3½ hrs. to Kals on the way to Heiligenblut (Rte. 224). Directly up the valley, N. of Windisch-Matrey, runs our path into the Pinzgau, following the valley for 3 hrs., as far as Tauernhaus—a hovel of an inn, where bread, milk, and a guide may be found. "Hence an ascent, not difficult, but easily mistaken in foggy weather, leads to the Velber-Tauern, where the path crosses snow, and almost immediately descends abruptly on the N. side, through a wild series of rocky scenes, where it might be easily lost during fog or snow. No habitation occurs for some distance. About halfway down is a remarkable semicircular precipice, which seems completely to close the passage. At the N. foot of the pass, about 4 or 5 hrs. walk from the Tauernhaus, already mentioned, are 2 similar inns: the best is called Scheswind, where tolerable accommodation might be obtained."

Mittersill (½ hr.)—Rte. 230.

ROUTE 227.

BRUNECKEN IN PUSTERTHAL, THROUGH THE GADERTHAL (ENNEBERG), TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, AND BY THE GRÖDNERTHAL TO BOTZEN.

No pedestrian in Tyrol should omit to visit the Gader and Grödner valleys. Two circumstances give a *peculiar* interest to them—the singularly romantic features produced in their *scenery* by the presence of those peculiar and majestic mountains of dolomite rock, described below, and the *language* of their inhabitants, which is derived from the Latin, in the same way that Spanish, French, and Italian are derived from it. This language, called the Rhætian, or more commonly the Romansh language, has two principal idioms: Romansh proper, spoken in the western districts of the Swiss Canton of Grisons, and Ladinic, spoken in various dialects by the inhabitants of the Engadine and of these valleys. The Gördeina dialect of the Ladinic idiom may be regarded as a kind of transition from Romansh to Italian. The existence of the Romansh language is accounted for by the fact that the Romans, after the conquest of Rhætia, planted colonies in many of the valleys and established fortified posts at the mouth of them, which protected the inhabitants for many ages from barbarian inroads, and prevented their intermixing with any other people than the native Rhætians whom they found in the country when they first occupied it. Such were the stations Sublabio at the mouth of the Grödnerthal, Enna and Tridentum near the entrance of the Fassathal, Ausugum in Val Sugana, and Litamum at the mouth of the Enneberg—all of which, communicating with one another through the heart of the mountains, and over numerous passes and cols with the stations at the source of the Piave in Italy, converted this part of Rhætia into a vast stronghold of the Roman colonists.

The valley of Gader opens out of the Pusterthal, nearly due S. from St. Lorenzen (Rte. 223). Opposite its entrance, on a commanding height, rises the *Nunnery* of *Sonnenburg*, whose abbess was proprietress of a large part of the valley. The Roman station *Litamum*, mentioned above, stood as it were in the jaws of the Gaderthal, so as to command the passage into it, near the modern village Pflaurenz. There is a very good char-road up the Gaderthal as far as S. Martino, from which another branches off to the E. as far as Enneberg. It is in many parts cut out of the rock on the precipitous sides of the mountain: the road is highly picturesque, winding amid dark overhanging pine-forests.

A few miles up, the valley of Enneberg, properly so called (for the name is sometimes applied to the whole Gaderthal), is seen opening out on the E. The principal and highest village in it is St. Vigil, protected from falling rocks and avalanches by a primeval fir-forest above it.

Passing the mouth of this valley, at whose extremity several dolomite peaks appear in view, the path ascends the l. bank of the Gader to Welschellen. Then crossing to the rt. bank, it tra-

verses in many windings the Pleisberg, running at the edge of a gulf many hundred fathoms deep, at the bottom of which the torrent forces its way. Far below, a tongue of land scarce accessible for a goat stretches itself into the Gader. It bears on it a cottage, and is called Klein Venedig (Little Venice). Opposite the Pleiswalde, the side valley of Untermoi opens out from the W.; up it lies the shortest way from the Pusterthal to Brixen, a foot-path traversing the valley of Lüsen.

Returning to the main valley, the villages passed in succession are, Picolein (4¾ hrs. walk from Brunecken), opposite which, on a peninsula formed by the Gader, stands Thurn on the site of a pre-existing village, buried by a mountain-slip from the Kristaberg. Bones of men, &c., are still often dug up here.

Next comes Preromanz (Pratum Romanum), at the mouth of the Vale of Campil, on the W., and on the opposite side of the valley S. Martino, dist. 5 hrs. walk from Brunecken. Two m. farther the Wengerthal opens on the E., whose inhabitants are the most industrious and opulent in the district.

After crossing the Wengerbach the Gaderthal contracts into the gorge of Pontalg, and above it the village *Abtei*, or *La Badia* (4 hrs. from S. Martino, 2¾ hrs. from Picoleis), from which the inhabitants of the district are sometimes called *Badiotes*, is reached. It and its church of St. Leonhard, near which there is a fair inn, are built on a slope formed of fragments which have slipped from the Kreutzkofel. This mountain has already strewn the valley with wreck, and gives cause for apprehending some fearful catastrophe to the village at no distant period. The *Inn*, which is called Evangelista's, contains only 2 sleeping-rooms, with 2 beds in each. One room is clean and airy, the other dark and dirty. Below the Kreutzkofel stands the little pilgrimage church (§ 66) of the Holy Cross, annually resorted to by multitudes of devotees.

Here the traveller obtains a view of the dolomite mountains which extend through the valleys of Gader, Gröden, and Fassa, and form the S. wall of separation for some distance between the Pusterthal and Italy. They are unlike any other mountains, and are to be seen nowhere else among the Alps. They arrest the attention by the singularity and picturesqueness of their forms, by their sharp peaks or horns, sometimes rising up in pinnacles and obelisks, at others extending in serrated ridges, teethed like the jaw of an alligator; now fencing in the valley with an escarped precipice many thousand feet high, and often cleft with numerous fissures all running nearly vertically. They are perfectly barren, destitute of vegetation of any sort, and usually of a light yellow or whitish colour. Von Buch, who first visited and described these valleys, considers these rocks to have been originally compact stratified limestone, thrown up into a vertical position by the eruption of igneous rocks of porphyry from below, and that its structure was altered by the vapour of magnesia evolved by the porphyry at the time of eruption, which penetrated the mass of the limestone, giving it the present crystalline structure of dolomite. The rock, when fresh fractured, has much the appearance of loaf-sugar.

Above Abtei, near the hamlet of Muda, the path divides. On the S.E. runs a branch to Buchenstein or Andraz. A short distance beyond where the paths divide is S. Cassian, a considerable village: there is no inn there, but the village curé, a very intelligent man, receives travellers. From S. Cassian to Buchenstein is a walk of 4 hrs., for which a guide must be taken, there being no regular path. On reaching the summit of the ridge separating the Gaderthal from the Buchensteinerthal, one of the branches of the Val d'Agordo, magnificent views are obtained of the whole range of the Salzburg Alps on the one side, and of the vast glaciers of the Monte Marmolotta on the other. This upper part of the Gaderthal is pre-eminent among the Tyrolese valleys for wild and grand scenery. The language of the villagers here is Romansh, and German

is not understood. Buchenstein, called also Andraz, possesses 3 inns, and the principal one is very comfortable. It is a considerable village, situated on the slope of a hill commanding a view for many miles down the wild valley at the head of which it stands. From Brunecken to Buchenstein is a walk of 13 or 14 hrs. From Buchenstein to Castello requires 1½ hr.; here there is a singular deserted castle, on the summit of an isolated dolomite pinnacle, and surrounded by a deep ditch with drawbridges. Thence to the summit of the pass takes 2 hrs. The path winds among dolomite mountains, through scenery of the wildest description, and then, descending into the Ampezzo valley, reaches Cortina after traversing a distance which may be walked in 2½ hrs. from the top of the pass. (For Cortina, see Rte. 228.)

[Another path from Buchenstein runs S. down the valley, through Andraz and Larzonei, into the valley of the torrent Cordevole, one of the feeders of the Piave, or Val d'Agordo, down which a road runs to Belluno. These upper valleys are the country of Titian. At Colle di Sta. Lucia, situated in the Val Fiorentina, one of the side valleys of the Val d'Agordo, it is recorded that Titian executed a fresco painting on the wall of the church, in gratitude to the pastor, who had received him into his house during a journey in the midst of winter. The painting was a representation of Death with his scythe, surrounded by emblems of earthly glory and vanity; but it has been ignorantly painted over, and scarce a trace of it now remains. About 1½ hrs. below Buchenstein, at the village of Caprile, is a decent *Inn* (Corona). Thence there is a very fine pass—Pass Fedden—leading over the shoulders of the Marmolatta, and close to its glaciers, into the Val Fassa. It is about 5 hrs'. good walking from Caprile to Campedella in Val Fassa, through magnificent scenery. There is a small lake at the top of the pass, and by ascending the hill N. of this (an easy climb) a splendid view is obtained of the glaciers of Marmolatta, as well as of the Gaderthal and the fine chain which bounds the Ahrenthal on the N.—*B.*]

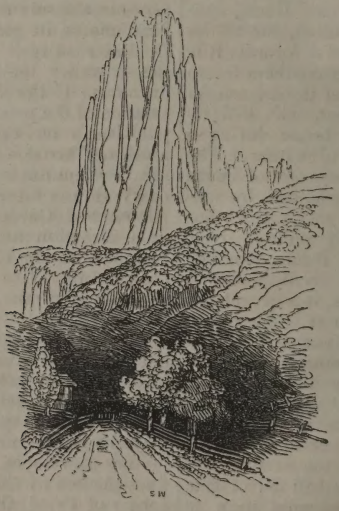
The rt.-hand path, or W. branch of the Gaderthal, or rather Abteierthal, ascends from Abtei in the direction of the Grödnerthal. At a little distance may be perceived the ruins of an avalanche of rocks, which fell in 1821, and by damming up the waters of the Gader overwhelmed in 24 hrs. the little village of Muda, giving rise to a lake called Sompuntersee, which however no longer exists. 3 m. from Abtei lies Stern, situated in this the W. and nrarower of the two arms of the valley.

The highest village in the valley is Colfusg or Colfosco 1¾ hrs. walk from Abtei (*Inn*, wretched); behind it is a ridge of no great elevation, forming the head of the valley, covered with pastures, and in autumn enamelled with flowers, over which the path runs. At *Corfara*, on the opposite (l.) side of the stream a little lower down, is a comfortable *Inn* with one clean bedroom. A walk of 1½ hr. from this inn leads E. to the summit of a hill partially wooded at its base, which commands *a most magnificent view* on all sides, of the Marmolatta, its glaciers, and the whole Dolomite range. By all means let the traveller enjoy this view. 2½ hrs. from Colfosco brings you to the summit of the pass, and in 1 hr. more you reach on the opposite descent a solitary house, serving as an inn of the very humblest class, called Plana, or Plann, the highest habitation in the *Grödnerthal* (Gardena), which stretches in a direction nearly E. and W. to Kollman on the Eisack, a distance of about 18 m. The rough climate and barren soil of the valley incapacitate it from furnishing food to support its very numerous Pop. of 4600 souls. Shut out from agricultural labour, they have been driven to seek some other branch to employ themselves and gain their bread, and from this circumstance the majority of the inhabitants of this valley are carvers in wood. The crucifixes planted by the road-side in every corner of Tyrol, the figures of animals of unpainted wood which fill the toy-shops of London, Paris, and other

European capitals, are made here. They are cut out of the soft wood of the Siberian pine (*Pinus cembra—Zirbelnusskiefer*), a tree of slow growth, found in very lofty situations, and now become rare, owing to the improvidence of the peasants in cutting down the forests, without sowing or planting others to succeed them. This branch of industry is not older than the beginning of the last centy.; at present, every cottage is a workshop, and on entering it, its occupants, male and female, will be found seated round a table, each with a piece of wood in the hand, which by the aid of 30 different sorts of tools is converted into a poodle, or a lion, or a man. Gröden has not, produced many deserving the name of artists; the most skilful carvers are the family Vinazer, in St. Ulrich. A good workman may earn as much as 2 fl. a day; children get from 6 to 12 kr. The value of the toys and woodwork exported annually amounts to about 4400*l.* Agency houses for the sale of the wares are established in Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon, Nuremberg, Petersburg, and even in Philadelphia.

A certain number of the sons of the valley are sent out to distant lands, to dispose of its commodities, as agents, &c., but generally return hither when they have amassed a little money, and end their days on the spot. Hence the Grödnerthal is thickly scattered over with handsome villages. The working of coarse bobbin-net employs a great number of females in the valley; it is disposed of in different parts of Germany, frequently by the young women, who trudge forth with a pack on their back and a stout stick in their hand, and generally by care, perseverance, and saving, amass a little sum in the trade of pedlers sufficient to render them comfortable for life. Notwithstanding their wandering profession, they enjoy an unblemished reputation for honesty, discretion, and modesty, and generally choose a husband among the lads of their own valley.

The Grödnerthal, like Enneberg, has a dialect of its own, the one slightly



LANGKOFEL.

A Dolomite Mountain in the Grödnerthal, taken from St. Peter's, near Ulrich.

differing from the other, both being dialects of the Ladinic idiom. (See p. 343.) The villages passed in succession in descending the valley from Plann are

Santa Maria, or Wolkenstein. There is a tolerable *inn* here. Above it, on an isolated eminence, stand the ruins of the *Castle of Wolkenstein*. St. Christina (Sanct Christein) has a rural *inn:* not far off, on an isolated eminence, the Château of Fischburg, built by the owner of the Wolkenstein Castle, in the beginning of the 17th centy., but now a farmhouse.

A gigantic peak or sugar-loaf of dolomite impends over this part of the valley, shooting up its precipitous crags out of the swelling slopes of the hills which form the side of the valley. It is called Langkofel, and is a highly picturesque object from whatever point it is seen.

St. Antoni.

St. Ulrich (a good *Inn:* White Horse, 2 hrs. walk from Plann), the principal village in Gröden, 3492 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean. In the church there is a Madonna by Canova.

Below this the Gröden rivulet forces its way through a defile, towards Kollman, where it enters the Eisack: the foot-path accompanies it, and emerges upon the great Brenner road (Rte. 217), beneath the picturesque castle of Trostburg, 4 hrs. walk from St. Ulrich. For travellers bound direct to Botzen this would be a considerable détour, as this route describes nearly a right angle.

There is a path out of the Grödnerthal, from St. Ulrich by Puffls, and over the *Pufflatsch* Alp, the N.W. outlier of the Seiser Alp, 3 hrs. steady walking, ½ over meadow, from St. Ulrich to the summit. Near this is a point of view (difficult to find without a guide) from which may be seen to the greatest advantage, not only the Schlern, but the 3 chains of snow mountains, the Ortler, the Oetzthal glacier, and the Krimmler-Tauern. The view from the height down upon the vales of the Eisack and Adige is very fine; and the white and picturesque dolomite peaks of the Hohe-Schlern remain long in sight. 2 hrs. of descent bring you to the mineral *Baths of Ratzes*, picturesquely situated under the peaks of the Schlern Mountain. The bath-house is capable of receiving 50 or 60 persons, but affords only homely accommodations. Table-d'hote at 11½. Indeed, the *invalids* of Tyrol must possess the strength and energy of convalescent and healthy individuals in other countries to be able to reach the spot by the difficult paths which alone give access to it, and to endure the cold temperature of so elevated a region. There is a chalybeate and a sulphureous spring. Ratzes baths are distant 2 hrs. walk from Atzwang, 5 hrs. walk from Botzen, 1½ hr. from Castelruth, and 4½ from St. Ulrich.

Ratzes and Castelruth stand at opposite extremities of the Alpine pasture called Seiser Alp, the property of the town of Castelruth, and the most extensive in Tyrol, nearly 50 m. in circumference. It produces the sweetest hay and many rare plants, fattens vast herds, 1200 head of cattle, and is scattered over with 300 châlets (Sennhütten), where the herdsmen and dairymaids live in the summer, and where butter and cheese are made (§ 108).

The road from Ratzes to Völs passes close under the white peak of the Schlern to the village of Seis, and thence to Völs.

If the traveller, instead of descending the Gröden valley from Plann, leave it on the rt., he crosses another easy ridge covered with verdant meadows, which separates it from the Val Fassa. At the summit level he enjoys a glorious prospect on his l. of Mount Marmolatta (10,800 ft.) and its glaciers, and then following a narrow path, the course of which is marked by a line of devotional crucifixes to the summit, he descends by a most abrupt and steep path into the valley of Fassa, directly upon the village of Campodell, where the inn is a sorry one and dirty. Here again there is a choice of two roads, either to descend the valley of Fassa, which, both to the mineralogist, from the variety of rare and beautiful minerals found in it, and to the geologist, on account of the remarkable pheno-

mena presented in its rocks, is one of the most interesting spots in Europe. In this case he passes Predazzo, and enters the valley of the Adige at Lavis below Trent. (Rtes. 217, 221.)

The second course from Campodell is to cross another mountain-ridge to Castelruth, a walk of about 4 hrs. through scenery of great variety and beauty, the most prominent features of which are produced by the dolomitic mountains.

At the village of Castelruth Das Lamme is a very good clean *Inn*. It is only 1½ hour from the Brenner rd. at Torkele, where conveyances may be hired at the Post. Michael Rauch Spengler is an intelligent guide at Castelruth. A chapel on a hill near at hand contains the *Shrine of St. Kummernitz*, and a statue of her having a beard, which, by a miracle, is constantly growing.

This saint was by profession a dancer, a figurante—a sort of Taglioni of the middle ages. She was unrivalled among her contemporaries in skill in her art, as well as in beauty of person. The latter gift, however, instead of being an advantage, became a source of peril and anxiety to her, as her charms drew about her many admirers, noble and rich, to whose arts the particular character of the lady's profession, above all others, exposed her to become a victim. Her virtue was subjected to sore trials; but by dint of penance, mortification, and prayer (for she was very pious), she long succeeded in resisting all temptation. At length so sensible did she become of the extreme danger of her situation, and the weakness of good resolutions, that she prayed to Heaven that her beauty might be taken away from her, as the sole means of relieving her from further temptations. Her prayer was heard, and the boon granted in a very original manner. All at once a beard began to grow from her chin; not that soft, downy excrescence which in a southern beauty acts merely as a foil to the charms of the wearer, but stout, *bonâ fide* bristles, surmounted by a pair of curling mustachios! At the sight of them, horror and disgust seized her tormenting admirers, and they, with one accord, ceased their addresses to one whose chin, in its present condition, would have qualified her for a *sapeur* in a regiment of grenadiers. She passed the remainder of her days unmolested, in bearded holiness; and the miracle wrought in her behalf is perpetuated to this day, in the constantly increasing beard which decorates the chin of her statue at Castelruth.

A char-road leads from Castelruth to Kollman, and to Deutschen in the valley of the Eisack upon the Brenner road. (Rte. 217.)

ROUTE 228.

INNSBRUCK TO VENICE, BY BRUNECKEN, AND OVER THE PASS OF AMPEZZO.

44 Aust. m. = 207¼ Eng. m.

This capital carriage-road over the Alps was completed by the Austrian government in 1832-33. It is important in a commercial point of view, being the nearest line of communication between Bavaria and the Tyrol on the one hand, and the seaports Trieste and Venice on the other. The comparative distances from Innsbruck to Venice are, by Verona, 62 Aust. m.; by the Val Sugana, 52; and by this route, only 44. At several of the post stations on this route only 4 horses are kept, so that parties requiring more are liable to be detained. Eilwagen twice a week. From Conegliano to Venice *Railway*.

This road, like others executed by the Austrian government, as a work of engineering is probably not inferior to any Alpine road; it is most ingeniously planned and admirably executed. In point of scenery it is eminently beautiful—one of the finest between Italy and Tyrol. It is well worth while to explore it as far as Cortina, 7 hrs. walk from Niederndorf, if the traveller does not propose crossing the entire pass.

2 Schönberg
2 Steinach
2 Brenner
2 Sterzing (*Inn*: Krone, good and clean).

} Same as Rte. 217.

2 Mittewald (*Inn*: Post, good and clean). Here the road turns to the E.

up the valley of the Rienz, or Pusterthal.

2 Untervintl.—Post, well kept.
3 Brunecken. *Inns:* Star, good; Sonne: road badly made and very hilly. There is an extremely clean country inn at Welsburg, the Goldene Rose, 3 Eng. m. from
3 Niederndorf (*Inns:* Post, good and cheap; Schwarzer Adler). 3 m. beyond this, at

Rte. 223.

Toblach, the new road turns off to the S., crossing the Rienz, and, running by the side of it, mounts with an easy ascent to the shallow small tarn of Toblach, skirted on the E. side by the road.

The road next passes through grand portals of dolomitic rock, and, losing sight of the Pusterthal, mounts upwards to Höllenstein or Landro.

[To Silliau, the next post station *in going from Landro towards Lienz*, the distance is 3½ Aust. m. (Rte. 227.)]

Höllenstein, or *Landro*, a solitary *Inn*, built on the edge of a green meadow, with grand precipices on all sides. One mountain visible hence is particularly fine. It has a fantastically jagged ridge, and an enormous notch in the centre has a glacier. The road is next carried on a raised terrace through a small lake, the Dürrensee. 1½ hr. from Höllenstein you reach the *summit of the pass*, marked by a cross. rt. rises a dolomite peak singularly stained with a blood-red tint.

The scenery around this spot is of the highest magnificence; the lofty and peaked mountains are encircled by black, solemn, forests of pine, leaving exposed their remarkable shattered and jagged summits. A continuous but not abrupt ascent, following the course of one of the head-waters of the Rienz, leads up to the summit of the pass. The ascent is so easy that extra horses are not required; the descent is equally gradual. The solitary tavern, called Ospitale, was originally built as a hospice to shelter wayworn travellers. The little chapel with its bell remains at the road-side.

Beyond this the engineer has carried the road round an opposing ridge, crowned by the ruins of the *Castle of Peutelstein* (Potestagno), which in former days entirely commanded this approach to Tyrol. The Emp. Maximilian took it from the Venetians along with the Valley of Ampezzo. In descending towards it the road is supported on immense accumulations of earth. The point where it crosses a stream by a wooden bridge is one of the finest in the pass. rt., at a great height above it, is a very singular perforation in the mountain, through which the sky is seen. Astonishingly fine views of the dolomite rocks are obtained from the walls of Peutelstein castle, erected, as they are, on the very edge of a tremendous precipice. The road then descends into a narrow ravine, at whose bottom rushes the Boita: it winds along the face of a precipice, about 200 ft. high, which has been blasted with powder nearly its whole height, in order to gain a narrow ledge for the road to run upon.

A wall of masonry has in some places been carried up from below to furnish full room for the road, and the space between it and the rock has been filled with rubbish, forming a solid foundation of sufficient breadth to support the road. Lofty and darkly-wooded mountains tower above this ravine, which forms the upper part of the Vale of Ampezzo, and they give it a gloomy character. The scenery is bare and not agreeable at

3 Cortina d'Ampezzo—*Inns:* Post, clean and good. Aquila Nera, good. Stella d'Oro, clean, and the host honest, which cannot be said after entering Italy. [This is capital head-quarters for exploring the beautiful valleys and Dolomite mountains in this neighbourhood—a. scenery of the grandest character is disclosed on the Pass of the *Monte Gian* to Caprile in the valley of the Cordevole (about 4½ hrs.), thence passing the beautiful Lake of Alleghe, in 3 hrs. to Cencenighe (tolerable *inn*). Thence by Agordo (2 hrs.) there is a good road to *Belluno* (about 15 m.). —b. E. from Cortina is a track leading by Monte de Tre Croci, to Auronzo. The N. side of the Croda Malcoro (more than 10,000 Eng. ft. high) is one of the most singular and wild combinations

of crag and glacier to be seen in the Alps.—c. There is a path from Cortina, called *Strada dei tre Sassi*, into the Buchenstein Thal (*Inns* at Andrez and Pieve), and there are paths out of this valley across the mountains into the Gader and Fassa Thal, which may thus be visited without returning to the Pusterthal. See Rte. 227.]

The boundary line of Tyrol is crossed; the last villages within it are Zuel and Acquabuone. We now enter Italy, and the Austrian province of Venice. Between the villages of St. Vito and Borca the road runs at a considerable elevation above the river, along the side of a mountain, from which a vast fragment was detached about 20 years ago: it buried beneath it the villages of Marceana and Taulen, on the opposite side of the valley, destroying more than 100 human beings. The traveller traces in the glen beneath him the vast accumulation of shattered fragments and rubbish which caused this devastation.

[From Borca (where is a tolerable *inn*) it is possible to ascend *the Pelmo* (10,400 Eng. ft. high), but none but a thoroughly practised cragsman should attempt it.]

3 Venas.—*Inn* to be avoided. Below this the torrent Vallesina rushes out of a deep gorge to the N. to join the Boita. The houses of the village of Vallesina are seen at a considerable depth below the road.

Our road, ascending slightly, now turns away from the Boita into the valley of the Piave, which it reaches at Valle di Cadore. About a m. off the post-road (E.) lies *Pieve di Cadore*, the birthplace of *Titian* (1477), a small town of 500 Inhab., high up among the mountains, surrounded by forests with a *Castle*, destroyed by the French, 1796, and now in ruins, finely placed on a rocky eminence. The house in which Titian was born is just beyond the Ch. to the rt. of the main street. It is a mere cottage, but distinguished by an inscription recording the fact. "The family of Vecellio still exists here. In their house is a room painted in fresco, certainly not by Titian, but perhaps by his scholars. The only genuine *Titian* here is a Madonna, with St. Andrew and St. Tiziano attendant (said to be Titian), in the *Church*. It was never finished. In the church at Zoppe (S.W. of Pieve, in a branch of the Val di Zoldo), 13 m. off, 5 of which must be traversed on foot up the mountain, is a painting said to have been by *Titian*, but if his, now ruined by retouching, and not worth visiting. The only tolerable figure in it is that of St. Jerome. There is a small picture at Domegge (about 4 m. up the valley of the Piave above Pieve), in the church Della Salute, of a Madonna enthroned with boy angels below, proved by documents to have been painted for a standard to be carried in religious processions by *Titian;* whose hand, however, is scarcely to be traced in its present miserable state."—*C. L. E.* Travellers not pressed for time, and wishing to visit Titian's birthplace, may find a field-path thither, and may regain the high road by another lower down.

In the character of the magnificent scenery of the Friulian mountains around Cadore, may be discovered the type of the landscapes and backgrounds of many of Titian's pictures.

[There is an excellent road from Pieve di Cadore to Campo Lungo, near the sources of the Pieve, and thence an easy pass by *Sappada* leads to Torni Avoltri in Frioul, the last village on the N. branch of the Tagliamento.]

The road follows the rt. bank of the Piave, descending first through a narrow defile, where previously human foot had never trod, and where a passage has been hewn and blasted out of the solid rock for a depth of 40, 50, or even more feet. It is then carried by zigzags past Sotto Castello, to

2 Perarollo (*Inns*; Sole; St. Andrea, fair), a small village at the junction of the Boita with the Piave. A wooden bridge is there thrown over the Boita, whose course the road has followed nearly from its source in the Alps to Cadore. The scenery around is wild. The road continues its course for a considerable distance, excavated in the rock, or supported on terraces, and

defended by high walls of masonry. The Piave, confined within narrow rocks, runs through an almost uninterrupted ravine for many miles. The mountains are bare, and riven at their summits, and present a fine bold outline. The valley opens out in the vicinity of

2½ Longarone, a village in a fine situation.—*Inns:* Post; Leone d'Oro.

3 Germ. m. from Santa Croce and Longarone, to the W., lies *Belluno.* (See Rte. 233.)

The road from Longarone runs along the rt. bank of the Piave, as far as Capo di Ponte, where the river is crossed by a bold wooden bridge, of a single arch, 90 ft. above it. The winged Lion of St. Mark, and the date 1606, indicate that the Venetians had constructed a bridge here, of which the existing buttresses are probably part. The road for those coming from the S. to Belluno—whose towers are visible in the distance—turns off here, accompanying the Piave in its course. Our route ascends a moderate ridge, and on the opposite side skirts the margin of a beautiful little lake, Lago Possino, on which lies

2½ Santa Croce, a small village, with a *miserable inn.* Travellers should on no account stop here.

The road then passes on the E. side of a small lake, called the Lago Morto. Beyond this a gloomy pass, formed by the approximation of the rocks on both sides of the torrent (formerly traversed by a wall extending from side to side, and allowing a passage for the road under a fortified gateway), leads into the small town of Serravalle, and no doubt gave it its name. It is a town of 5350 Inhab., at the foot of the range of hills which descend in a S.W. direction from the Alps, and divide the upper from the lower valley of the Piave; above it rises an old fortress. Here the new road, properly speaking, terminates, the continuation of the route to Venice being of much older construction: it is kept in excellent order, as, indeed, are all the roads in the Austrian provinces of Italy.

2 Ceneda (*Inns:* Rosa, Post, best, clean and good; Aquila Nera), a town of 4450 Inhab.; on the E. of it rises the castle of St. Martino.

Numerous hill-forts in ruins, chapels, and Calvaries, decorate the sides of the valley; but the hills subside, in the neighbourhood of

2 Conegliano, into the plains of the Piave. (*Inn,* Post, excellent. Here we fall in with the railway from Venice to Pordenone. There are frescoes by *Pordenone,* now almost obliterated, on the outside of several private houses. In the *Duomo* is an altarpiece by *Cima,* but cracked, blackened, and ruined. This place gave a ducal title to one of Napoleon's oldest Marshals, Moncey.

In going from Ceneda to Santa Croce, from Perarollo to Venas, and from Sterzing to Brenner, persons travelling post are obliged to take an extra horse.

2 Spresiano Stat. } Described, Rte.
2 Treviso, Stat. } 222.
3 Mestre Stat. } See *Handbook for*
2 Venice Termin. } *North Italy.*

ROUTE 229.

SALZBURG TO INNSBRUCK.

23½ Aust. m.=110⅔ Eng. m. Eilwagen daily in 20 hrs. Stellwagen in two days, halting for the night.

The journey may be performed with post-horses, aided by a *Laufzettel,* (§ 91), in 18 hrs. but the more general rate is less than 6 m. an hr. Reichenhall, or Waidringen, are good halting-places for the night.

Railway from *Kuffstein* to Innsbruck.

This pass into Tyrol displays some very fine scenery, especially between Reichenhall and Waidringen.

The first stage lies chiefly over the plain. The road, skirting on the l. the majestic Untersberg, ascends the valley of the Saal, whose sides approach nearer together, and increase in height, so that, before reaching Reichenhall, the traveller finds himself encompassed by the mountains.

A small strip of Bavarian territory, which extends E. as far as Berchtesgaden, now crosses our route. It is not more than 10 m. broad. Travellers should not omit to request the Austrian

custom-house officers on the frontier to plumb their baggage, otherwise their boxes will probably be searched, and an hour's delay caused on the opposite frontier.

About ½ m. before reaching Reichenhall the road passes the secularised Convent of St. Zeno, with an old *Church* containing curious monuments. On the rt. are now seen the long evaporating-houses in which the brine is prepared for boiling.

2 *Reichenhall* (*Inns*: Post, clean and comfortable; Löwenbräu), a cheerful, flourishing Bavarian town of 3000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Saal, consisting of handsome houses, chiefly built since a conflagration which consumed the place 1834.

The affix to its name of *hall* shows the connexion of the place with *salt*-works, from which the inhabitants chiefly derive employment and prosperity. The principal edifice is the *Brunnenhaus*, showing some of the good taste which has prevailed in the best constructions at Munich. It includes the offices of the salt-works, and is built over the sources or springs and the hydraulic works by which the brine is raised. The *salt-springs* burst forth about 50 ft. below the surface of the ground: a spacious shaft has been sunk down to them, and they are approached by a flight of stone steps. They amount to 18 in number: a few of them are so strongly saturated as to be fit for boiling at once; the others are conveyed to the long evaporating-houses outside the town, near the Salzburg road. These are filled with stacks of thorn-faggots (whence the German name, *Dorngradirhäuser*); and the salt water, being pumped up to the roof, is allowed to trickle through the faggots, thereby exposing it to the air, which dries up four-fifths of the watery particles, while the salt remains behind.

A water-wheel raises the weak brine to the top of the houses, one 57 ft., the other 77 ft. high, where it is distributed along a trough furnished with spouts alternately on the one side and the other, to discharge it over the thorn-stack, which is 6 ft. wide at top and 7 ft. at bottom. It takes half-an-hour to trickle to the bottom, and, according to the dryness of the atmosphere, is raised from 5 to 20 per cent. in saltness.

Much fuel is thus spared, as the water is not boiled until it is brought to the state of strong brine. The strongest and most abundant spring, called the Gnaden, or *Edel-quelle*, having 24 per cent. of salt, issues from a calcareous breccia, and is perhaps unequalled in copiousness by any other brine-spring in the world, giving 3300 cubic ft. of water in 24 hrs. It furnishes about 200,000 cwt. of salt annually. The water of the lowest spring is pumped up by a stream of fresh water rising a short distance from the salt-spring, which is prevented by an ingenious arrangement from mixing with the brine, and is afterwards carried off into the Saal through a subterraneous vaulted canal, 7089 ft. long, running under the town, and passable by boats. The *boiling-houses*, in which the salt is made, are constructed on a far more scientific and effective principle than those at the Hall, and elsewhere in Austria. Close to the town the river is traversed by one of those wooden grates (Rechen) which serve to collect the timber cut on the neighbouring mountains, and floated down by tributary streams into the Saal. (See § 94, 95, 111.) The store of wood laid up for fuel, &c., in the yards is immense.

Reichenhall is the centre of the Bavarian salt-works, and the greatest curiosity in this neighbourhood is the system of hydraulic works by which the superfluous brine from these springs and from Berchtesgaden is raised by a system of pumps over mountains nearly 2000 ft. high, and is distributed to Traunstein and Rosenheim, towns many miles distant, but more favourably situated by the vicinity of forests for obtaining fuel to convert the brine into salt. The total length of the brine conduit or aqueduct, from Berchtesgaden, through Reichenhall, to Traunstein, is about 60 m.

As many high mountains and deep valleys intervene between these places, the water is raised to the required height by means of pumps of a very ingenious construction, made by a mechanist

named Reichenbach. The pipes to hold the brine are of cast-iron, while a series of wooden pipes convey fresh water down the mountain to turn the machinery. Both the pipes and the engine-houses are seen by the road-side on the ascent leading out of Reichenhall to Innsbruck.

Berchtesgaden is about 11 m, from Reichenhall, a picturesque drive by a good road, through the Pass of Hallthurm.

On quitting Reichenhall the road begins to ascend through scenery of the most romantic character. A short way within the grandly-wooded Stein Pass rise the ruined castle Carlstein and a church, upon a rocky height. A little further on the small tarn called Thurnsee is passed on the rt., lying at the foot of lofty cliffs. The defile attains the height of grandeur near the spot where the road from Munich by Traunstein (Rte. 185) falls in. Observe the pipes of the brine aqueduct scaling the face of the cliffs high above the road.

To this succeeds a steep descent, and the road continues hilly to *Melech*, where is situated the United Austrian and Bavarian *Customhouse*. Here passports are demanded and baggage examined.

There is a noble view from the little *Inn* at Melech looking S.W. over the snowy Loferer Alp. A steep descent leads into Unken, the first Austrian village, across the boundary stream, and through a *gateway* built by Paris Lodron, Archbishop of Salzburg, to close the Pass Stein, at the time of the 30 years' war.

The defiles through which our road runs were the scenes of repeated contests between the Bavarians and French on the one side, and the Tyrolese, in the wars of 1805 and 1809. Unken was burned in the struggle, and at Melech Spechbacher was defeated.

Lofer—*Inn* (Post removed from Unken), Löwe—a considerable village, in a basin-shaped valley, at the base of high mountains, at the junction of the road from the Pinzgau, Gastein, &c. (Rte. 202), with that to Innsbruck, 8 m. from Lofer: following this road is the remarkable scenery of the *Seisenberg Klamm*. 8 m. from Unken is the *Schwarzberg Klamm* — a very remarkable gorge, well worth exploring.

Beyond Lofer the road quits the side of the Saal, and enters another defile, walled in by precipitous heights, called *Pass Strub*, which forms the portal of Tyrol on this side: a stone pillar marks the boundary, and a decayed archway, flanked by a tower, formerly closed the passage up and down. This defile was heroically defended by the Tyrolese in 1805: but there is scarcely a glen in all the land of which the same may not be said.

Three attacks of the Bavarians were repulsed by a mere handful of peasants, who, though at length compelled to retire, left 1500 of the enemy dead on the field, having lost 170 themselves. The pass was again defended in 1809, with most unequal force, against the army of the Duke of Danzig and General Wrede.

2½ Waidringen.—*Inn*: Post, clean; best night quarters between Reichenhall and Innsbruck. At Fishlack a cross road turns W. to Kuffstein. It is an almost continuous descent from Waidringen to

2 St. Johann (*Inn*: Post: the civil landlord knows the country well, and is capable of giving good information), a large village, in a broad open valley covered with meadows. Picturesque house architecture, of wood, hereabouts. A carriage-road extends hence into the Pinzgau at Mittersill (Rte. 230), by Kitzbühel and the Pass Thurn. [About 2 m. S. from this, in the valley of the Achen, on the way to Kitzbühel, is the abandoned mine of *Rohrerbühel*, which, between the years 1540 and 1630, yielded almost incredible treasures of silver and copper. It is remarkable for having the deepest shaft of any mine in the world, except Monkwearmouth—extending for 500 fathoms into the bowels of the mountain.] From St. Johann to Elmau the road ascends considerably almost all the way, Elmau being near the summit of the pass. From Elmau to Söll it alternately ascends and descends; from Wörgl to Innsbruck it is nearly level.

2 Elmau. (Post, clean; trout.)

2 Söll. (Post-house.) A prettily-situated village: near it is the old castle of Ittern. The road descends hence without interruption into the valley of the Inn, which it enters at the base of an isolated limestone rock, crowned by a ch. called Gruttenberg, about 1 m. N. of

2 Wörgl (*Inn:* Post, old house; good dinner with trout, but not clean), and continues by the side of it all the way to Innsbruck. Near this are the brown coalmines of Häring, which supply the salt-works at Hall with fuel.

From Wörgl a road runs by the side of the Inn to Munich, by Rosenheim (Rte. 185, 7 Germ. m. from Wörgl). The *Railway* from Innsbruck to Munich and Salzburg follows the valley of the Inn to Kuffstein and Rosenheim. [*Kuffstein* is a frontier fortress, the only one which remained in the hands of the French at the end of the campaign of 1809. This stronghold, picturesquely situated on the top of a rock above the Inn, with a small town at its base, has only one steep approach; stores and provisions are conveyed into it by pulleys and cranes.]

Beyond Kundl, half-way to Rattenberg, stands the solitary *Church of St. Leonhard*, a peculiar example of late Gothic (date 1500). *Obs.* its S. doorway; the pillars supporting its roof decorated with figures of monsters, double lions, and dragons; the carved pulpit and stalls.

2 Rattenberg, a dirty town of 1000 Inhab., having silver and copper mines and smelting-houses, and surmounted by an old castle, but no tolerable *Inn*. The river, hitherto rarely seen, now approaches the road. The rly. is carried through the solid rock, in an artificial gap formed by blasting, leaving on one side an old watch-tower. Beyond this the rock has been scarped to a depth of 100 ft., to make space for the rly. between the mountains and the river. There are more silver and copper mines, with smelting-houses, at the next following village, Brixlegg. The valley of the Inn from hence to Innsbruck exhibits the most noble and romantic mountain scenery. The view terminates, in fine weather, with the glaciers of the Brenner, Stubay, and Oetzthal. The road passes the picturesque castles of Matzen, Lichtwer, and Kropfsberg. At Roth-holz, marked by its Schloss, is a bridge over the Inn, and a road leading by Jenbach, Achenthal, and Kreuth, to Munich. (Rte. 188.)

Rt. of the road near the Inn is the huge Château of Tratzberg, belonging to Count Enzenberg.

The village of Strass (a clean country *Inn*) is situated at the mouth of the picturesque Zillerthal, a valley which deserves to be visited; it is described in Rte. 230.

On approaching Schwaz the most conspicuous object is the great *tobacco manufactory*, near the river, once a convent, employing 4000 persons, belonging to government.

2½ *Schwaz.* — *Inn:* Post; kept by Anthony Rainer, one of the Tyrolese Minstrels.

Schwaz is situated on the rt. bank of the Inn, and has 4491 Inhab. It was almost entirely burned to the ground in the campaign of 1809 by the Bavarians, who committed the most wanton atrocities and cruelties; and though now rebuilt, it has suffered in its prosperity from this disaster. Its celebrated silver-mines, which in the 15th centy. were worked by the Fuggers of Augsburg, in partnership with the Emp. Maximilian, and afforded them an annual income of 200,000 fls. as *their share* of the profits, are now either exhausted or so fallen off as to be nearly abandoned. The iron and copper mines, however, are still productive. The smelting of the ore, the manufacture of vitriol, and several other trades and manufactures, as woollen stuffs, hats, &c., give employment to its industrious population. Many of the adits of the mines open at the road-side, and on either hand vast heaps of rubbish and scoria are piled. At the end of the principal street, which includes many old quaintly painted houses, stands the *parish ch.*, of late Gothic, built 1502, remarkable for its curiously ornamented, gable-headed W. front. Within is a good deal of marble; on rt. let into the

wall is the monument of the smelting-master, *Hans Dreyling*, designed by *Colin* of Mechlin, and cast in bronze by Löffler, 1578, a work of art of great excellence. Another bronze bas-relief to the memory of a young man of the Fugger family hangs against one of the piers.

Not far from Schwaz stands the ruined castle *Freundsberg*, the cradle of the family which produced the renowned commander Knight George, the conqueror of Francis I. at Pavia.

The interesting road from Munich to Innsbruck, by the Achenthal (Rte. 188), crosses the Inn by a bridge at Schwaz.

2 Volders.—*Inn:* Post, seems good. The road changes from the rt. to the l. bank of the Inn before reaching

Hall (*Inn:* Krone), an ancient and well-smoked town of 5000 Inhab., 6 m. from Innsbruck, at the foot of the Salzberg, a mountain distinguished for its bare white precipices destitute of wood. It evidently derives its name from the same source as the Greek ἅλς, salt, and is chiefly remarkable for its salt-mines and pans, belonging to the Austrian government. The evaporating-houses and cabinet of models of the mining-works are shown to strangers on application to the official manager. (§§ 94, 95.)

The *Münzthurm* or mint, a Gothic tower, rises conspicuous above the other buildings of the town.

The *Salt-Mine* is situated more than 5000 ft. above the sea-level, at the extremity of a wild and narrow ravine, hemmed in by limestone cliffs, called Hallthal, about 8 m. N. of Hall. It is approached by a carriage-road, extremely steep, so that 4 horses are required to drag up a calèche. The descent is attended with some danger, owing to the roughness and steepness of the road and the total absence of all fence. It is useful to have a man or two at the sides of the carriage to keep it steady. On the whole, neither the mine nor the approach to it possesses interest sufficient to compensate for the détour. The road passes the ruined church of St. Magdalene, once attached to a nunnery, beyond which is seen the house of the superintendent of the mines. The salt is obtained in the form of brine by a process similar to that in use at Hallein. (Rte. 200.) The brine is conducted from the mine to the salt-pans in Hall in wooden pipes. Reservoirs are constructed at short intervals to receive it, and prevent the bursting of the pipes from the vast pressure which such a column of water would cause if uninterrupted. Strangers desirous of seeing the mines had better apply for an order at the office in Hall. Arrived on the spot, they are provided with miners' clothes, lights, and a guide at the Verwaltungsgebäude. The entrance through the gallery, called Maximiliansstollen, is low and inconvenient, but opens out into numerous large chambers. The quantity of salt produced has fallen off of late years since the demand from Switzerland has diminished; and Tyrol and the lower Engadine alone draw their supplies from hence. At one time the annual produce of the mines was 264,000 centners, and nearly 700 men were employed at the mines and pans; at present the quantity gained and the number of labourers is reduced by one-third.

A small marble monument bearing an urn, attached to the outer wall of the *Parish Church*, on the rt. of the W. entrance, marks the *Grave of Spechbacher*, the bravest and most skilful and prudent leader of the Tyrolese in their struggle for independence. He was the companion of Hofer, and died here in 1820. Hall and its vicinity are the scene of the hero's most memorable exploits; thrice did he gain possession of the key of the Bavarian and French position, in the course of the year 1809. On the evening of the 11th of April, the whole male population of the lower Innthal rose *en masse* under Spechbacher's command; watch-fires, fed by the women and children, blazed through the night from every height. The Bavarians, fearing an assault upon the bridge, strengthened that post to the utmost; but in the meanwhile Spechbacher, at the head of a chosen band of peasants, crept round to the other side

of the town, awaiting the dawn in ambush. As soon as the garrison, suspecting no attack on this side, opened the gates in the morning, Spechbacher's party rushed forward, seized the gates, disarmed and made prisoners of the guard, and gained possession of the town with the loss of only 2 men.

There is a cross-road to Innsbruck along the rt. bank of the Inn, passing *Schloss Ambras*, or *Amras*, a castle frequently mentioned in the chronicles of the 12th and 13th centuries. The present edifice was erected by the Archduke Ferdinand, Count of Tyrol, who, in 1564, made his beautiful wife, Philippina Welser (see Innsbruck, Rte. 212), a donation of the new Schloss Ambras. It was Philippina's favourite summer residence, and Ferdinand spared no expense in forming the collection of suits of armour and other curiosities known as the *Ambrasser Sammlung*. This collection was transported to Vienna in 1796 to save it from falling into the hands of the French, and is now placed in the Lower Belvedere. It seems not improbable that it may be returned to its original place. This castle retains a number of interesting antiquarian objects: several suits of armour, some old pictures, and Roman mile-stones found in Tyrol, and some fine specimens of wood-carving by Tyrolese artists. The castle itself, an extensive, but not a picturesque pile, was converted into a Military Hospital and afterwards used as a barrack, but in 1842 the troops were removed, since which the Lower Castle has undergone a thorough repair. The view which is gained from its battlements, embracing the grand scenery of the valley of the Inn, with innumerable villages, and the two large towns of Innsbruck and Hall, is of very great interest. A window of the castle is pointed out as that from which Wallenstein is said to have fallen when he was a page, but if such an accident actually occurred it was no doubt at Burgau and not at Ambras. See Rte. 165, and Schiller's *Wallensteins Tod*, act iv. sc. 2.

The Tummelplatz, near the castle, is so called because the lists stood there in which tournaments were held. When the castle was a military hospital, the Tummelplatz served as a cemetery. Between the years 1797 and 1805, upwards of 8000 soldiers were buried here. The spot is now marked by a Calvary.

The Rly. will cross the Inn near Hall, and again at Mühlau, where there is already a chain bridge.

2 INNSBRUCK. (Rte. 212.)

ROUTE 230.

INNSBRUCK TO GASTEIN OR SALZBURG, BY THE ZILLERTHAL, THE GERLOS PASS, AND THE PINZGAU.

From Innsbruck to Schwaz, see the preceding Route.

The road up the Zillerthal, though frequently rather rough and stony, is perfectly practicable for a carriage. The Pinzgau, or vale of the Salza, is traversed by a char-road; and at any of the villages along this part of the route a rough jolting one-horse car (Einspann) may be hired to the next town or village.

The ascent and descent of the Gerlos, separating these 2 valleys, over which there is no char-road, might be passed on horseback, but is better suited for walking. By crossing the pass between Zell and Krimml on foot, and making the rest of the journey in a char, the Inn near the Krimmler waterfall (where the traveller ought certainly to stop the first night) may be reached in 10 or 11 hrs. from Strass. Taxenbach may be reached the second night.

"Schwaz to Fügen, 1¾ hr. in a carriage; Fügen to Zell, 1½ hr. do.; Zell to Gerlos, 3½ hrs. on foot; Gerlos to Krimml, 4 hrs. do.; Krimml to Mittersill by Einspänner, 4½ hrs.

The village of Strass, 6 m. from Schwaz, on the post-road from Innsbruck to Salzburg, stands in the mouth of the valley of the Ziller. High up on the steep face of the mountain, forming the rt. wall of the valley, is seen the chapel and hermitage of Brettfall. At Strass a road, practicable for light cars as far as Zell, turns out of the valley of the Inn, and ascends the

Zillerthal. The first village on the way up the valley is Schlitters; beyond it is 1 Fügen, the most populous place in the valley, about 4 m. from Strass. It is the native place of the Rainer family, the Tyrolese minstrels who visited England a few years ago: they are again settled here, enriched with the little fortunes which they gained for themselves amongst us. Two of the brothers are married, and turned innkeepers.

The chief building is the *Château* of Count Dönhof, originally built by the Fugger family in the latter part of the 15th centy. but modernised. The *Hacklthurm*, the feudal residence of the lords of Hackl, is a tower 4 stories high, still inhabited. It was originally 5 or 6 stories high. The *Church* contains some carvings by native artists. There is a needle manufactory in the village belonging to Count Dönhof.

The next village worth mentioning is Reid, situated at the upper end of a large moss—(*Inn:* Das Neue Haus)—whose inhabitants are for the most part pedlers, who carry gloves, chamois leather, and other articles for sale all over the Continent. The torrent Riederbach is a dangerous neighbour, and every now and then commits serious devastations by its inundations: it is the plague of the valley. The *Church* is decorated with frescoes by Tyrolese artists.

2 Zell (*Inns:* Beim Welschwirth; Beim Bräu, at the Brewery: both good, in the rustic style). Zell is the principal place in the valley: it has about 1078 Inhab. At the distance of 1 m., in the hill of Heinzenberg, are gold-mines, which still produce that precious metal, though in small quantities. The stamping-mills and the process of amalgamation are curious.

Until within a few years the working of the mines has been attended with almost constant loss: at present, owing to the discovery of more productive veins, and the introduction of improvements in the machinery and process of extracting the gold, as much as 72 marks of pure metal are obtained annually. About 20 miners are employed, with 3 superior officers.

At Zell, the path over the Gerlos diverges to the E., ascending the Heinzenberg, while the main trunk of the valley extends due S. as far as the village Mayrhof, in 1½ hr., beautifully situated, and having a good *Inn* (Neuhaus). [Above this the valley divides into 4 branches: that on the E. is the prolongation of the Zillerthal, and runs over glaciers and amidst grand scenery, up to the Krimmler-Tauern—there is a path at the head of it into the Prettau, said to be not difficult; the 2nd is called Stilluperthal; the 3rd Zamserthal or Zemthal: a path leads up it to the Pfitschjoch, and over that pass into the Pfitschthal, and so to Sterzingen. It is much frequented by the country people, and not difficult. The 4th or W. branch, Duxerthal, is the most interesting for its scenery. The way to it lies through Finkenberg, which may be reached by a path called Teufelssteig, which is carried over a bridge 96 ft. above a turbulent torrent rushing through an extremely narrow chasm in the solid rock. There is a more direct but less romantic road than this. The Duxerthal stretches for about 16 or 18 m. beyond Zell into the heart of the Alps. The principal village is Lanersbach, with a miserable *Inn*. The last hamlet is called Hinter-Dux. The scenery hereabouts is very grand; the valley is terminated by glaciers, one of which is called the "Frozen Wall," die gefrorne Wand.]

The peculiarities of the Tyrolese character are more strongly developed in the Zillerthal than perhaps any other part of the country. Nowhere is a more merry set to be found; passionately fond of dancing and singing, they are also particularly distinguished for their skill in extemporising verses, chiefly of a satirical cast. The traveller desirous of studying manners should endeavour to be present at a marriage festival or a wake (Kirchweih) in the Zillerthal; he will undoubtedly be amused and gratified. The Kirchweih at Zell is resorted to by hundreds of peasants from all the adjoining valleys.

The inhabitants of the Zillerthal are a handsome and industrious race: the men tall and well formed, and a few of

the women pretty, though generally inclined to coarseness. The valley is a pastoral one: the wealth of its inhabitants lies in herds of cattle: those who are not occupied in tending them, or in making butter and cheese, emigrate temporarily as pedlers, purchasing gloves of chamois leather at Ried, Schwaz, and Innsbruck, which they sell in all parts of Europe. 16,000 dozen pairs of gloves are disposed of in this manner in a year. The costumes, both of men and women, are very picturesque.

A large portion of the inhabitants of the Zillerthal had been secretly converted to Protestantism, solely by the perusal of the Bible, which had been widely circulated amongst them.—Through the influence of the Romish priesthood these poor people were subjected to severe persecutions, being denied the sacraments of the church, the rites of baptism, marriage, or Christian burial, for a long series of years, until, in 1837, an edict of the estates or parliament of Tyrol compelled between 400 and 500 to sell their property and quit their native land for ever. The King of Prussia provided an asylum for these exiles on account of their religion at Schmiedeberg, in Silesia.

The ascent of the narrow glen of the Gerlos commences with the Heinzenberg, taking the rt.-hand road at the Virgin's Pillar, 10 min. walk behind Zell. The char-road has been continued over the pass from Zell to Ronach: it is in parts constructed of rough pine-branches or the tranks of young trees laid side by side, and forms a fatiguing path to a pedestrian. It ascends the valley of the Gerlos-bach, passing the chapel of Maria Rast, the hamlet of Heinzenberg, and the Oetschen-Wirthshaus, which commands the whole Zillerthal to its junction with the Inn. Next, through woods it proceeds nearly on a level until, quitting them and crossing the Wimmach by a bridge, it emerges into a populous Alpine valley, in the midst of which stands the long village of Gerlos (14 m., 4 hrs. walking)—a collection of hovels, situated in a marsh. It has a tolerable *Inn*; but it is better to push on to Krimml, taking the rt.-hand path on the summit.

rt. opens out the Schönachthal, terminating in glaciers. The path continues up the rt. bank of the Gerlos, across some wet ground or morass where no track is visible and no firm ground, but the path reappears on the other side. The upper part of the Gerlos valley is called Dürrenboden. Here is a dam (holzschwelle) for floating the timber; rt. opens to view the side valley called Wilde Gerlos, with snow at its head. Passing under a timber-slide, and crossing the Gerlosbach, the path reaches (in 1½ hrs.' walk from Gerlos) the summit of the pass, 4548 feet above the sea-level, across which runs the boundary of Tyrol and Salzburg. It is covered with vast forests of fir and larch, whose dark solitudes are rarely traversed by any but woodmen. The first *Inn* in the Pinzgau, or valley of the Salza, into which we now descend, is at Ronach. It is not much better than that at Gerlos.

It is far better to vary the route from Gerlos into the Pinzgau, by making a short détour to the *Waterfall of the Krimml*. 10 min. walk beyond the post which marks the boundary, a guide-post points out the separation of the roads: l. to the Pinzgau and Ronach; rt., by the Plattenberg, to Krimml and the waterfall. It climbs the steep hill-side to the rt., ascending higher than the Gerlos, crossing the shoulder of the pastures called Plattenberg. [A noble panorama over the Pinzgau and mountains, and glaciers which bound it, may be gained by ascending the *Plattenkogel*—a detour from this of ½ hr.] On the flat ridge there is a châlet. Where the descent begins there is a fine view of the Krimml Thal, a long, narrow gorge, hemmed in by precipitous mountains clothed with pine forests. The foaming falls, 4 in number, are seen in vivid contrast with the dark foliage. The path passes through a pine wood to the village of *Krimml*, 4 hrs.' walk from Gerlos (*Inn* clean and good, better than any in the Pinzgau; capital trout), 3290 ft. above the sea-

level. It is about 1½ m. distant from the falls. If you are pressed for time, take a boy from the inn to show you the best stations for viewing the falls, which are puzzling to find amongst the multiplicity of paths. Many curious ferns and mosses occur in this valley. This cataract, finer than any other in the Austrian dominions, and even than those of Switzerland, not excepting the Handeck, is formed by the stream of the Ache, which descends in 4 leaps from a height of 2000 ft. The 2 lower falls are much broken by rocks. The upper fall is the finest of all, and ought on no account to be missed. It descends in one unbroken column 1000 feet high. It takes about an hour to reach it from Krimml by a steep but tolerable path, and nearly as much to climb to the top of the fall. Krimml is situated in a side valley of the Pinzgau traversed by the Achen, a small stream, which falls into the Salza about 4 m. lower down. The entrance to the Krimml valley is between 2 projecting screens of rock, leaving barely space for the road. [Up the valley of the Ache runs a mule-path, very steep, difficult, and out of order, which conducts in 18 hrs., over the *Krimmler-Tauern*, to Brunecken in the Pusterthal, a distance of about 45 m. See Rte. 225.]

A char-road begins at the Inn at Krimml, and another at Ronach, and continues all the way down the valley of the Salza, which, near its upper extremity, does not afford scenery or objects of very remarkable interest. The mountain called the Sulzbacher-Venediger appears in sight on the rt., and lower down, on passing another valley, the glacier called Habacher-Kies, the largest in the Pinzgau, is discovered. Many crosses and other memorials of accidents occur along the road side. The monotony of the scenery is partially relieved by peeps up the valleys opening S. towards the glaciers of the great chain.

Wald, a small village on our route, and on the l. side of the Salza, is 5 m. from the Krimml Waterfall, and 1 hr.'s walk from the Krimml Inn. In front of the church are 2 stones, between which the peasants squeeze themselves as a cure for the rheumatism! Below Wald (5½ hrs.' walk from the Gerlos by Krimml, and 4¾ by Ronach) is Neukirchen; 4 hrs. below it is

Mittersill. The *Inn* at the Brewery is the best—large, but ill-managed.

A very interesting but difficult path leads from Mittersill over the high Alps to Windisch-Matrey (Rte. 226); and a carriage road runs N. over Pass Thurn, by Kitzbühel (8 Stunden), to St. Johann, in Rte. 229. (2 Stunden, the latter part very hilly.)

Below Mittersill the Pinzgau is very dreary, a large space in it being occupied by marshes. The bed of the river has been raised by the deposit of mud and gravel which it brings down, in many places 6 ft. higher than the ground on either side of it, and its waters can only be restrained by embankments. The opening of the valley of Zell-am-See to the N. (Rte. 202) near the village and castle of Fischhorn, with the lake and town behind, presents a pleasing prospect. Near this the glaciers of the Gross-Glockner appear in sight at the end of the vista formed by the secondary valleys running S. out of the Pinzgau. rt. is Kaprun Castle.

6½ Bruck, a village with a good *Inn* (see Rte. 202), at the junction of the Zellerbach with the Salza. A strong dyke has been made to defend the valley from inundations of the river, and the sluggish stream which comes from the Zellersee is conducted into the Salza by a canal. The waters of the Salza are at times several feet higher than those in the canal. [Opposite Bruck the Fuscherthal stretches S. into the great chain of the Noric Alps. 2¼ Stunden up it is the village of Fusch, 3½ further on is the Fuscherbad (St. Wolfgang). The upper part of the Fuschthal is extremely well worth exploring: the scenery is the finest on this side of the main chain. Two passes lead from it to Heiligenblut in the Möllthal (Rte. 224); and there is a good road for chars as far as *Ferleiten*, the highest village, with a fair *Inn*.]

A capital road, with gradual descents,

has been made by the government through the lower part of the Salza valley.

2 Taxenbach.—The *Inn* here, Beim Taxwirth, is better than any higher up the valley. Here the Pinzgau terminates, and the lower valley of the Salza, called the Pongau, begins below Taxenbach. For several miles it contracts itself into a narrow defile, and the scenery becomes much more picturesque.

[To the S. of Taxenbach the side valley of Rauris opens into that of the Salza. It is celebrated for its gold-mines. It takes 3 hrs. from Taxenbach to reach Geisbach, or Rauris, the principal place in the valley, "where a good dinner may be had at the house of the brewer, with most unexceptionable beer. The landlady possesses some good Raphael ware." From this place there is a mountain-path leading to the rt. up the Seidewinker valley, over the Rauriser-Tauern (8435 Eng. ft. above the sea) to Heiligenblut, in Carinthia. (Rte. 244.) It takes 4½ hrs. of hot shadeless walking from Rauris to the Tauern-house, a solitary châlet. It is a mule-road, and offers no difficulty. Travellers who are not particular may manage pretty well to sleep at the Tauern-house, but the lodging is of the roughest. About an hour from the Tauern-house the path divides: the rt.-hand one, which looks the most tempting, leads into the Fuscherthal: the l. to Heiligenblut. 2 hrs. more of steep ascent lead to the Hochthor, the summit of the Pass; and the descent from it to Heiligenblut occupies 2½ hrs. In 1797 an Austrian general effected a passage of this mountain, in the month of March, with 4000 men, horses, and baggage, and lost only 80 men in all from casualties. Though there is always snow to cross on the Rauriser-Tauern, a guide is not necessary; the path is marked by poles, and there are no glaciers or precipices. The scenery is excessively wild and grand, but not beautiful. There are several rare plants, a great quantity of Primula minima: the rocks are gneiss, and mica slate. Dolomite, hornblende, and green porphyry are among the boulders. The shortest way from the Pinzgau to Gastein is by a footpath commencing near the village of Embach, along the Rauristhal: but those who follow it lose the splendid scenery of the Klammstrasse.]

1½ *Lend* lies at the entrance of the Klammstrasse, which is the post-road to Bad Gastein from Salzburg (Rte. 200).

ROUTE 231.

SONDRIO, IN THE VALTELINE, TO BRESCIA AND SALÒ ON THE LAKE OF GARDA, BY THE VAL CAMONICA, THE LAKES OF ISEO AND IDRO.

About 18 Germ. m. An omnibus daily from Edolo to Brescia. When the carriage road from Aprica to Edolo is finished this route will be much frequented.

The Austrian government has constructed a road from the Valteline into the Val Camonica, and proposes to carry it from the head of that valley, across the shoulder of the Monte Tonale, into the Val di Non—to Trent and Tyrol.

This road diverges from the route of the Stelvio (Rte. 214) at Tresenda, between Sondrio and Tirano, and, crossing the Adda, traversing 2 rock-cuttings, ascends in well contrived zigzags, the mountains bordering the valley to the Pass of Aprica, passing first through

Aprica, a village of hovels. Stampa's *Inn* is but a poor place, but he appears civil and honest. From hence the descent to Edolo is practicable for a cart or car. The new road will be finished 1859-60. From Tresenda to Edolo is about 5 or 6 hours' ride. Near the village of Corteno the scenery is picturesque, but the village dirty — most of the houses have holes above the doorways instead of chimneys. There are many iron-works hereabouts. At the point of junction, where the Val di Cortĕno enters the valley of the Oglio or Val Camonica, (8 hrs. walk from Tirano), stands

Edolo (*Inn*: Two Moors, near the bridge), prettily situated in a gorge of the mountains, with 2 bridges over the Oglio, which here thunders over the rocks. There are several iron-works here and above Edolo. There are beautiful walks either towards Mu, on the opposite side of the river, or following its course upwards towards Incudine. Beyond this, as far as Ponte di Legno, the scenery is comparatively tame, except where occasional peeps are obtained of the snowy ridge of the Avio and Aviolo, through rents in the lateral mountains. Two gigantic peaks of this range rise immediately eastward of Edolo. The carriage-road is carried up the Val Camonica and over Monte Tonale to the baths of Pejo, Cles, and Trento (Rte. 220).

Immediately below Edolo the narrow valley is full of Turkish corn; the forms of the mountains during the descent of the valley very fine. Edolo is elevated 2147 ft. above the sea-level; the air in the heat of summer is not oppressive there. The inn at Capo di Ponte not inviting externally—the scenery is striking; a ruined castle crowns a promontory opposite the town on the other side of the river, and the abrupt heights of Monte Vaccio are a magnificent object.

Breno (*Inn*, Pellegrino, good) chief place in Val Camonica, is a highly picturesque and curious old town; it stands on a mountain mass which here blocks up the valley, leaving little more than space for the river. The town stands in a cleft in the rock surmounted by a castle.

Civitate, very picturesque on all sides. The road skirting the Oglio is now quite flat, the alluvial plain abruptly terminated by limestone cliffs. The geological aspect of the country is here striking; two huge masses of dark-coloured porphyry rise in the centre of the valley, one on each side of the river, the limestone mountains towering above them; probably the constitution of the country is analogous to that described by Von Buch with regard to Lake Lugano and S. Tyrol.

The beautiful borders of the *Lago d'Iseo* are reached by the new road near

[S. G.]

Pisogne—(*Inn:* Corona, Post)—a flourishing little town at the N.E. extremity of the lake. The road constructed from this to Sale Marasino, 1852, at the expense of the communes, in the Val Camonica, is a noble work partly blasted out of the rock, forming the lake margin, in tunnels, partly carried over it in terraces.

The Oglio enters the lake between Pisogne and Lovere on its N.W. shore.

Lovere, *Inn*: Canone d'Oro, apparently the dilapidated palazzo of some noble. Lovere, *a very picturesque town*, was long the residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. (See *Handbook for N. Italy.*) Count Tadini's gallery and museum may be visited, but the monument by Canova in the family chapel is the principal object of interest. A *steamer* plies daily across the lake. *Diligences* from Edolo to Bergamo.

The lake is about 14 m. long. It is surrounded with beauties of landscape and rich scenes of industry — villages, villas, fruit, corn, and mulberry gardens. In the midst rises a picturesque island (Mezz-Isola) with precipitous rocky sides.

The road, passes through Marone, Sale Marasino (*Inn:* Posta), and Sulzana, to

Iseo. (*Inn*, near the Steamer, indifferent.)

At the S.W. corner of the lake stands *Sarnico* (*Inn:* Leone d'Oro,)

BRESCIA, *Handbook N. Italy.*

"From Brescia a new road over the hills, commanding at one point a beautiful view over the lake of Garda, and even to the Euganean hills, descends into the valley of the Chiese at Barghe, passing Preseglie, from whence it is about 4 m. up the valley to Vestone. The stream is transparent, the valley tranquil and beautiful, but I have an idea that some of the inhabitants are *mauvais sujets*. Travellers should beware of Lecchi, innkeeper, near the gate of Vestone. There is another inn further on, the *Tre Spade*, recommended in preference. N.B. Better not to travel by night hereabout. 4 m. further up the valley, passing the village of Lavenone

(picturesque), opens the *Lake of Idro*, which is much more elevated than the lakes of Iseo and Garda; the scenery is therefore different, and more like Switzerland. At the gorge, immediately before opening on the lake, the Chiese tumbles in foam through rocks of red argillaceous schist. To the rt. a road crosses a bridge to the village of Idro; the main road continues along the western margin of the lake towards the Tyrol, and is (as I was told) practicable for carriages as far as Pieve di Buono. The village of Anfo is a cluster of very picturesque old houses, with many overshot-mills. The fortress Rocca d'Anfo is not seen from the village, as it stands beyond a projecting mass of rock. Beyond Pieve di Buono travellers going to Trent will now find an excellent carriage-road, which from Condino, in the Giudicaria, crosses the mountains into the Val di Ledro to the chief town, Pieve di Ledro, on a small lake; thence descends the stream of the Ponale, but before reaching its outlet turns N., and is carried in a notch or shelf along the face of the precipice above the Lago di Garda to Riva, at the head of that lake (Rte. 218).

"The road down the valley of the Chiese, through the pretty villages of Barghe, Sabbio, and Vobarno, is excellent; soon after this the road to Salo quits that to Brescia, and turning abruptly to the left the traveller finds himself not in a valley, but on the ridge of a steep hill, with the lake of Garda and the town of Salò below him. The scenery during the descent is lovely.

"From Salò (*Inn:* The Gambero) a carriage-road ascends the lake as far as Gargnano, where a traveller may take the steamboat to Riva: but the high walls of the vineyards among which it passes interfere with the enjoyment of the scenery." (See Rte. 218.)

ROUTE 232.

ROVEREDO TO VICENZA, BY THE VALLE DE' SIGNORI, AND SCHIO, WITH EXCURSIONS TO THE SETTE COMMUNI AND TO THE BATHS OF RECOARO.

This road forms the most direct communication between the Italian Tyrol and Vicenza, but as there are no post-horses on it the traveller must hire them at Roveredo as far as Schio, and thence by posting; the journey can be performed in one day.

On leaving Roveredo the road passes by the villages of Trembelone and Pozzachio, rising to the pass of the Fugazze, the highest point, which attains an elevation of 4560 ft. from which it descends into the Valle de' Signori, a deep narrow gorge, and after about 10 miles reaches Schio, having traversed the villages of San Sebastiano and of Torre Beloccino.

Before reaching the pass of le Fugazze, at the hamlet of Chiese, a bridle-path strikes off to the right, and, after crossing the elevated ridge of Campo Grosso, descends into the valley of Recoaro by Morendaore and San Giuliano; this road is interesting to the geologist, but should not be undertaken without a guide, nor except in the summer season, on account of the early snows.

The pedestrian will find a still more interesting road between the valley of the Adige and Recoaro, which leaves the village of Ala (See Rte. 217), ascends the Val Ronchi, crosses the Col della Lora, at the base of the elevated dolomitic pyramid the Cima delle tre Croci, and descends to Recoaro by Obante. This path is still more difficult than the former, and only suited to pedestrians; it ought only to be attempted in the height of summer.

Schio, a neat town of 6000 Inhab., in the midst of a rich agricultural district where the river enters the plain of the Vicentino. The Albergo della Stella is passing good, the *cuisine* better than the accommodation; the church is a modern edifice on a slight

elevation, and offers nothing very remarkable; the country around is picturesque, several pretty elevations rising above it, as the chapel of St. Georgio, San Orso, Belmonte, &c.

The talented naturalist Don Ludovico Passini is a native of Schio, and resides here during the summer; his geological museum, containing a very rich collection of the Vicentine and Veronese minerals and fossils, is well worth being visited by the scientific traveller.

Schio is perhaps the most convenient point from which an excursion may be made to the very interesting mountain-district of the SETTE COMMUNI. Carriages can be obtained here to convey the traveller to Pedescala in the Val d'Astico, passing by Piovene, where the Astico torrent enters the plain from its mountain valley. Pedescala is a hamlet where the steep ascent to the plateau of the Sette Communi commences, and where mules and horses may be procured to carry the tourist to Asiago. The ascent to Rotzo is rapid, consisting of a succession of zigzags; on it the geologist will notice the succession of the oolitic strata containing fossils of the genera Diceras, Nerinea, &c., covered by the red limestone with ammonites of the age of our English Oxford clay. Rotzo is nearly on the edge of the table-land, from whence for 5 miles the road is nearly level as far as the village of Roana, after which a very deep ravine, that in which the river Aso flows, is to be crossed, and Asiago is reached about 2 miles farther east.

The carriage-road along the valley of the Aso, commencing at a short distance before arriving at Pedescala, and leading direct to Asiago, is a great boon to this retired region; but as it leaves to the north the interesting geological districst of Rotzo, Mezza Selva, Roana, &c., the naturalist will probably prefer the less easy ascent from Pedescala.

The district of the *Sette Communi* (see Rte. 222) consists of a high table-land, situated between the rivers Astico and Brenta. Its mean height above the sea is upwards of 3500 ft.; its climate is consequently cold, and its productions of an Alpine character. Its chief objects of trade are cattle and timber. From the precipitous character of the sides of the valleys of the Astico and Brenta, which encircle it nearly on every side, there are few roads leading into it, and those of a very abrupt kind; indeed, it has been partly owing to difficulty of communicating with their neighbours that the inhabitants of the Sette Communi have so long maintained their peculiar character of a German people surrounded by Italian provinces. *Asiago*, the capital, contains a population of nearly 5000 souls; it is situated in a plain at an elevation of 3250 ft. above the level of the sea. From it a road leads to Valstagna on the Brenta, through Gallio, the Val Frenzela, and Valstagna; but, as in the greater part of its extent it runs along or in the bed of the torrents, it is only transitable in the dry season, and even then scarcely by horses.

To the geologist few countries offer greater interest than the mountain group of the Sette Communi, as illustrating the structure of the Italian Tyrolese Alps; and the naturalist will derive every information on the subject from Sir Rodk. Murchison's masterly work * on that gigantic chain; the sections offered on every side of the table-land are full of instruction, and especially towards the valley of the Brenta, between Valstagna and Bassano.

For other details on the Sette Communi, their language, history, &c., see Rte. 222.

From Schio to Vicenza the road is level, skirting the hills on the rt., and passing through the village of Malo.

VICENZA. (*Inns:* Albergo della Villa, kept by Torresani, best, close to the gate and Railway Stat.) (See *Handbook of Northern Italy*, Rte. 26 B.)

Baths of Recoaro.—A very interesting excursion may be made from Vicenza to this fashionable watering-place, returning through Schio, by travellers who have arrived in Italy by other routes than through the Tyrol. In-

* Sir R. Murchison on the Geological Structure of the Alps, Apennines, &c., in Geol. Journ. vol. v., part i., 1849.

deed, the beauty of the country about Recoaro and the celebrity of its waters well deserve a visit. To the geologist particularly the tour will be of considerable interest.

Public conveyances leave Vicenza for Recoaro several times a day, performing the distance, 18 Italian m., in about 4 hrs. Private carriages may be hired at a moderate charge. Beyond Recoaro no carriage-road exists; so the tourist must rely on his legs, or proceed on horseback.

The high road, which is good, although, like all those of Northern Italy, disagreeably dusty in the summer season, runs through a rich and beautiful valley watered by the Agno torrent, passing by the villages of Montecchio Maggiore, Castel Gomberto, Valdagno, and San Quirico. The geologist will find objects to attract his attention at every step. The environs of Montecchio, and the hill over the village, from which it derives its name, consist of ancient submarine volcanic tufas, containing numerous tertiary fossils. Very fine sections of these volcanic eruptions of the tertiary period may be seen behind Castel Gomberto, on the bridle-road leading to Vicenza, and in their connection with the marine strata of the Val d'Orbione.

Near the village of Valdagno, and on the l. of the road, are the so-called coal-mines of Val d'Agno, which produce an imperfect coal or lignite much used in the surrounding country as far as Vicenza, Verona, and Padua. This combustible is situated in the tertiary strata also. Beyond San Quirico, the mica slate, here the fundamental rock of this part of the Alps, appears, and after passing the bridge, 1 mile below Recoaro, several interesting specimens of basaltic dykes may be seen cutting through it on the side of the new road leading to the baths.

Recoaro. (*Inns:* Albergo di Trettenero is one of the best in the place. There are several other hotels and lodging-houses; the mode of living is generally that adopted in the German watering-places, most people contenting themselves with a bed-room and living at the table-d'hôte, the charges for which vary from 6 to 8 Austrian *lire*. Private sitting-rooms may be had by families in one of Trettenero's hotels, and suites of apartments in the village, their occupant sdining at the tables-d'hôte in the hotels, or they may have their dinners sent to their lodgings, provided the hours do not interfere with those of the meals in common. Horses and donkeys for excursions are easily procured. There is a daily post to and from Vicenza. Galignani's paper *was* taken at most of the hotels, and a general Assembly and Reading-room was in a forward state towards completion in 1848.

The situation of Recoaro at the head of a large mountain valley is extremely beautiful—on the banks of a rapid torrent, the Prekele; and being at an elevation of 1500 ft. above the sea, its climate is cool during the hot months, when a sojourn in the large towns of the Lombardo-Venetian plains is far from agreeable. Behind it, encircling its valley on the W. and N.W., rises a very grand circus of serrated dolomitic peaks, which form a wall 6000 ft. high between it and the valley of the Adige —the most remarkable of which are the Campo Grosso and Cima delle tre Croci. Close to and almost towering over Recoaro is the Monte Spizze, or Peak of Recoaro, an excursion to the summit of which can be easily effected on horseback, and from which the traveller will command a most extensive view of the whole range of the serrated pinnacles that shut in the valley.

The waters of Recoaro have been long known, but from their small quantity, and the want of comfortable hotels, were little frequented until of late years, when their flow has been increased by judicious underground operations. They issue from the red sandstone and mica-slate strata, where these latter are cut through by a powerful basaltic dyke. There are several springs —2 in the bed of the Prekele—but the principal, called the Fonte Regia and Fonte Lorgna, W. of the town, where an establishment or pump-room has been founded close to them. The temperature of the sources is from 52° to 55° Fahr., and the general composition

of the water is the same in all, containing carbonates of lime, iron, and magnesia, and sulphate of lime, with a great excess of carbonic acid, which renders them acidulous and particularly agreeable to the taste.

They are considered to be very efficacious in all chronic disorders of the digestive organs and liver. In urinary complaints, in general debility, and in complaints of the nervous systems, they are principally used internally; but the waters of one of the springs, the Fonte Lorgna, is used, when heated artificially, in baths, and have been found efficacious in chronic rheumatism and paralysis.

Recoaro is much frequented from every part of Northern Italy in June, July, and August; and excepting the Bagni di Lucca, I do not know a more agreeable retreat in the whole of Italy during the burning heats of the summer months.

There are agreeable shady walks about the village, and abundant objects for more distant excursions. A good carriage-road leads from the principal inns and the village to the mineral sources and pump-room, which are situated a few hundred yards W. of it, on a gentle rising ground.

A large quantity of the mineral waters of Recoaro is exported in bottles; it is to be met with everywhere in Italy, and is sent largely into the Levant, where it is much used by the Greeks.

The Geology of the environs of Recoaro has been well illustrated by Signor Maraschini,* and more recently by Sir Roderick Murchison, in his paper on the Structure of the Alps. The lowest part of the valley of the Prekele consists of mica slate and red sandstone, cut through by an extensive basaltic dyke, from the intersection of which spring the chalybeate waters. Higher up are seen a series of calcareous beds (the *Muschelkalk* of German geologists), and higher still the limestones of the oolitic series, which, being converted into dolomites probably by subterranean igneous action, form the high peaks of the Cima delle tre Croci, of Campo Grosso, &c. All these formations are well seen on ascending to the summit of the Spizze of Recoaro, not by the track usually followed by excursionists, but by the ravine or Val di Piege, through which a rapid torrent descends to the Prekele. An excursion up this ravine to the summit of the Spizze and the quarries of muschelkalk, and from thence to the village of Tongara, and descending the valley to San Quirico and Recoaro, may be easily performed in a day. A curious porphyritic rock will be seen piercing the limestone at Tongara, and which is probably connected with the conversion into dolomite of the elevated ridge of Laste and of the Cima della Fratta on the S. side of the valley.

A still more interesting excursion to Schio by Rovegliana, across the hills that separate the valleys of the Prekele and of the Signori.—This route may be performed in 3 hrs. on horseback; but the geologist would do well to do so on foot, and he will find a good day's work between Recoaro and Schio. Ascending from the former, through chestnut groves and vineyards, to the village of Rovegliana, near which he will do well to visit a locality called La Commenda, near the Pass, where the muschelkalk is well characterised, and where he will find an abundance of its rare and characteristic fossils in the slaty limestone at the base of the Monte Civelina and in the ravine descending to the Valle de' Signori. A fine view over the latter valley may be had by going to the top of the last-named hill; and the geologist will not fail to remark, on the opposite side of the Valle de' Signori, high up on the mountain-side, a projecting vein of crystalline marble (first observed by Arduini), and from which he deduced some of those ingenious views on the changes produced on compact rocks by igneous agency, perhaps the earliest mention of the modern theory of geological metamorphism. From the Pass of Civelina the path descends into the arid valley of gli Zuccanti, where the basaltic rocks appear in large masses. Lower down these are succeeded by melaphyres and igneous felspathic rocks,

* Saggio sulle formazioni delle Roccie del Vicentino. 8vo. Padova, 1824.

which in decomposing afford a good kaolin or porcelain earth, which is extensively quarried at Maglio, near Tretto, in this neighbourhood, and carried to Vicenza and even to Florence. On the side of the hills, bordering on the S. of the valley of gli Zuccanti, the oolitic limestones are covered with beds of red scaglia containing cretaceous fossils; and these latter are seen to alternate with beds of volcanic or basaltic conglomerate, the whole surmounted by tertiary rocks containing nummulites, &c.

The road, before reaching Schio, passes through the village of Magre.

The high pointed mountain, called the Spizze di Schio, and at the bottom of which Magre is situated, is one mass of porphyritic rock.

ROUTE 233.

SCHIO TO BELLUNO, BY BASSANO, THE VALLEY OF THE BRENTA, AND FELTRE.

This Route may prove convenient to travellers who, having crossed the Brenner, wish to return to Germany by the grand Pass of the Ampezzo.

Schio. (See Rte. 232.)

Tiene, 5 m. through a rich country, a town of 4000 Inhab. There are some frescoes by P. Veronese in one of its palaces. The founder of the religious order of the Theatins, Tiene, was born here in 1478.

Marostica, 7 m., a picturesque town, rebuilt by the Scaligers in the 13th centy., on the spot supposed to have been occupied by Marius after his defeat by Sylla, and to derive its name from *Marii Statua*. Marostica is surrounded by walls, which offer a very picturesque appearance. Prosper Alpinus, the celebrated physician, who introduced the use of coffee into Europe, was born here in 1553. Marshal Alvinzi, sent to relieve Wurmser, in Mantua, was beaten here by Massena (Nov. 5, 1796), and forced to recross the Brenta. The road for the first 3 m. crosses the same plain as far as the river Astico, near which, on a gentle rising, is the village of Breganze; from hence to Marostica and Bassano it runs along the last spurs of the mountain group, the table land of which constitutes the district of the Sette Communi. (See Rte. 222.) Before entering Bassano, the Brenta is crossed on a wooden bridge.

Bassano, see Rte. 222.

From Bassano there are 2 roads to Feltre: *a*, by the E. bank of the Brenta, described in Rte. 222 by the villages of Solagno (4 m.), Carpane, and Cismone, to Primolano. Here the road turns to the rt., by Arsie and Arten, and the valley of the Stizzone, to Feltre. *b*, the more interesting, by *Possagno* (p. 333), Pederobba, joining here the road from Treviso, Fener, and Querro.

Feltre (*Inns:* Il Vapore; Aquila d'Oro, fair), a town of 4000 Inhab., near the confluence of the Sarnnia and Colmeda torrents in the Piave, in a rich agricultural district, at the foot of the last slope of the Rhætian Alps. Remains of its middle-age fortifications may still be seen in the upper town. On the highest point rose the *Rocca*, or *Castle*, of which a tall square tower remains, commanding a fine view from its top over the valley of the Upper Piave and Alps of Cadore. In the Piazza is the *Town Hall*, façade attributed to Palladio, and the pillar on which once stood the Lion of St. Mark. In a street adjoining is the *Monte di Pietà*. Those very useful establishments for lending on pledges, so general all over France and Italy, were first established at Feltre by a monk called Frate Bernardino, a native

of the town. Feltre gave a ducal title to Gen. Clarke, one of Napoleon's officers; indeed, some of Buonaparte's most celebrated marshals and ministers bore ducal titles derived from places in this part of Italy—Massena from Rivoli, Caulincourt from Vicenza, Mortier from Treviso, Moncey from Conegliano, Maret from Bassano, Victor from Belluno, Ornano from Padua, and Savary from Rovigo. Feltre to Primolano and Val Sugana (Rte. 222), is about 12 m. *Diligences* to Bassano, by Primolano, in the valley of Brenta, and to Roveredo, to Belluno, and Treviso.

The distance from Feltre to Belluno is 17½ Eng. m., the road running through the wide valley of the Piave, the hills on the N. of which are very picturesque. At Brebano, 5 m. from Belluno, it crosses the Cordevole.

Belluno (*Inns:* Leone d'Oro; Due Torri, good), capital of the province of the same name, situated at the junction of the Ardo with the Piave, on a promontory, round the foot of which the latter river flows, whose gravelly bed is sometimes ½ a m. broad and nearly bare in summer, with just water enough to float down timber rafts, with cargoes of turpentine, pitch, &c., from the mountains. It contains a population of 5500 souls. In the *Cathedral* (modernized) are *pictures by Bassano and Palma Giovane* (neither first-rate), and a bust of Gregory XVI., a native of the place. The *Palazzo della Ragione* is a fair specimen of Venetian architecture of the 16th centy. In the Gothic *Church of St. Stephen*, of the 14th centy., is the Adoration of the Magi, painted by Polidori, but said to be designed by *Titian*, and in front a Roman sarcophagus of the 4th centy., belonging to a C. Hostilius Sertorianus, with reliefs of a chace, found in the vicinity. The town is supplied with water by an aqueduct 6 m. long.

The country is here composed of tertiary greensand and sandstone deeply indented by the torrents and rivers. E. of the city the Ardo flows through a deep ravine into the Piave, so that Belluno is flanked on 2 sides by a precipitous hill. The greensand in itself forms a beautifully varied and picturesque country, even independently of the loftier mountains which are seen beyond; in short, the neighbourhood of Belluno, especially N. of the town, is very beautiful. An excursion may be made N. towards Bolzano (*a small mountain hamlet*) to see Colontola, a spot said to have been sketched by Titian, and introduced into one of his pictures. It lies below the road in the hollow of the Ardo, and is nothing but a mill and a few houses; but the combination of scenery is extremely fine. This excursion may be made in a char, but not very conveniently.

[A good road has been made from Belluno to Agordo and its Copper Mines, 18 m., striking across the hills in a direct line to Mas; about Mas the tertiary sand is covered by the fall of the neighbouring calcareous mountains. At the village Agordo, 2 m. beyond the Mines, is a tolerable *Inn*.

Near Mas, about 8 m. from Belluno, is the large suppressed Cistercian monastery of Vedano, now the property of the Marquis Airaldi. The road to it passes through huge fragments of the fallen mountain.]

A new and more direct road is made from Belluno to Treviso, passing through the hills to the W. of Ceneda.

3 m. from Belluno, at Capo de Ponte, the Piave is crossed by a fine wooden bridge of 1 arch; here the road joins the highway from the *Ampezzo Pass*, by which the traveller can either return into Germany by Val Cadore and Cortina di Ampezzo, or descend into the plains of Italy by the Lago de Santa Croce, Conegliano, *Treviso*, &c. (See Rte. 228.)

SECTION XIII.

STYRIA,* CARINTHIA,† CARNIOLA,‡ ISTRIA, DALMATIA, &c.

Preliminary Information.

§ 110. *Divisions of Illyria. Travelling in Carniola.*—§ 111. *The Forest.*

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For Passports, Money, Travelling, &c., see § 86 *to* § 92, *Section XI.*

In many of the Styrian inns the traveller must "look sharp" to secure for himself the privilege of clean sheets.

In Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, &c., accounts are kept in good money (§ 88) —copper money of the Schein currency is not taken.

Good maps of Styria and Illyria have been published by the Imp. Military Geographical Institute, from the Austrian Trigonometrical Survey. § 68. There is an excellent map of Carniola, by Loschau, Vienna, 1832; and a good one of Illyria, by Artaria, Vienna, 1847.

* German, *Steiermark.* † *Kärnthen.* ‡ *Krain.*

The Posting Tax in Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, was in 1849 1 fl. 6 kr., with 20 kr. to the postilion, per horse and per post; but it varies from year to year. § 91.

§ 110. DIVISIONS OF ILLYRIA.—TRAVELLING IN CARNIOLA.

The Duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, together with what is called the Küstenland or Littorale, including the districts of Istria and Görz, have, in quite modern times, been united into a sort of vice-royalty, under the name of the Kingdom of Illyria. The name is ill chosen, for the Illyricum of the ancients was on the east side of the Adriatic, and the only part of it now belonging to Austria is the Littorale of Dalmatia. The rest is included in Turkey. Carinthia has a German, Carniola a Slavonic, population.

"Carniola is, generally speaking, not well adapted for pedestrian excursions; the objects of interest are too scattered; even the hilly country is, with few exceptions, unpicturesque, and the dirty habits, suspicious and disagreeable manners, and (Slavonic) language of the people diminish the pleasure which its natural objects of interest might afford. What Goldsmith, who knew well both the people and the country, observes of the Carinthians, may with much greater force be said of the people of Carniola:—

——— 'The rude Carinthian boor
Against the houseless stranger shuts the door.'

"The Inns are generally comfortless, the people disobliging; and one feature which strikes the traveller more than any other, and is, as far as I know, unexampled in Europe, is the extraordinary precautions taken against housebreaking, by the invariable use of strong iron stanchions in the smallest windows of the most trifling cottages, whilst iron shutters and bars are common even in small villages. Highway robbery, though less frequent than formerly, is by no means unknown, and military posts are established for the protection of travellers on the great road from Laibach to Trieste. The use of ardent spirits (Slivovitz) is fearfully universal.

"The great exception in favour of the picturesque is the upper part of the Valley of the Save (Rte. 251), and the incomparably beautiful and grand scenery of the side valleys running up from it into the heart of the *Terglou* and *Mangert* mountains."

The chain of the Julian Alps, extending in a direction from N.W. to S.E., through Carniola and Istria, is remarkable for the immense number of caverns which occur in it. There are, it is said, more than 1000 between the Isonzo and the frontier of Bosnia. It is one of the peculiarities of the limestone of which these mountains consist, to disintegrate in places and to be cleft by fissures, so that in parts they may be said to be hollow. Large lakes are formed within them, and streams flow through them, following a mole-like course, engulfing themselves in gaping caverns, and reappearing above ground at intervals, before they finally terminate in the sea or in some great river. The want of moisture on the surface, occasioned by the fundamental rock not being water-tight, and the rain passing off through cracks, gives to the greater portion of this district a character of the most repulsive barrenness, except in the valleys. It is in all respects a desolate and howling wilderness: the mountains are literally stripped naked, void of even the simplest kind of vegetation, presenting a bare surface of grey limestone fissured or shattered into splintry fragments, and sometimes indented with bowl-shaped hollows. The Julian Alps cross the line of route between Laibach and Trieste, and the traveller traverses the district called the *Karst* with eyes aching from the reflection of the sun on the white rocks, to relieve which he looks in vain for a spot of verdure.

§ 111. THE FOREST—RIESEN—KLAUSEN—RECHEN.

The forests of Tyrol and Styria, by their magnitude and number, form one of the distinguishing features of those countries, when compared with Switzerland. They cover the middle region of the Alps, and encroach more upon the verge of the cultivated fields, which occupy the lower part of the valleys, than in Switzerland.

The character of the Forests of the Austrian Alps has been drawn by the masterly pen of the author of Vathek:—

"There seemed no end to these forests, except where little irregular spots of herbage, fed by cattle, intervened. Whenever we gained an eminence, it was only to discover more ranges of dark wood, variegated with meadows and glittering streams. White clover, and a profusion of sweet-scented flowers, clothe their banks; above waves the mountain ash, glowing with scarlet berries; and beyond rise hills and rocks and mountains, piled upon one another, and fringed with fir to their topmost acclivities. Perhaps the Norwegian forests alone equal these in grandeur and extent. Those which cover the Swiss Highlands rarely convey such vast ideas. There the woods climb only half-way up their ascents, which then are circumscribed by snows; here no boundaries are set to their progress; and the mountains, from their bases to their summits, display rich unbroken masses of vegetation."

It might at first be supposed that these vast storehouses of timber, from their extreme remoteness and the difficulty of access, would hardly be of any value to man, and that the trees would be allowed to flourish and rot, undisturbed by the axe, on the spot where nature sowed them. This is by no means the case: there are many remote districts of the Austrian Alps where timber is the sole produce, where the people draw their subsistence entirely from the forest; and human ingenuity has contrived means by which the stately stem of the Tyrolese larch, which has grown to maturity close to the glaciers of the Ortler-Spitze, is transported to the arsenal of Venice, or the port of Trieste; while that which has flourished near the fountain-head of the Salza may be found in the course of a few months from the time when it has quitted its native forests serving as a mast to some vessel of war or merchandise on the Black Sea.

There can be no difficulty in the transport of the timber growing on the borders of a navigable river; but it is a different thing when it grows at the distance of many miles from any stream capable of floating a log, or where the streams flow in a direction opposite to that in which the wood is to be carried.

The first of these obstacles is overcome by means of slides (called Riesen); semicircular troughs formed of six or eight fir-trees placed side by side, and smoothed by stripping off the bark, and extending sometimes a length of many miles. They are constructed so as to preserve a gradual descent, are not always straight, but are made to curve round the shoulders of the mountains, being at times carried in tunnels through projecting rocks, and at others conducted over ravines and depressions on the tops of tall stems, like the piers of a bridge, until they terminate on the borders of some stream capable of carrying them onwards. The great slide of Alpnach was constructed in the same manner; it however did not succeed, and has long since been destroyed. The Austrian forests are everywhere traversed by these contrivances, which form, in fact, a rude railroad for the timber. Let the traveller take heed in passing these slides after snow or rain has fallen. The wood-cutter waits for such favourable opportunities, when the ground is slippery, and the rivers are high, to launch forth the timber, which has been cut many weeks before. The logs descend with the rapidity of an arrow, and it would be certain destruction to encounter one in its course: so great is the force they acquire, that if by chance a log

strikes against any impediment in the sides of the slide, it is tossed out by the shock, and either snapped in two like wax, or shivered to splinters.

The streams which traverse a forest district are often so shallow and so much impeded by rocks, that even after rain they would be insufficient to carry forward the wood. In such cases a strong dam or lock (Klause) is built across the stream, at a point where its banks are narrowest, usually at the mouth of a gorge, and the waters are pent up by sluice-gates until they have risen so as to form an artificial lake. In this sheet of water the logs from the surrounding forests are collected. At a given signal the sluice-gates are opened, and the pent-up waters force their way down the valley, bearing along the wood with which they are freighted, until they reach a larger stream capable of floating them on its surface without artificial aid.

A few only of the finest trunks are formed into rafts, and transported down the Danube into the Black Sea, or into the Adriatic, for ship-building. The greater part of the wood is consumed in the country where it grows, for fuel, for supplying the salt-pans and mines, or is converted into charcoal for the smelting and forging of iron. But it constantly happens that a ridge of high mountains intervenes between the forests and the salt-works or furnaces; and that the timber grows near to streams flowing in a contrary direction to the point where it is wanted. Under such circumstances the trees, instead of being thrown down from the height, must be carried up the ascent, which is of course much more difficult. The transport is then effected by means of a vast inclined plane (called Holzaufzug, wood-elevator), extending from the bottom of the valley to the summit of the nearest cliff or height overhanging it. A number of waggons are constructed to run up and down it in a sort of railroad; when loaded, they are attached by ropes to a species of windlass, communicating with a water-wheel, which is put in motion by turning on it the stream of a mountain-torrent. By this means they are raised to the top of a precipice many hundred feet high, and are then transported down the opposite side in the usual manner.

The business of the woodman (Holzknecht) affords occupation for a great number of persons. They set out early in spring in gangs, and repairing to the spot where the wood is most abundant and of the finest growth, they build themselves rude huts of logs and branches, and begin lustily to ply the axe. The trees are then sorted into stems suited for masts or ship-building, which are merely lopped, and into wood fit for fuel, which is cut into logs, split, and dried; the whole is then heaped up in stacks. As soon as the winter has fairly set in, and the snow has fallen deep so as to fill up the hollows in the mountains, the wood-cutter puts the cramp-irons upon his feet, and either by the aid of oxen or upon a hand-sledge, conveys the wood to the borders of some neighbouring precipice, or to the side of one of the slides above mentioned. The snow is partially removed from the trough of the slides, and a few logs are thrown down to smooth it and make the passage clear. Water is also poured down it, which, speedily freezing, covers it with a sheet of ice, and serves to diminish greatly the friction, and to assist the rapidity of the descent. The logs are then discharged, and descend with the quickness of lightning into the depth below, passing in a few minutes over a distance of several miles. The effect of such a discharge is much heightened when the Riese, or slide, terminates on the brow of a precipice overlooking a lake. The mountains around re-echo with a report like that of thunder: vast trees, hurled forth with the ease of a bundle of sticks, clear half the width of the lake in their leap, and descending with a splash into its waters, ruffle the surface far and wide, and strew it, as it were, with the fragments of a wreck. The duties of the woodman do not end when he has thus discharged the wood; many logs and stems are arrested in their progress by projecting masses of rock, or tufts of bushes, and may be seen adhering to the sides of the ravine or precipice, looking at a

distance like straws scattered over the hill-side. The woodman must disengage these, and see them fairly and prosperously on their way: at times, where the timber falls from a great height, the hardy woodman is let down by a cord, axe in hand, in the face of a precipice or cataract, to clear away all obstructions. In like manner he must push off and set afloat the timber which runs aground, or is stranded in the bed of the river.

For the purpose of collecting the swimming wood (Schwimmholz) a species of barrier or grating of wood (Rechen) is erected across the rivers at the entrance of the great valleys, or in the neighbourhood of the salt-pans and charcoal furnaces. It is here arrested and sorted according to its quality, by the persons to whom it belongs. Different proprietors distinguish the wood belonging to each of them by cutting the logs of a particular length, so that even when several owners discharge their timber into the river at the same time, it is easily sorted and appropriated. A tax of a certain sum upon every stack of wood is paid for the use of the river and the services of the woodmen.

In some of the remote forests, trees of huge dimensions may be met with, giants of the vegetable creation: a larch which stood near Matsch, in the Vintschgau, was called the King of the Larches, and seven men could scarcely surround its trunk with outstretched arms. A fir (Pinus picea), growing on the Martinsberg, in the forest district of Zirl, measured 5 ft. in diameter at 9 ft. from the ground, and at a height of between 90 and 95 ft. from the ground still retained a diameter of between 8 and 9 inches. The Siberian pine, called by naturalists Pinus cembra (Zirbelnusskiefer), which grows only on the limits of vegetation, on the borders of glaciers and everlasting snow, is much prized in Tyrol, as well as in Switzerland, for the facility with which it is cut into figures, bowls, spoons, and other utensils and toys; it is out of this wood that the inhabitants of the Grödnerthal carve the crucifixes, &c., which are so abundantly dispersed through Tyrol; and the pretty toys of Berchtesgaden are of the same material.

ROUTES THROUGH STYRIA, CARINTHIA, &c.

ROUTE 240.

SALZBURG TO GRATZ, BY ISCHL, AUSSEE, LEOBEN, AND BRUCK ON THE MUR.

37⅝ Aust. m. = 177¼ Eng. m. An eilwagen daily, from Salzburg to Bruck, on the Vienna and Trieste railroad, in 30 hrs. From Salzburg to Ischl is a journey of 7 hrs.; very picturesque and interesting.

2 Hof (*Inn:* Post, small and clean). Between Salzburg and Hof an extra horse is added. The road begins to ascend the hills at Gniggl, and continues hilly for the next 4 or 5 stages. Beyond Hof the road skirts the lake of Fuschl, and passes within 2 m. of another lake, the Mondsee (Lunæ lacus).

There is another more circuitous, but at the same time more picturesque, road from Salzburg to St. Gilgen, by Mondsee (3½ Germ. m.), a neat little town, with several decent-looking *Inns* (Goldener Löwe; Goldene Krone), situated at the extremity of the *Mondsee*, a beautiful lake partly shut in by high precipices. Here is a large suppressed convent, now belonging to the Prince Wrede. The road runs along the margin of the lake, and commands exquisite views: on quitting it, we ascend a long steep pass; then, skirting the pretty lonely Krötensee, descend upon

2 St. Gilgen (St. Giles)—*Inn:* Post, tolerably good,—a small village at the W. extremity of the lake of Aber or of St. Wolfgang. On the opposite side of it stands the village of St. Wolfgang, whose very curious *Gothic Church* (date 1481) contains the shrine of St. Wolfgang, the object of a very celebrated pilgrimage, and a very remarkable *altar-piece*, elaborately carved in wood, by an artist named Michael Pacher, in 1481. It consists of a series of subjects, carved in high relief, associated with paintings, the central portion representing the 3 Kings of Cologne, the Virgin blessed by the Heavenly Father, with the statues of St. Wolfgang and St. Rupert at the sides, as large as life, surmounted by pinnacles and foliage, and by figures of the Saviour between Mary and St. John, accompanied by the Archangel Michael and other saints. The wings are painted with subjects from the Legend of St. Wolfgang, on a gold ground, in the style of Wohlgemuth; altogether it is a great curiosity. There is a singular chapel built on a pinnacle of rock protruding into the church through the pavement. In front of the church is an ancient bronze fountain: within the church is preserved St. Wolfgang's hatchet. The Emperor Leopold took refuge in the parsonage while Vienna was besieged by the Turks, 1683.

The scenery of the lake of St. Wolfgang is very beautiful; boats may be hired to row to the head of it. There is excellent fishing in the lake. It is worth while to cross to the head of the lake to the Echo point, and to walk thence to Falkenstein. Between St. Wolfgang and Ischl a highly interesting excursion may be made on foot, in 3 hrs., to Wirers Strub and the Schwarzsee, thus described by a traveller:—"Left Ischl in a light calèche at 10 o'clock, taking a guide with us. Reached the Branntweinhaus 11, 20 min.; here quitted the carriage, and sent it round to Schwarzenbad to wait. Ascend the mountains by a steep but good path to *Wirers Wasserfall*—very pretty. Then continue your ascent past the Klause, partly by the path formed by the woodcutters to slide down the timber they have felled (§ 111), to the *Schwarzsee*, which I reached at 12, 10 min., a spot of very striking and lonely grandeur. Another route now offers itself in a path across the mountains to Ausser-Weissenbach,

a walk of 4 hrs., whither a carriage may be sent from Ischl with provisions to meet you: from the appearance of the mountains, it must be very wild. Instead of this I quitted the shores of the lake, taking a path to the l., through a magnificent chasm in the mountain, which is of limestone, and down which tumbles the splendid cascade called *Wirers-Strub*. The path lies along the bare side of the rock, with a precipice of several hundred feet both above and below; one portion of it descending the face of the precipice by 440 steps, which with the path must have cost much labour to construct. The view through the gorge, of distant summits, is magnificent and constantly varying. The whole is extremely fine, and I should have been very sorry to have missed it. They profess to convey ladies along this path in an open chair; but it must be very fatiguing to the bearer, and only practicable in dry summer weather. I found the path so slippery from wet, that in many places such a conveyance would be hardly safe or practicable. I reached Schwarzenbad at 1 o'clock, and found the carriage waiting. ½ hrs. drive then brought us to the pretty village of St. Wolfgang."

The ***Schafberg*, a mountain 5703 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, may be ascended in 3 hrs. from St. Wolfgang. It is an excellent point to see the sun rise, and commands the best panoramic view of the Salzkammergut, its bristling mountains and its numerous azure lakes deep sunk in the setting of its verdant valleys. The path is good as far as a group of 8 or 9 Alpine huts, about ¾ m. below the summit. For those who ascend on account of the sunrise, there is now a wooden house of 3 rooms on the top, which would afford a night's accommodation, at least as good as the huts below, besides saving the rough ascent to the top before sunrise. The view is extremely well worth seeing; it has many points of similarity to that from the Rigi. It is stated on good authority to be not inferior to the view from it.

By the side of the river Ischl, through interesting park-like scenery, we proceed to

3 *Ischl* (see Rte. 203), the most central point for making excursions through that exquisitely beautiful district the *Salzkammergut*.

Beyond the village Goisern (Rte. 203) the post-road to Aussee separates from the road to Hallstadt; and, proceeding through St. Agatha, ascends the very steep hill called Pötschen, near the summit of which, 3234 ft. above the sea-level, a pillar marks the boundary of Salzburg and Styria. [Travellers may visit the lake of Hallstadt on their way to Aussee, by making a détour of one day; but they must send round their carriage by the post-road, since that from the lake of Hallstadt to Aussee is very bad, and only practicable for chars.] About 1 m. before reaching Aussee, the view of the mountains, hills, and valleys, with Aussee lying below, is very fine.

3½ *Aussee* (*Inns:* the best is the Post, or Archduke Franz Karl; good cooking, capital fish, and civil people. Humphry Davy lived at Hackl's while pursuing his favourite sport of angling in the neighbouring lakes and rivers. Most delicious fish may be had here; char, trout, grayling, carp, &c., are preserved alive in the little tanks which line the Traun, and through which the river constantly passes. It will take one or two days to explore thoroughly the scenery in this neighbourhood.

Aussee, a village of 1120 Inhab., supported almost entirely by its saltworks and mines, is situated at the junction of 3 streams, issuing out of the neighbouring lakes of Aussee and Grundl, which by their union form the river Traun. It has the appearance of a great timber-yard, from the number and size of the piles of wood collected here after being floated down by the above streams from the neighbouring forests to furnish fuel for the salt-pans. These, as well as the mine, may be seen by permission from the managers. (§ 94, 95.)

The mine is about 4 m. off, in the direction of Alt-Aussee. The road to it traverses a narrow valley, by the side of the Traun, and leaves the village of Alt-Aussee a little on the rt. The

mine is divided into 11 levels, or stories, driven into the mountain; the highest is 2700 ft. above the sea, and nearly 500 above Alt-Aussee. At the 5th gallery, called Moosberg, visitors are admitted, and provided with dresses at the Berghaus, where a plan of the mine, and specimens of its various products, may be seen. The process of obtaining the salt is similar to that used at Ischl, Hallstadt, &c., and the brine is conducted in wooden pipes to Aussee to be boiled. A large quantity of rock-salt (2000 or 3000 cwt.) is obtained annually, in addition to the brine. Accidents sometimes occur here from the bursting of the excavated chambers, caused by the numerous springs traversing the interior of the mountain, which penetrate and loosen the partition walls dividing the different chambers. Some of the chambers have attained very large dimensions; one is capable of holding 360,000 eimers of brine, but it is rarely used, from a fear of its walls and roof giving way. Veins of pure Glauber-salt occur in this mine.

The lake of Alt-Aussee, near the village, about 3 m. from Aussee, is well seen in ascending to the mine; it has a grand and gloomy air. Arid and bare precipices of limestone skirt it on all sides; those on the W., forming the wall of separation between Styria and Austria, are called the *Dead Mountains* (das todte Gebirge). One of the head-waters of the Traun issues out of this lake. There is a way from Alt-Aussee to Ischl in 4 hrs., over the mountains; but a guide is required.

Another feeder of the Traun descends from the *Grundlsee*, a long and narrow lake in the midst of scenery of great beauty, but resembling that of the lake of Gmunden. A char-road leads for about 3 m. along the banks of the Grundl-Traun, as far as the spot where it pours itself out of the lake. Here is a tidy *Inn*, the Erzherzog Johann, and kept by the Fischmeister of the district, and a boat may be hired, with 2 men, to row to the other end, a distance of between 4 and 5 m., for 1 fl. Münz. The outlet of the lake is closed by flood-gates, opened at times to float down timber to Aussee. The verdant shores of the lake are slightly sprinkled with small fishing hamlets and huts. The fish of this and the neighbouring streams and lakes are abundant and delicious, and would afford an angler much sport. Permission to fish might be purchased for a few florins from the renters of the water. The char (Sälbling) here and in the Aussee lake are very fine: they are sent to Vienna potted.

A belt of wooded land, about 1 m. wide (20 min. walk), at the upper end of the Grundlsee, separates it from the *Teplitzersee*, another reservoir and feeder of the Traun. A fishing canoe may be found on it, with no one to man it, so that the traveller should take with him his boatman from the Grundlsee. The sides of this lake are gigantic precipices, without an inch between them and the water, so that it is impossible to land except at the farther end. It is only a mile long, and is a scene of the most complete solitude—not a human habitation in sight—scarce a sound, save the trickling of the streamlets falling over the cliffs into the lake. Farther on still is another similar lake, the Kammersee, only 300 ft. long; in this the Traun takes its rise. It is connected with the Teplitzersee by a cutting, bearing date 1549, to float timber.

The time occupied in visiting the Grundl Teplitz and Kammer lakes from the Erzherzog Johann, and returning there, is about 4½ hrs., 1¼ hr. of that time being occupied in walking between those lakes by an indifferent walker.

About 9 m. from Aussee, to the E. of the lake of Grundl, and nearly 2500 ft. above it, is the valley and summer pasture of *Klam*, remarkable for the extraordinary features of the rocks surrounding it, and interesting for its geological phenomena, "obviously of the same kind with those of the vale of Gosau. (Rte. 204.) The face of the Grossberg, a mountain of secondary limestone, which shuts out the valley of Klam from the Grundlsee, is singularly scooped out into grooves and furrows, which, wherever

the surface is nearly vertical, are straight, semicircular, and deeply engraven; but, where the limestone sweeps down in a slope, they are wider and shallower, and increase in number, branching out from each main trunk like gigantic arms, with expanded and pendent fingers. No drawing or description can convey more than a faint idea of the extraordinary contortions and dislocations of the rocks which surround the little upland valley of Klam."—*Murchison and Sedgwick.*

The next station on the high road, after leaving Aussee, is

2 Mitterndorf (*Inn:* Post, tolerably good). The road winds under the base of the Grimming, a picturesque mountain on the rt. of the road, until it enters, through a very striking pass, the broad vale of the Enns.

A post-road ascends the l. bank of the Enns to Radstadt, where it falls into Rte. 243; it also leads to Bad Gastein.

2 Steinach (*Inn:* Post, small and dirty). That river winds through a picturesque and fertile district, and the landscape is enlivened by castles in ruins and inhabited châteaux; Friedstein, Trautenfels, and Wolkenstein, perched on the summit of a red rock, are the most remarkable among them.

2 Lietzen (*Inns:* Post; Moshammer's), a considerable village, from which roads branch off to Windischgarsten, to the *Monastery of Admont*, and the romantic pass Gesäuse. (Rte. 241.)

After crossing the Enns our route leaves that river, and ascends the vale of the Palten, the entrance of which is commanded by the grand castle of Strechau; the view from it is very fine. It belongs to the Abbey of Admont. Through scenery of great beauty,

2 Rottenmann (*Inn*. Post, comfortable sleeping quarters for a family), a small town of 819 Inhab. At Trieben there are large iron-forges belonging to the monks of Admont. [Here a road runs S. over the Rottenmanner-Tauern to Unzmarkt, in the valley of the Mur. (Rte. 250.) The stages are, 2½ G. m. St. Johann, tidy little inn; 3½ St. Georgen; and thence to Unzmarkt, about 1 G. m.]

2 Geishorn. The Rottenmanner-Tauern, at the highest elevation reached by the road, at the watershed between Geishorn and Kahlwang, is 5000 ft. above the sea-level.

3 Kahlwang on the Lisingbach (*Inn:* Post). The monks of Admont possess copper-mines here. There are extensive forests near this. Through Mautern we reach

3 Timmersdorf.

2 *Leoben* (*Inns:* Goldener Adler; Kaiser v. Osterreich, in the great square), a town of 2052 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Mur, 1622 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. Fine view from the ruins of the Castle of *Massenberg*.

The treaty of the peace of Leoben was signed in Eggenwald's garden, 1797. A road goes from this to Vordernberg and Eisenerz. (Rte. 242.) Coal-mines have been worked for nearly a century at Münzenberg in this neighbourhood. The road along the banks of the Mur is very picturesque.

2 *Bruck on the Mur* is a Stat. on the Rly. to Gratz, which may be reached from hence in 2 hrs.

7⅛ *Gratz*, or to Vienna, by the *Railway*, in Rte. 247.

ROUTE 241.

LIETZEN TO THE MONASTERY OF ADMONT, AND TO EISENERZ, BY THE PASS GESÄUSE.

6 Aust. miles = 28¾ Eng. m. to Hieflau, now a post-road.

The Pass Gesäuse, between Admont and Hieflau, is now accessible in a country car: the carriage-road goes round by Weng, Buchau, and St. Gallen.

From Lietzen to Admont is nearly 12 m., a 2½ hrs. drive along the l. bank of the Enns, which is crossed to reach the village of Admont.

rt. See the Pilgrimage Ch. of Maria Culm on the top of the Frauenberg, which commands a fine view.

2½ *Admont* (*Inn:* Beim Bräu, best; Hepflinger's). The Benedictine monastery "Ad Montes," founded here in the 11th centy., gave rise to the village, whose Pop. amounts to about 800. The surrounding district belongs chiefly to the monastery, and the peasantry for the most part depend on it for employment or charity. The soil is poor, and the people appear wretched, being sadly afflicted by goître and crétinism. Through the efforts of the monks, however, their condition is said to be improving. The property of the convent, though considerable, has been so much reduced by the exactions of the French during the war, and by the mismanagement of a former abbot, that it is now under administration for the benefit of the creditors. The vale of the Enns, on whose rt. bank the stately edifice rises, is picturesque, but not very fertile; owing its cultivation to the industry of the monks, who, in the course of ages, have redeemed much land around them from a state of wilderness. It is shut in by high mountains, the last refuge of witches and cobolds, who still haunt them, in the belief of the Styrian peasantry. The *Monastery*, or *Stift*, is an ecclesiastical establishment, somewhat resembling a college, supporting 90 brothers, part of whom are professors, giving instructions to the younger members not only in divinity, but in practical science, husbandry, and other arts calculated to be useful to their poor parishioners in these remote districts, whenever they are appointed parish priests. The edifice itself, though unfinished, is of great extent, containing 6 courts and 300 apartments. It is not older than the 17th centy., but has a decayed and deserted appearance. The finest apartment is the *Library*, splendidly decorated, containing 20,000 volumes, including many early printed works and rare MSS. The *Museum* is chiefly occupied with specimens of the various natural productions of Styria: here are many rare varieties of minerals, horns of the steinbock, now extinct in this district, &c. Besides herbaria, there is a botanical collection of woods, each specimen being ingeniously formed into the shape of a book, within which the leaf, flower, seed, &c., of the tree are preserved, whilst the bark forms the back of the volume. The *Church* is a large and rather handsome building, in the Italian style, erected 1627, with a fine organ, many paintings, and carved bas-reliefs. Bishop Gebhard of Salzburg, the founder of Admont (1074), is buried within it, beneath a marble monument. Attached to the convent are gardens and fish-ponds, with separate reservoirs for trout, grayling, char, and other species, covered and kept under lock and key.

The old carriage-road from Admont to Eisenerz makes a circuit by St. Gallen, a village of 500 Inhab., containing 30 iron-forges, near which is the *Castle Gallenstein*, built as a stronghold by the abbots of Admont, to defend the approaches to their valley, in a very picturesque situation. It proceeds thence to Reiffling, near Altenmarkt, 16 m. from Admont, where it falls into Rte. 242. From Admont to Altenmarkt is a drive of 3¾ hrs. Thence to Hieflau is about 6 or 7 m.

The road through *Pass Gesäuse* is about 9 m. shorter, and far more interesting, and is now practicable for carriages. About 4 m. below Admont the Enns enters this magnificent defile, which extends without interruption to Hieflau, 14 m., 6 hrs. drive from Admont. Its name Gesäuse comes from the noise of the river dashing over rocks in its bed, which occasion a succession of falls or rapids. The Enns descends no less than 665 ft. in 10 miles.

Its scenery is of a very grand character; high precipices close in the river on both sides. They are thickly wooded near the base, but above rise in bare walls and serrated ridges, here and there cleft by chasms, and by the

openings of side valleys admitting to view still higher and equally shattered and barren peaks of limestone. The Glen of Johnsbach, passed on the rt. hand in descending, is a scene of great grandeur.

One or two solitary houses are passed on the way: the road runs for the most part under the shade of dark forests of fir, the only production of this wild part of Styria, where the woodman is constantly at work felling timber, which he hurls from the mountain-brow into the river below, or discharges by means of timber slides, examples of which are seen in this valley. (§ 111.) The Enns is crossed repeatedly by bridges, which are liable to be swept away by inundations, before it reaches

3½ Hieflau, a post-station on the road to Steyer and Eisenerz. (Rte. 242.)

ROUTE 242.

LINZ TO GRATZ, BY STEYER AND EISENERZ.

35⅛ Aust. m. = 165½ Eng. m.

Malle poste as far as Bruck Stat.

This is a very bad post-road, but it runs through a highly picturesque country. It is called the Iron road (Eisenstrasse), from the staple product of Styria, the manufacture of which employs almost exclusively the population of the district through which it passes. Forges, furnaces, tilt-hammers, piles of wood, and heaps of charcoal are seen at every step in this dwelling-place of the Cyclops.

From Linz to

3 Enns our way runs along the great Vienna post-road. (Rte. 195.) It here turns S., up the valley of the Enns, passing Kleink, the summer residence of the bishop of Linz, and thence proceeding to

3 *Steyer* (*Inn:* Goldene Krone), an industrious town, prettily situated at the junction of the Steyer with the Enns, with 11,000 Inhab., chiefly smiths, cutlers, and workers in iron and steel. It merits the name of the Austrian Sheffield, from the excellence which these manufactures have attained. There is an imperial manufactory of fire-arms, and one of Manchester goods here. The old town lies between the 2 rivers, and is connected by 2 bridges, with its suburbs Ennsdorf and Steyerdorf. The *Castle* of Steyer, belonging to Count Lamberg, on the rt. bank of the river, occupying the site of the still older Traungauerburg, rises on a height behind the town, and the *Jesuits' College* (now sequestrated) on a similar height above Steyerdorf. The tower of the *Parish Church* was built, 1443, on the model of that of St. Stephen's, Vienna, and by one of its architects, Hans Buchsbaum. The church contains painted glass, and a bronze font with reliefs, 1569. The *Dominican Convent* has been converted into a manufactory. The *Old* and *New Rathhaus* also merit notice. The town suffered from a conflagration in 1849.

3 Losenstein, a village with an old church, and a castle in ruins. It numbers among its inhabitants more than 100 master nail-makers, many of whom have 7 apprentices.

3 Weyer is also the seat of manufactures of iron and steel.

The whole of the next stage lies amidst scenery of the most romantic beauty. The stream of the Frenzbach on the rt. of the Enns, and that of the Laussa on the l., divide Austria from Styria.

3 Altenmarkt (*Inn:* Hirsch, clean and comfortable). A cross-road goes from this to the monastery of Admont. (Rte. 241.) The Styrian Salza, a stream rising near Mariazell, pours itself into the Enns from the E. at

Reiffling: a large grating (§ 111) (Rechen), 2000 ft. long, is erected across its mouth, to arrest the floating timber. There is a similar one near

3 Hieflau, across the Enns: the wood collected by it is here converted into charcoal to supply the smelting-furnaces of Eisenerz. This village is romantically situated near the mouth of Pass Gesäuse, through which the Enns forces a passage (Rte. 241). Steuber's *Inn*, opposite the port, is the best, but not good, and dirty. The road here quits the Enns altogether, and ascends by the side of the Erzbrook. Behind the castle of Leopoldstein (now an inn), on the l. of the road, lies a beautiful small lake, the Leopoldsteinersee. It is surrounded by high mountains, one of which, the Pfaffenstein, is 6246 Eng. ft. above the sea-level.

3 *Eisenerz* (*Inns:* König v. Sachsen, Schaffer's; Zum Ochsen), a small and ancient town of dirty and unprepossessing appearance, with 1500 Inhab., chiefly supported by the mines and furnaces. It lies at the foot of the Erzberg (ore mountain), which is covered with forests of fir. The *Ch. of St. Oswald* was built in 1279, it is said, by Rudolph of Habsburg; but the Emp. Maximilian surrounded it with ramparts, that the monks might defend it against the Turks. There are 3 furnaces (hauts fourneaux) belonging to government here, in which the produce of the mine is smelted. The ore and metal are conveyed from this to Hieflau, a distance of 14 m., by a railway, supported near its upper extremity upon lofty piers of masonry.

Permission to visit the mine may be obtained at the Kanzley (office of the mine), in the town, where plans and sections of it, and specimens of the ore, may be seen. The *Mine* lies about 2 m. S. of Eisenerz; and the mountain in which it is situated has been worked for more than 1000 years. It is 2840 ft. high, and nearly 5 m. in circumference at its base. It is literally a mountain of iron, the greater portion of its mass being ore of a quality so rich (Spath and Brauneisenstein of the Germans; the English sparry iron or carbonate of iron), that, instead of extracting it by pits and shafts—the usual process of mining, formerly adopted here also—the rock is actually quarried from the top and sides of the mountain in open day, and conveyed to the smelting-house with no other preparation than that of being broken small. As the shortest way of transporting the ore to the furnace at the foot of the mountain, it is thrown down the old perpendicular shafts, and conveyed thence in waggons along the horizontal galleries; and this is the only use which they now serve. Beautiful arragonite (Eisenblüthe, or Flos ferri), of the purest white, in the form of branching coral, is found lining the inside of several small grottoes in the interior of the mountain. It occurs nowhere else in equal perfection. A fine view is obtained from the Gloriette, a summer-house half-way up the mountain, near the second shaft (Stollen), approached by a zigzag path.

"The iron of Styria is not only extensively used on the Continent, but is sent in large quantities to America. This is chiefly due to the chemical advantages given to it by nature over most of the irons of Europe, including even the Swedish and the English. The combinations which nature makes may indeed sometimes be imitated by art, but seldom so effectually, and not often without an expense which gives a preponderating advantage in commerce to such places as Styria, where an important part of the work is ready done. Although the English beat the Styrians hollow in the process of refining iron, in making some kinds of steel, and especially in the manufacture of tools and all kinds of cutlery, still they are not able to compete with the Styrians in the markets of Europe, in consequence of the native excellence of the material found in the mines of Vordernberg.

"There is a tradition of very long standing amongst the miners here, which speaks to this point. When the barbarians from the regions N. of the Danube drove the Romans from

this province of Styria, then called Noricum, the Genius of the Mountains, willing to do the new inhabitants a favour, appeared to the conquerors, and said, 'Take your choice: will you have gold-mines for a year?—silver for twenty years?—or iron for ever?' The wise ancestors of the Styrians, who had just begun to learn the true relative value of the precious metals, by ascertaining practically that their rude swords were an overmatch for all the wealth of the Romans, at once decided to accept iron for ever."—*Captain Hall.*

It was probably from this quarter of Europe that the Romans derived the "Noricos enses," mentioned by Horace.

An iron cross, 24 ft. high, cast at Mariazell, has been erected by the Archduke John on the summit of the Erzberg, 4570 ft. above the sea-level. A votive painting by *Schnorr* has been enclosed in it.

The excursion hence to Wildalpen and Mariazell (Rte. 246) is recommended on account of the extreme beauty of the scenery amidst which the path runs.

A very long and steep ascent must be surmounted in going from Eisenerz to Vordernberg. A branch road leads direct from the mine into the post-road, which winds round the E. side of the Erzberg, and crosses the ridge of the Präbühel, whence there is a continued descent to Vordernberg.

The Erzberg is divided between a company of private individuals in Vordernberg, who own 2-5ths of it, and the Austrian government, which is the almost exclusive proprietor of the remaining 3-5ths on the side of Eisenerz. The mines and furnaces together give employment to 5300 men, and produce annually 280,000 cwt. of iron.

3 Vordernberg (no good *Inn*). This little village lies at the S. side of the hill of Präbühel: it has 1600 Inhab., and 14 iron-furnaces. The chief iron-master and proprietor of the mines is the Archduke John, who has a quiet unpretending mansion here, and a furnace constructed on the most approved principles, in the management of which he takes an active share, sparing neither pains nor expense in improving the methods of manufacturing the staple of Styria—iron; and thus renders himself the benefactor of his country.

It is proposed to construct a railroad from this to the mines on this side of the Erzberg, for the conveyance of the ore to the furnace.

The road descending the valley from Vordernberg passes the village Trofayach (*Inn:* Zum Lebzeltern), and the castle Freyenstein (on the rt.); then, crossing the Mur, enters

2 *Leoben;* see Rte. 241.

2 Bruck on the Mur Stat. } in Rte.
7½ GRATZ Stat. } 247.

ROUTE 243.

SALZBURG TO LAIBACH, BY THE PASS OF THE RADSTADTER-TAUERN AND KLAGENFURT.

48 Aust. m. = 226 Eng. m.

This road abounds in fine scenery; it crosses 3 chains of Alps. *Eilwagen* twice a week.

From Salzburg to

7 Werfen is already described, Rte. 200. About a mile beyond Werfen our road branches off to the l. from that leading to Gastein, crosses the Salza, and after surmounting a steep ascent, nearly 2 m. long, by the side of the gorge of the Fretz, reaches

2½ Hüttau (*Inn:* Post, indifferent), a scattered village of 30 or 40 houses, and an ironplate-work, situated in the pretty valley called Fritzthal. At the

beginning of the last century its inhabitants were almost exclusively Protestants, and on that account were expelled from their country by the Archbishop of Salzburg.

2 Radstadt (*Inn:* Post, dear and dirty) is an ancient town of 900 Inhab., still surrounded by walls, situated at the upper extremity of the valley of the Enns. That river rises about 14 m. off, in the Flachau, an Alpine valley, in which one of the most considerable iron-furnaces in Salzburg is situated.

[A post-road descends the valley of the Enns to Lietzen (Rte. 240), by Schladming (3 Germ. m.); Grobming (Goldener Adler, one good room), (2 Germ. m.); and Steinach (2½ Germ. m.): it also leads to Aussee and Ischl.

The situation of Schladming is extremely picturesque. On the N. rises the Dachstein; on the S. the Gross-Golling, the highest mountain in Styria, 9380 Eng. ft. above the sea. During the Peasants' war (Bauernkrieg) in 1526, Schladming acquired a fearful notoriety. Count Sigismund Dietrichstein, who had been sent to suppress the rebellion, was surprised here by the peasants whilst he was carousing with his followers; 3000 of his men were slain, 32 nobles beheaded, and the Count himself taken prisoner. Shortly afterwards Schladming was surrounded by the Imperial troops under Count Nicholas Salm, and burnt to the ground with all its inhabitants, those who attempted to escape being forced back into the flames by the exasperated soldiers.]

There is a cross-road from Radstadt to Gastein, 2½ Germ. m. shorter than the détour by Werfen; but it is not at all times passable for carriages. Our route does but cross the vale of the Enns, and immediately begins to ascend the mountains on its rt. bank, to the village of

2 Untertauern, at the foot of the Tauern pass. Beyond this the road becomes steeper; additional horses are attached by the postmaster to the carriage. After threading for about 6 m. a gloomy defile called the Kessel, the roar of the torrent Tauernache, which traverses it, is heard. It descends in a fine fall from the height of 200 ft., only a short distance off the road, and may be approached by a path which a finger-post points out. After this the road quits the side of the Tauernache, and at length, after a long ascent, reaches the summit of the pass, near the Tauernhaus, a kind of hospice or inn, said to be 6000 ft. above the sea-level, for the entertainment of travellers. Hard by is a chapel and a burial-ground, surrounded by high walls. Many of the tenants are unfortunate wayfarers who have been lost in the snow. The scene is one of complete desolation. The spot is overlooked by peaks (the highest, called the Seekohrspitze, being 7430 Eng. ft. above the sea-level) on which, for the greater part of the year, the snow lies. This pass was made or at least used by the Romans, as is proved by ancient milestones found upon it: one was dug up on the very top of the Tauern.

4 Tweng (a Vorspann is required between this and Untertauern) lies at the S. side of the Radstadter Tauern, in the Lungau valley. A little farther on is the small town of Mauterndorf: its old castle is surmounted by a tower 140 ft. high. A herb called Speik (? Spikenard, *Valeriana celtica*), gathered on the neighbouring Alps, is exported hence in large quantities to the Levant, where it is esteemed on account of its aromatic qualities, and, after being dried, is mixed with tobacco for smoking. It is here used by the peasants to drive away vermin.

3 St. Michael (a vorspann is required in going to Tweng.—*Inn:* Post), in the vale of the Mur. The next stage is occupied by the ascent and descent of the Katzberg, which are both very steep, forming the boundary between Austria and Carinthia. An extra horse is put on in ascending the mountains between St. Michael and Rennweg, and Gmund and Spital. The road is good.

2 Rennweg. Two additional horses are taken in going from Rennweg to St. Michael. This and the following stations lie upon the central granitic backbone or axis of the Alps. Between

Rennweg and Gmund the road passes through a fine defile.

2 Gmund (*Inn:* Post, large and good, 14 rooms), a village with a château of Count Lodron, who owns the iron-works near here.

The elevated district through which the road has passed for a considerable distance, shut in by high ridges of slate and granite, produces but little corn, owing to the roughness of its climate and the poverty of its soil. The black forests of fir descend very low into the valleys, and give an air of gloom to the district. It abounds in valuable metals, especially in iron, and a portion of the population seems engaged in the labour of smelting and forging it.

2 Spital. (An additional horse is required in going from Spital to Gmund). (*Inn:* Post, a village inn, with 4 good rooms; the fish is good.) A small village on the l. bank of the Drave, near the confluence of the Siser, containing a handsome château of Prince Porcia. 3 m. off is the Millstädtersee, a very pretty lake.

The road to Innsbruck and Brixen by the Pusterthal ascends the vale of the Drave from Spital (Rte. 223), and another road to Heiligenblut and Gastein (Rtes. 201, 244) branches off here and ascends the Möllthal.

2 Paternion, a poor village. (*Inn:* Post, to be studiously avoided.)

The vale of the Drave, on approaching Villach, is fertile and well cultivated.

3 *Villach* (*Inns:* Post, tolerable country inn; Goldenes Lamm), a town of 2400 Inhab., on the Drave, a little above its junction with the Gail. The *Parish Church*, a building of the 15th centy., contains numerous monuments, including the handsome cenotaph of Dietrichstein, the faithful friend of the Emp. Maximilian I.; the tombs of 6 of the Khevenhüller family, including that of George K., 1580, interesting as specimens of knightly costume; the sculpture tolerable. The octagonal *font*, decorated with heads of the apostles, dates from the 14th centy.; it and the *pulpit* are of white marble.

Villach possesses little worth notice, and the same may be said of the neighbouring lake of Ossiach, which is far from picturesque. The convent on its shore is now a stud-house.

The Turks were defeated by the chivalry of Carinthia under Khevenhüller, and their pasha slain, in the neighbourhood of Villach, 1492.

The plains of Carinthia were, during the 14th and 15th centuries, the theatre of frequent campaigns of the Turks. Their empire was then at its height, or rather still on the increase, and the incursions and forays of their wild hordes, like the waves of an advancing tide, on each succeeding inroad overleaped the limits of their previous incursions. At each assault they penetrated deeper into the fertile provinces of the Austrian dominions. Their last and most fearful attack was made in 1492. The country wherever they trod was desolated with fire and sword; thousands of its inhabitants were carried away as slaves, and many more were butchered with horrid accompaniments of cruelty.

One of the first effectual checks which the Turks received was at the battle of Villach. The Emp. Maximilian sent an army to the aid of Carinthia, whose nobles and knights for generations had been bred to a sort of hereditary hostility against the Turks. The host of Mussulman marauders, who greatly outnumbered their opponents, was met near Villach as they were retreating, bearing with them booty of all sorts and a great many prisoners, and a terrible battle commenced. During the confusion of the onset the greater part of the male captives managed to set themselves free, and lent good aid to the Christian cause. The victory declared against the Turks; 10,000 of them were left dead on the field, 7000 were made prisoners, and their leader shot: 7000 Christians also fell. The mound heaped over the remains of the slain still exists near the town of Villach, serving to mark both the spot where they fell and the number of the dead.

It sounds somewhat strange at the present day to hear of the horrors of Asiatic warfare in the very heart of

Europe; but at the period alluded to the very name of Turk created a panic in the farthest corners of Europe, and even the Pope himself trembled in the Vatican.

[About 10 m. W. from Villach, at the bottom of a narrow valley approached by a good road, are the lead-mines of *Bleiberg*, the most extensive and productive in the Austrian dominions. They are situated in the formation called Alpine limestone, and their annual produce amounts to 34,000 or 35,000 cwt. of lead. The adjoining village contains 3800 Inhab., chiefly miners, and Protestants: it is provided with 8 stamping-mills, 19 wash-houses, and 21 smelting-houses.

The Dobratch Mountain, or Villach Alp, may be ascended in about 6 hrs. from Bleiberg. Its summit bears 2 pilgrimage chapels (§ 66), and commands a most extensive view; overlooking the valleys of the Drave and Gail, the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Mühlstadt, and bounded on the S. by the range of Carnic Alps. A landslip from the side of the Dobratsch, which occurred in 1345, buried 16 villages in the Gailthal under its ruins.]

A most interesting excursion may be made from Villach to the source of the Save, along the side-road to Laibach. (Rte. 251.)

Three great roads, to Vienna, Innsbruck, and Venice (Rte. 250), meet at Villach, rendering it a frequented thoroughfare for goods and passengers. A *steamer* plies on the lake of Wörth (Wörthersee) daily between Velden and Klagenfurt; omnibus in 2 hrs. from Villach to Velden, and vice versâ.

The high road from Villach to Klagenfurt continues along the valley of the Drave, but at some distance from the river. At the post-station,

2 Velden, it reaches the margin of the lake called *Wörthersee*, which is traversed by a *steamer* between Velden and Klagenfurt: Stellwagen ply from Villach to meet it. The post-road skirts the lake nearly as far as

3 *Klagenfurt* (*Inns:* Kaiser von Osterreich, said to be the best: Kaiserkrone, indifferent; Post; Sterne; Sonne; Hirsch). This ancient, dull town was once the capital of Carinthia: it is situated on the Glan, a small stream, and is connected with the Wörthersee by a canal. Its Pop. is 12,490. Its fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have given place to an agreeable promenade. The Estates of Carinthia hold their meetings in the *Landhaus*, an ancient building, finished 1391. The Hall of Assembly is decorated with the arms of the Carinthian noblesse. The *old Castle* (Burg) is an interesting edifice. The bishop of Gurk resides here in a handsome *Palace*, in the suburbs, containing collections of paintings, minerals, &c., attached to which is a park thrown open to the public. The new market-place is ornamented (?) with a rude figure of a dragon and a statue of Maria Theresa. Here is the largest *white lead* manufactory in Austria. The *tower* of the Pfarrkirch commands an extensive *view*.

The common people here speak a dialect of the Vindic language called Krainerisch (Carniolian).

A good post-road leads directly E. from Klagenfurt to Marburg, along the rt. bank of the Drave. (Rte. 253.) That to Laibach here turns to the S., across the fertile, but in places unhealthy, valley of the Drave, which is richly covered with crops of wheat and maize, and, passing the château of Höllenstein, it traverses the Drave before reaching

2 Kirschentheuer, a small village at the foot of the *Loibel*, with a tolerable *Inn*. The Post is 1 m. further on, at Unterberg. The Alpine road over the crest of the Loibel was constructed in the reign of the Emperor Charles VI., 1725. It occupies about 7 hrs. to traverse the mountain to the next post-station. Extra horses must be taken up to the summit, and the distance is charged as 2 Aust. m.=1 post. Along the top of the ridge runs the frontier-line of Carinthia and Carniola. At the highest point, 4298 ft. above the sea-level, a tunnel or passage, 156 yards long, was originally cut in the mountain, to allow the road to pass; but the roof having given way, the road is now open to day.

The piers of an arch alone remain. The S. slope of the mountain is steeper than that on the N.; and although the road is carried down numerous zigzag terraces, it is not so gradual as in the more recently-constructed Alpine roads, so that the ascent is laborious, and the descent requires careful driving. To obviate this inconvenience, it has been proposed to drive a gallery or tunnel, 4000 ft. long, directly through the mountain, several hundred feet below the present summit-level, and to carry the road through it. Gigantic chalky-looking precipices of limestone, quite bare excepting at their base, where they are screened by fir-woods, hem in the gloomy valley. The surrounding peaks are still the haunts of wolves, which do much damage to the flocks feeding on the Alpine pastures. In spite of the protection of St. Wolfgang, to whom the peasant of Carniola entrusts his cattle, 30 or 40 sheep are sometimes destroyed by them in one parish during a winter, and many more, besides horses and cows, are worried and wounded by these ravenous persecutors.

4 Neumärktl, a prosperous village at the foot of the Loibel. Its inhabitants are supported either by superintending the transit of goods over the pass, or by the manufacture of iron-ware.

Before reaching Nagles, the side-road to Villach by Veldes and the beautiful vale of the Save (Rte. 251) falls into our route.

2 Krainburg (*Inn* close to the bridge, good; Post, not so), a small town of 1712 Inhab., is built upon a rock above the Save, and contains an old castle.

3½ *Laibach.* Stat. on the *Vienna and Trieste Rly.* (Rte. 248.)

ROUTE 244.

LIENZ AND SACHSENBURG IN THE PUSTERTHAL, THROUGH THE MÖLLTHAL, TO THE GROSS-GLOCKNER AND HEILIGENBLUT, AND OVER THE RAURISERTAUERN TO BAD GASTEIN.

The distances are computed in hours, according to the rate of walking at about 4 m. an hour.

The scenery of the valley of the Möll, on the S. side of the Gross-Glockner, is allowed by all who have seen it to be surpassed in grandeur by few spots in the Alps. The waterfalls of this valley, seen after and during heavy rain, are from their number and variety amongst the most striking of those in the Alps. The course of the Möll and the direction of its valley are exceedingly sinuous. It runs first nearly due S. from the Gross-Glockner; at Winklern it bends a little to the E.; beyond Stall it turns N.E., nearly at right angles to its former course, as far as Ober Vellach, where it makes an equally abrupt turn S.E. Heiligenblut, situated nearly at the extremity of it, deserves to be called the Austrian Chamouni from the height of the mountains around it, and the extent of their glaciers: it has, however, this difference—that it is rarely visited by travellers, and cannot afford the same luxuries, though there is tolerable accommodation at the little inn there.

A *traveller approaching* the Gross Glockner *from the W.* from Brixen and Brunecken, along the Vale of the Drave, will quit the post-road at Lienz (Rte. 223), where the postmaster will furnish him with a guide to Winklern. He may, however, easily find his way without a guide. The path runs in a N.E. direction from Lienz, across the Iselsberg, a low lateral ridge separating Tyrol from Carinthia. It passes the village of Iselsberg. The summit of this pass commands magnificent views of the singular dolomite mountains on the opposite side of the Drave. The path, descending thencein to the valley of the Möll, reaches in 3 hrs. the village of

2½ Winklern, on its l. bank, built at an *angle* in the valley (whence its name). Here there is a comfortable *Inn*, kept by Aichenegg, a wealthy farmer, who is a chevalier; charges most moderate, 1 fl. c. M. per diem includes everything. Here a char or horse may be hired to Heiligenblut, about 16 m. higher up the valley. The road is very rough.

[*Persons coming from Villach, or from the E.*, if they wish to visit the Gross-Glockner, must turn out of the post-road up the Drave Thal at Sachsenburg (Rte. 223). A road practicable for chars runs up the Möllthal all the way from Sachsenburg to Heiligenblut. This is one of the prettiest valleys in Carinthia, fertile and well cultivated: the villages have a neat appearance. The road passes in succession the villages Möllbrücken, near the junction of the Möll with the Drave, Stallhofen at the foot of the ruins of Unter-Falkenstein, in about 17⅔ m., to

3¾ Ober-Vellach (Buchner's *Inn*), where the path to Bad Gastein, described in Rte. 201, falls into the Möllthal.

"The woods in Carinthia are generally composed of a kind of spruce fir, of a rather diminutive size, remarkably taper, with short branches, which gives a very peculiar character to the landscape."

Near Fragent, a remarkably destructive torrent, laying waste a vast extent of land with its gravelly deposits, enters the Möll.

3 Stall (Räsinger's *Inn*). About 2 hrs. walk above Stall is Winklern, whence the path already described runs to Lienz (2½ hrs. walk). In going from Stall to Heiligenblut it is not necessary to pass through Winklern, as a shorter road crosses to the l. bank of the stream, by which Döllach may be reached in 5 hrs. from Stall.]

The situation of Winklern is very beautiful, and the scenery all the way up to Heiligenblut is most pleasing.

3 hrs. walk above Winklern is

Döllach (Ortner's *Inn*, good, better than Pichler's at Heiligenblut), a poor village of 90 houses, 2 hrs. walk from Heiligenblut. Beyond Döllach the Möll is crossed, and shortly after two very fine peaks called Hauern-Köpfe appear; the valley then narrows considerably, and, when the Möll is again crossed, the waterfall called *Jungfernsprung*, formed by a tributary stream, is seen on the l.

Pockhorn, a pretty village with a graceful spire, is next seen, and from a bridge crossing a torrent here the first glimpse of the Gross-Glockner is obtained: the Spitze or conical summit alone appears. A little below Heiligenblut the Möll forms a considerable cascade, forcing its way through a barrier of rock, which at one time probably dammed up its waters behind it into a lake. On ascending the next hill beyond Pockhorn, a small path on the l. leads to a seat whence a good view may be had of the Fall of Möll. On reaching the summit of this hill the Glockner rises to view in all its glory. The traveller is struck in his progress up the valley with the number of water-mills; every little stream is made to turn a wheel, sometimes horizontal; in one instance 16 mills were counted on the course of one rivulet. Heiligenblut, distinguished by its large church, is now close at hand; it may be reached in 5 hrs. from Winklern, including one of rest.

2 Heiligenblut (Anton Pichler's *Inn*). This elevated Alpine village, lies 4270 ft. above the level of the sea, at the foot of the Glockner and of the Rauriser-Tauern; it consists of a group of scattered cottages most picturesquely situated on an elevated contraction of the Glen, which probably once caused the formation of a lake. It derives its name from a phial of the "*holy blood*" of our Saviour, brought, according to the legend, from Constantinople by St. Briccius, and still preserved here in the beautiful *Gothic Church*, half-way up the mountain, built in the 13th centy. This church contains a carved altarpiece, and a Gothic shrine or sanctuary, of stone, 30 ft. high, covered over with ex-votos, dating from 1496, in which the precious phial of blood is deposited. It is worth while to ascend to the pilgrimage church approached

[S. G.]

by stations, on the height above, on account of the view of the valley. This, however, is still better seen from a hill behind the Calvarienberg, perhaps 3500 ft. above the village.

An excursion may be made from Heiligenblut to the *Pasterze Glacier*, one of the finest and largest in the Austrian dominions, being 12 m. long. It descends from the flanks of the Gross-Glockner, and at its foot the Möll (called Pasterze above this) takes its rise. It requires 3 hrs. hard walking up the valley to reach the point where it is first seen; the path is practicable for a horse, but not for a car. 1 hr. further, a more extended prospect is obtained of the ice and snow of this magnificent glacier, which may compare with any in Switzerland. From Johannshütte, 4½ hrs. walk from Heiligenblut, the glacier may be crossed to the foot of the Glockner. On the rocks and slopes above the glacier the botanist will notice many of the rarest Alpine plants. The Cascade of the Leiterbach, seen on the way to the glacier, is the finest in the valley, and very remarkable. The Gross-Glockner presents from every part of the village and neighbouring eminences a noble spectacle. "Higher, more imposing, and wider-spread glaciers I have seen: but I do not recollect one that can compare with it in elegance of form. It is the sharpest pyramid, seen from this side, that it is possible to imagine; and though lines of pointed rocks obtrude themselves through the snow and ice, even to the summit, they rather add to the general effect than detract from it. The middle portion of the mountain spreads out in a waste of snow, jagged with precipices, and displays several roundish peaks." —*Latrobe.*

[The Gross-Glockner receives its name from a fancied resemblance in its highest peak to a bell (Glocke); it is the most lofty summit of the chain of Noric Alps, rising to an elevation of 12,369 Eng. ft. above the sea. It is the corner-stone of the three provinces of Tyrol, Salzburg, and Carinthia, whose boundary-lines meet upon it. The summit, though it appears single from Heiligenblut, is in reality bifurcated; it is composed of granite (?) overlapped near its base by micaceous and clay slate. Heiligenblut is 4 hrs. walk from the base of the mountain, the ascent of which is most conveniently made from it. It is a work of difficulty and danger, requiring about 24 hrs. *Guides are indispensable*, at least one to each stranger. They may be engaged in the village at the rate of 4 fl. a day. Alp-poles, ropes, hatchets or pickaxes to cut steps in the snow, gauze for the eyes, and crampons for the feet, should be provided; and it would not be amiss to send on a guide before to report upon the state of the glaciers, and to despatch others in advance with provisions to the intended night-quarters. The usual course adopted by those who make the ascent is to start in the afternoon, to follow the Möll upwards for about 3 m. into the vale of Pasterze, past the Gösnetz waterfall, where the climbing commences. They direct their steps towards the Sennhütte (châlet) am Trog (2 hrs. walk), and into the dell of the Leiter, a narrow gorge. The way along it, at a spot called Katzensteig (cat's path), is a steep slope, scattered over with loose fragments of sliding slate, on the verge of a precipice, at whose base, varying between 60 and 240 ft. below, rushes the Leiterbach; but its difficulties have been exaggerated. The *Ochsenhütte* (2 hrs. in the Kalserthal) is the highest human habitation. This is the best resting-place for the night. It is advisable to start next morning long before daylight, so as to reach the glacier as soon as dawn permits the passage across it. 2 hrs. more walking brings you to the Salmshütte, a stone hut, built by a bishop of Gurk to shelter travellers. It lies above the highest pasturages and châlets, close to the glaciers, in a desert covered over with shattered rocks fallen from the mountain above. Between it and the top the traveller passes over a moraine and across the glacier to the Scharte, a very steep gorge, filled with snow, ice, and rocks, to the Hohenwarte, a hut

long since buried under the snow, from which the eye gazes down into the vale of the Inn on one side, and of the Drave on the other. This is 2 hrs. walk from the Salmshütte. Another hr. to the Adlersruhe (eagle's rest), a hut built, like the preceding, by the bishop of Gurk, to afford shelter from sudden storms. It is only 2 hrs. distant from the peak of the Lesser Glockner, one of the bifurcations mentioned above, separated from the highest peak by a chasm 60 ft. wide, generally filled with snow, across which lies a hazardous path, the passage of which is attended with much risk, unless the snow be very firm and hard to bear the weight. If the ice be firm, it is worth while to reach the higher peak. The most interesting feature of the view is the range of the Tauern Alps and their glaciers E., and those of the Noric and Rhætian chain W., as far as the Ortler. It extends N. as far as the Bavarian plains and the Böhmerwald hills, and S. over the Alps of Frioul to the Adriatic. The summit of the Glockner has been repeatedly reached since the beginning of the present century, and is now scaled almost every summer by some travelling party of Germans or others.]

It is a long and hard walk of 15 or 16 hrs., not including stoppages, from *Heiligenblut*, by the *Rauriser-Tauern* to *Bad Gastein*. A guide should be taken. The ascent commences immediately behind the village of Heiligenblut: in 1½ hr. the summit of the Tauern is reached, and the ascent of the second range begins. About ¼ hr. above this point is a spring of delicious water called the "Samerbrunn." All vegetation here ceases, and in front nothing is seen but a vast expanse of wild desolation and fields of snow. Splendid views are obtained of the magnificent glaciers of the Gross-Glockner, and over the picturesque valley of the Möll. After another hour's hard climbing the culminating point, called the Hochthor, a depression in the Rauriser-Tauern, is reached.

2½ hrs. The summit of the pass is 8435 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, and is marked by a wooden cross. The scene from this point, on a clear day, is very wild and imposing. The descent, which is steep, commences over fields of snow and loose slate rock, in sight of the shattered fragments from the Brennkogel, which rises on the W.

[About half an hour's walk below the summit of the pass, after the first steep descent, a path diverges to the l., which leads into the valley of Fusch. It at first winds round the base of the Brennkogel, and proceeds through a wild and barren tract till it reaches the summit of the pass called the Fusch Thor (770 ft. lower than the Hoch Thor), from whence the whole valley of Fusch bursts upon the view. The Wiesbachhorn (a splendid pyramidal peak, 11,515 ft. high) rises on the opposite side of the valley, while extensive glaciers clothe the whole of the ridge which connects the Wiesbachhorn with the Gross-Glockner, its immediate neighbours. A long but easy descent leads from hence to Ferleiten in the valley of Fusch, about 1½ hr's. walk from the baths of St. Wolfgang.]

2 hrs. The Tauern house is a solitary châlet, at the upper end of the Rauris valley, of the rudest construction, but furnishing bread, coffee, and sour wine (Rte. 226). This is 4½ hrs. good walking from the inn at Heiligenblut. Soon after leaving the Tauern house a beautiful cascade, the Spitzbach, is passed. The road continues to descend, and in

1½ hr. the village of Wört, the last place on the Salzburg side of the Alps, is reached. From Wört the route to Gastein turns suddenly off to the rt., ascending the opposite range of mountains from the secondary valley of the Rauris. In

½ hr. the pretty village of Bucheben, situated on a projecting point, about 800 ft. above the other villages: it commands most extensive and beautiful prospects, amongst which the glaciers of the Goldberg are pre-eminent. The *Inn*, kept by a wealthy farmer, who is a good guide, is the best until reaching Döllach.

Bad Gastein to Bucheben, over the

Stanz—4 hrs. fatiguing ascent, rest 1¼ hr., descent 1¾ hr. = 7 hrs. easy.

Bucheben to Tauern-Haus 3 hrs. 10 min.; Tauern-Haus to summit 2 hrs. 40 min.; summit to Heiligenblut 1 hr. 45 min.; rest 1 hr. 25 min. = 9 hrs.

Guide from Gastein to Heiligenblut, 5 fl. C. M. by tariff. Guides from Bucheben to Gastein are procurable for 4 zwanzigers. The path ascends immediately behind Bucheben, and, after winding through a dark forest of pine, in 2 hrs. the crest of the ridge which separates the valley of Gastein from that of Rauris is reached. The path then leads over the grassy surface of the Kuhwegalpe and the Pfaunelscharte, and gradually winds round the valley of Gastein. The scenery is exceedingly beautiful. From the heights on either side a vast panoramic view is obtained over the entire valley, apparently closed up at either end by the snow-clad Alps of Salzburg and Carinthia. In the centre is Hof Gastein, with its graceful church and substantial white houses; all around are neat châlets. After 3 hrs. descent the high road is reached: and, after ascending again for ½ an hour,

5 hrs. Wildbad Gastein is seen shut in by the surrounding woods and mountains.

The path *from Heiligenblut to Windisch-Matrey* is described in Rtes. 224, 226.

[A more direct and more interesting pass from Heiligenblut to the valley of Fusch is that over the *Pfandlscharte*, but as the upper part of this pass lies over a glacier it should only be taken in fine weather. The path to the Pfandlscharte is the same as that to the Pasterze glacier as far as the foot of that glacier itself: it then turns abruptly to the rt. up a steep mountain-side directly towards the *col* or pass which forms a remarkable gap or depression in the mountain-range. This gap is partly filled up by a glacier, over which lies the passage, which presents no difficulty; but as the fissures on the glacier vary much at different times, it is well to be accompanied by a guide. Splendid views of the Gross-Glockner and the Pasterzen glacier are obtained during the ascent to the glacier. The descent into the Fusch Thal is steep and somewhat difficult, but the views are very fine. At the foot of the steep part of the descent are some large châlets, where refreshments may be procured. Thence it is easy walking down the valley to Ferleiten, the highest village in it, where there is a decent but humble inn. Thence to the baths of St. Wolfgang, 1½ hrs.' walking, by a short cut, the char-road making a détour. There is good accommodation (though in a simple and rustic style) to be had at the baths, which are much frequented by visitors from the Austrian provinces. It is about 9 hrs.' walking from Heiligenblut to St. Wolfgang, viz. 4 hrs. to the foot of the glacier, 1 hr. crossing it, and 4 hrs. to the baths. The valley of Fusch is well worthy of a visit (should the traveller not be bound to the Pinzgau): an interesting excursion of 2 days may be made from Heiligenblut by crossing the Pfandlscharte to Ferleiten 1 day, and returning the next over the Fusch Thor and the Hoch Thor.]

ROUTE 245.

VIENNA TO MARIAZELL AND BRUCK ON THE MUR.

Vienna to Mariazell, 19¾ Aust. m. = 93 Eng. m. Mariazell to Bruck, 8 Aust. m. = 37⅝ Eng. m. The *Gratz Railway* has opened a more speedy access from Vienna to Mariazell from Murzzuschlag Stat. (See Rte. 247.) *Inns* occur almost every 2 m.

This is a post road; very hilly, and in places not very good.

There is a shorter and more picturesque road by Mödling, Brühl, Gaden, Heiligenkreutz, Altenmarkt, St. Veit, and Lilienfeld, about 80 m. long (pp. 393 and 224).

2¼ Burkersdorf,
2 Sieghartskirchen,
2½ Perschling,
2 St. Pölten,
} Described in Rte. 195.

Here the road to Mariazell turns S.

out of the post-road to Linz, and passes Wilhelmsburg, a flourishing little village. At Traisen our road is joined by the cross-road mentioned above from Hainfeld and Heiligenkreutz.

4 Märktl. A little beyond this is Lilienfeld, a *Cistercian Abbey*, one of the wealthiest and oldest in Austria, charmingly situated in the vale of the Traisen. The pilgrims are entertained within its walls with a long benediction and a small plate of thin soup. It was founded 1220, by D. Leopold VII. and great part of the Church is of that date except the modern W. end and towers. The interior, lofty and imposing, is of very good Gothic, reeded piers and richly carved capitals. The choir ending in an apse has 2 rows of external aisles and terminates square to the E. like the E. end of Durham. The convent includes 13 large courts. The cloisters are ancient, and richly ornamented with 710 marble pillars. The fine Refectory, great Dormitory, and Chapel of St Sebastian have been allowed to go to decay since the fire of 1810, which is much to be regretted. The *Church* contains the marble sarcophagus of the founder, Leopold VII., and the tombs of Cymburgis of Masovia, wife of Ernest Ironside, Duke of Styria, and of Margaret, Queen of Ottokar of Bohemia.

2 Tyrnitz. Post, very dear and dirty.—*J. P. O.* Tyrnitz is a village of 1700 Inhab. The parish church of St. Martin boasts of possessing among its relics one of the thorns of the crown which was placed on our Saviour's head.

After passing Tyrnitz the road becomes a succession of ascents and descents, many of which are very steep. At the foot of the Josephsberg additional horses (*Vorspann*) are kept ready to be attached to carriages, as well as saddle-horses to carry up pedestrians. The Seeberg is tremendously steep, and the road infamous. A new and excellent road has been constructed over the Annaberg, and is carried up the steep slope in zigzags of so gradual an ascent, that additional horses are no longer required. From this to Mariazell the road is very bad.

At the foot of the hill of Annaberg stands the chapel of the Seven Springs, with the inscription "Trinket alle daraus;" a seasonable and refreshing invitation to the tired pilgrim.

2 *Annaberg* stands on the top of the steepest hill, 3110 Eng. ft. above the sea, and in the most romantic situation which this line of road presents. It consists of a church and 30 houses, the principal of which is the post-house. The view from it is very fine: the snow-clad mountain seen on the S.W. is the Oetscher (6042 Eng. ft.). After passing the Joachimsberg the road descends into the valley of the Lasing, where is situated Wienerbrückel, a hamlet close to the bridge. A sign-post by the roadside points out the path to the waterfall of the Lasing, 2 hrs. drive in a char. The sluice-master, if visitors will pay 3 G. W. W., will cause the sluices which feed the fall to be raised up for the benefit of spectators! The fall, though it must be considered as partly artificial, is a fine object: the situation and walk to it beautiful, through a dell abounding in Alpine flowers. Beyond Wienerbrückel the ascent of the Josephsberg commences. A new line has been made, with 12 or 14 zigzags, and is tolerably easy: the opposite descent requires improvement. It takes an hour to surmount the ascent. From the top there is a very extensive view. At Mitterbach the road crosses the boundary of Styria. The Protestants have a place of worship here.

3 *Mariazell. Inns:* Löwe; Post; Goldenes Kreutz; Weintraube (Grapes); Goldene Krone, are the best out of the 38 inns, but are not very good. It is better to avoid stopping here, and rather to proceed 3 m. further to the Iron Foundry, where there is an excellent inn.

Mariazell, the Loretto of Austria, a most celebrated place of pilgrimage, is situated in the midst of the Styrian mountains, near a small stream called the Salza; it has 900 Inhab.

"It would not be worth visiting were it not for the celebrity which it has acquired as a place of pilgrimage, and the residence of a holy influence, which till this day is working more frequent,

and astonishing, and undeniable miracles, than even Prince Hohenlohe. The town is small and mean-looking; it consists, in fact, principally of inns and ale-houses, to accommodate the perpetual influx of visitors, which never ceases all the year round, except when snow has rendered the mountains impassable. The immense size of the beds in these hostelries shows at once to how many inconveniences the pious are willing to submit. The pilgrims, however, who can pretend to the luxury of a bed are few in number. Above all, during the time that the annual procession from Vienna is on the spot, it is not possible that the greater part of the crowd can be able to find lodgings; and though there were accommodation, no small portion of them are too poor to pay for it. These from necessity, and many others from less justifiable motives, spend the night in the neighbouring woods, both sexes intermingled; and, till morning dawns, they continue drinking and singing songs, which are anything but hymns of devotion. Fighting used to be the order of the night, so long as the procession from Gratz (which likewise is always a numerous one) performed its pilgrimage at the same time with that from Vienna. It was found necessary to put a stop to this public scandal, by ordering the pilgrimages to take place at different times."—*Russel.*

About 80 different processions of pilgrims proceed annually to Mariazell from different places in the Austrian dominions, between the beginning of May and the end of September. The Vienna procession arrives on the 7th of July; that from Gratz on the 12th of August; and the total number of pilgrims who visit the spot in one year is about 100,000. (§ 66.)

The principal and most conspicuous building is the *Church*, the largest and handsomest in Styria. The central tower, and the portion between it and the W. end, are alone ancient, dating probably from 1363, and built by Lewis I., King of Hungary, after a victory gained by him over the Turks. The beautiful portal is ornamented with representations of the history of the foundation of the church, and of the holy image it contains; while in the centre is a very ancient bas-relief, in marble, of the Crucifixion. The rest of the edifice is in the Italian style. The *Shrine of the Virgin* is a richly ornamented small chapel in the centre of the gloomy church. The story of the image deposited in it is, that a priest of the convent of St. Lambert, sent in the 11th centy. into this valley to administer to the spiritual wants of the unenlightened inhabitants, built himself a rude cell (Zelle), in which he deposited a very holy image of the Virgin which he had brought with him. In the latter part of the 12th centy. a Margrave Henry of Moravia, being, as well as his wife, much troubled with the gout, was warned in a dream, that if he would repair to the image of *Mary in the Cell*, he would be cured of his maladies by intercession of the Virgin. These promises were completely accomplished, and, in gratitude for the cure, he built over the image the small stone chapel which now stands in the middle of the church, in place of the original wooden cell. The image, said to be 700 years old, is of lime-tree wood painted black, about 18 in. high, and rudely carved to represent the Virgin. She is seated in a chair, holding the infant Saviour in her arms, clothed in the costliest stuffs, and glittering with jewels and gems, true or false. The lamps, the altar, and other decorations are of solid silver, the gifts of pious devotees. The railing in front, of the same precious material, was presented, as is attested by the inscription upon it, by the Emp. Leopold, "Virgini Cellensi, pro filio Josepho sibi à Deo procurato," and was afterwards enlarged by Maria Theresa.

Behind the chapel rises an insulated pillar, surmounted by a stone image of the Virgin, round which and the chapel the pilgrims, male and female, shuffle along on their knees, in the direction of the sun.

An extensive trade in relics, rosaries, and such holy objects, which have been in contact with the image, is carried on in a number of booths near the church.

The town has been 6 times utterly destroyed by fire, and the church has not escaped in these calamities, the last of which occurred in 1827, when only 20 houses were saved out of 111. The roof and towers of the church were consumed, the bells melted, and nothing left but the walls. The holy image was rescued, and placed temporarily in St. Sigismund's chapel, out of the town. The subscriptions which were in consequence raised, and the sale of votive offerings out of the treasury, in a very short time furnished funds sufficient to restore it to its original splendour. The *Treasury* is still overloaded with riches, the votive offerings of pilgrims—imperial, regal, noble, and ignoble—for many centuries; nor do similar gifts cease to pour in at present; every year adds to their number and to the supposed miracles of the statue. It contains some valuable gifts of jewellery, &c.; a topaz, 5 or 6 in. in diameter, given by Joseph II.; a diamond cross, by M. Theresa; a necklace of pearls, presented by the late Empress, having a clasp made out of the bullet fired at the Emperor by a madman; a silver altar; the sword, spurs, and stirrups of Lewis I., with his bridal robes.

The Styrian trout, from the mountain streams, are a great delicacy: they may be had in perfection at Mariazell.

Excursions.—The Erlafsee, the Studentenberg, and other points, not far from the town, offer beautiful views. The Bürger Alp is within a short walk. The road across the mountains to Eisenerz, by Wildalpen (Rte. 246), is one of the most interesting in Styria.

About 2 m. from Mariazell is the Holzaufzug (wood-elevator), a sort of inclined plane, along which wood is raised in waggons by means of a windlass attached to a water-wheel, out of a deep valley, to the summit of a mountain. The machinery which elevates the loaded waggons lowers, at the same time, the empty ones. The perpendicular height to which the wood is carried exceeds 350 ft. The streams on the opposite side of the mountain run into the Danube, and the wood, being thrown into one of them, is carried down by it into that river, where it is collected, formed into rafts, and floated onward to Vienna or the Black Sea. (§ 111.)

The road from Mariazell to Bruck is *very* bad. After leaving Mariazell it crosses the Salza, and passes St. Sigismund's chapel, originally built in the fashion of a fortress, surrounded with high walls, to withstand the attacks of the Turks, who in the 15th centy. frequently penetrated into these remote valleys. It was destroyed by the Hungarians under Matthias Corvinus. About 3 m. farther on are the

Imperial Iron-works and Cannon-foundry, the largest establishment of the kind in Austria, in a very beautiful situation. The largest cannon, boilers, and cylinders for steam-engines, as well as articles of a minuter description, are made here. The fuel employed is charcoal. They are supplied with ore from mines 6 or 8 m. off, in the Gollrath: 400 men are employed here, whose habitations form a village of themselves. Persons wishing to visit Brandhof must obtain an order at the iron-works. The *Inn* here has an unpromising exterior, but is extremely comfortable and very moderate.

1 hr.'s drive from the Gusswerk is the small village of Wegscheid, where Vorspann are in readiness to drag carriages over the hills of Niederalpel and Seeberg, which commence some way farther on. Under the precipices of Seeberg is the iron-mine of Gollrath. A little more than half-way up, but before you come to the steepest part of the ascent, stands Brandhof, the small Gothic (verging on Cockney) cottage of the patriot Archduke John, with a farm-yard and offices attached to it, and a garden containing a choice collection of Alpine plants. It lies close to the road, and is 3400 ft. above the sea. During the absence of the Archduke a written order is requisite to obtain admission. Brandhof is a neat little Styrian Ferme ornée, fitted up in a style which bespeaks the moderation and taste of the worthy owner. The neat octagon Gothic chapel in the centre has a tabernacle for holding the host (*Sacramentshäuslein*), and is beautifully carved out of cedar-wood from

Mount Lebanon—an Arabic document, presented along with it by the Patriarch of Antioch, vouches for its authenticity. Below the altar is the burial-vault which the Archduke has built for himself. On the rt. and l. of the entrance are oratories richly ornamented with carved oak, and above them are two pictures by *Schnorr*. The central hall is decorated with statues of Ferdinand of Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, the Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresa.

The Jägerzimmer (hunting-chamber) is appropriated to objects relating to the chase; the painted windows are decorated with scenes of Alpine life. Here are portraits of the late Emp. Francis, "der beste Herr," of the Archduke John himself, of the Emp. Maximilian, "the noblest shot," and of Hofer, "the truest shot;" below the last is placed an object of peculiar interest, *Hofer's own rifle*. The hall and this room are hung round with arms, horns of red deer, ibex, and chamois, hunting trophies, apparatus for the chase, &c.

It is truly delightful to hear in what a tone of affectionate regard and respect his humbler neighbours concur in speaking of the owner of this Alpine abode.

The Archduke John's patriotism consists in having spent his life in unceasing endeavours to benefit and elevate his country in wealth and intelligence. During the war he bravely, though not always successfully, headed the bold mountaineers of Austria and Tyrol, who strove to free their country from the yoke of France. In peace he has been constantly engaged in promoting science, the arts, and the manufactures of Styria. He now gives his attention particularly to the manufactures of iron, the staple of Styria; he has himself an experimental foundry at Vordernberg, where he resides part of the year; and he has been instrumental in introducing into his own country the improved methods used in others. He has founded at his own cost, and supported by his own countenance and exertions, a most useful institution for the encouragement of science and manufactures at Gratz—the Johanneum (see p. 400). Though brother of the late Emp. Francis, he takes but little pleasure in the pomp of a court; on the contrary, his life and habits are distinguished by the utmost simplicity, and he only repairs to Vienna when his presence is absolutely required. The greater part of his time is spent among his favourite Styrians; and he may be seen walking about, dressed in the picturesque but homely costume of the Styrian peasantry. Instead of seeking a match among the princely families of Europe, he married some years ago a fair Styrian damsel, the daughter of the postmaster at Aussee, with whom he became acquainted in the course of one of his mountain journeys; for he has personally explored almost every corner of the Austrian highlands, either on scientific expeditions or in pursuit of the chamois; and the union has proved as perfectly happy as that of an ancestor of the Archduke with the fair but humbly-born Philippina, the daughter of the burgher of Augsburg. He is truly the benefactor of his country, watching over the wants and the advancement of the people with an almost fatherly care. His efforts have especially been directed towards improving the condition of the very often poverty-stricken peasant of the Styrian valleys. He has established several agricultural associations, which have had the effect of improving the cultivation of the province and of relieving the poor farmer and peasants from the pressure of sudden misfortune. The tidings of disaster from the devastating outbreak of fire or the inundations of the torrent, from the failure of crops or the danger of the loss of cattle from drought—all casualties of daily occurrence in this part of the world—are never listened to unheeded, nor fail of obtaining assistance and commiseration from him. The popularity which he had justly obtained by his useful and benevolent exertions caused him to be drawn from his retirement in 1848, to be made the idol and puppet of inexperienced and pedantic lawmakers. He has now returned to it, to the great

benefit of himself and the country whose improvement he had so long and so sedulously pursued.

When the traveller has surmounted the Seeberg a beautiful view opens.

4 Seewiesen (*Inn:* Post; clean beds and fair charges, but faulty in other respects), a village beautifully situated in one of the most charming Alpine valleys, at the foot of the Afienzer-Staritzer. It is named from a lake drained by the Archduke. The road is not very good; it makes a long détour and ascent to pass through the little town of Afienz (where there is a good *Inn* on the left-hand side of the street). Beyond this the narrow and highly picturesque valley of Thörl, in which are several iron-forges, and the ruins of the Castle of Schachenstein, are passed. It was built by an abbot of St. Lambert, in 1465, to protect pilgrims bound to Mariazell from the knightly highwaymen or mosstroopers who infested the road at that period. Beyond it the road crosses the Mürz river and enters the highroad from Vienna to Gratz near Kapfenberg.

4 BRUCK ON THE MUR. (See Rte. 247.) Stat. on Railway.

5 St. Veit (Schwarzer Ochs), the largest place on the road.

The country is very pretty. The comfortable houses of the peasantry, their orchards and gardens, and the high state of cultivation in which the land is kept, are sure and pleasing tokens of prosperity and happiness.

3 Märktl, on the post-road from Vienna to Mariazell (Rte. 245). The scenery from St. Veit to Lilienfeld is lovely.

Mariazell (see Rte. 245).

The shortest route from Mariazell to Vienna is by Terz to Egidy. A tolerable road, which may be driven over in 3½ hrs.; and another hour will take the traveller to Hohenberg.

A wretched and hilly road, almost impassable for carriages, leads, in 2½ hrs. (walking), to Rohr, where there is a clean *Inn.* Thence an indifferent road to Gutenstein (*Inn*, good) may be driven over in 2¼ hrs.; and from thence the *Schneeberg* may be visited (Rte. 247). Pottenstein, 2½ hrs. drive. *Inns*, bad.

Baden, 2 hrs. (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe) —Rte. 195. Thence to Vienna, ½ hr., by railway.

ROUTE 245A.

BADEN TO MARIAZELL.

About 69 Eng. m. The distances below are calculated in Eng. m.

This is a good road, though unprovided with post-houses; a voiturier's horses and carriage may be hired at Baden for 12 or 13 fl. Münz, exclusive of 1 fl. trinkgeld to the driver. The journey to Märktl may be made in 10 hrs., including the time required to bait the horses. The way lies up the valley of Helen to

7 Heiligenkreutz (see Rte. 195).
6 Alland.
4½ Altenmarkt.
4½ Kaunberg (*Inn:* Goldener Hirsch).
6 Hainfeld.

ROUTE 246.

MARIAZELL TO EISENERZ, BY WILDALPEN.

This is a very romantic route, and one of the most interesting excursions which the neighbourhood of Mariazell affords.

The road is practicable for a carriage of the country, and not bad, except a short cut beginning an hour from the Gusswerk, ending ¼ hr. before Weichselboden; requiring 1 hr. to pass, and dangerously narrow in parts. It takes nearly 5 hrs. to drive to Wildalpen, and the same to return, exclusive of stoppages. A carriage with 2 horses from the Gusswerk costs 3 fl. C. M., and 1 fl. trinkgeld. It quits the highroad to Bruck (Rte. 244) at

The *Imperial Iron Foundry* (Rte. 245), K. K. Gusswerk (3 m.), where there is an admirable *Inn*, at which the traveller should by all means stop, in preference to putting up in any inferior one at Mariazell. Then turning to the W. it traverses the picturesque vale of the Salza. It ascends a high hill, commanding an exquisite view from the top, and then enters by a very steep descent into the *Weichselboden*, a narrow ravine shut in by rocks and precipices, which, from their height, their uninterrupted vertical sides, and the wild and savage solitude of the scene which they enclose, give a character to this gorge which all who have seen it concur in describing as stupendous and imposing. The vast forests on the neighbouring mountains furnish the iron-works with fuel, and the valley also contains some fine pasturage. The village Weichselboden (*Inn*, bad), 13 m. from the iron-works (or 11 by the short cut from Greith by Dimara?), is inhabited by woodmen. Above Weichselboden a new sluice, *Klause* (§ 111), has been formed of large blocks of limestone squared; a considerable work. A gallery cut through the rock is so narrow and low that an English carriage would scarcely get through.

In no part of the Alpine chain is game more abundant than on the mountains around. The valley, or rather natural amphitheatre, shut in by precipices, S.E. of Weichselboden, called the Ring, is a favourite place for a *Treibjagd*, when, the sportsmen being stationed round the Ring, from 50 to 100 chamois are often driven into it by the huntsmen and peasants employed for that purpose. The blackcock (*Tetrao tetrix*, Schildhahn), which furnishes the feathers for the Styrian Jägers' hat, is very abundant. The Ring is a preserve of the Archduke John, in which no one is allowed to shoot without special permission. It is about ½ an hour's walk from Weichselboden, at the extremity of a wooded valley called Die Hölle, in which lies a hunting-lodge of the Archduke's. About 1 m. beyond Weichselboden the valley is all but closed by 2 enormous rocks, which approach so near that a Klause (dam) (§ 111) is erected between them. The path is here cut through the rock, after which it frequently shifts from one side of the Salza river to the other, wherever it can find space to run, traversing a most romantic valley until it reaches

Wildalpen—12 m.; 2½ hrs. drive from Weichselboden (*Inn*, very good for this part of the country, and cheap), another scattered village. Here are many iron-forges, the hammers of which are moved by a wild brook which rushes down from the mountains in numerous falls. Near Wildalpen is the picturesque valley of the Seven Lakes.

[Pedestrians may reach Eisenerz by a short cut from this, over the mountains, in 6 hrs. The path is at first steep, and runs through a narrow ravine by the side of the Wildalpenbach. The summit is marked by a cross, but there is no view from it till, on proceeding some way down by a path cut in the rock, the vale of Seeau and the lake of Leopoldstein burst into sight. The path leaves the lake on the rt., and, turning to the l. round the shoulder of a hill, descends into the valley of Eisenerz.]

The char-road continues from Wildalpen along the valley of the Salza, which is still very beautiful, though no longer so wild as higher up. Its banks are composed of rocks of sandstone and conglomerate, which have been worn away into singular shapes by the river. A short distance above

Palfau (9 m.), where there is a most miserable cabaret, the road divides into two branches: that which follows the rt. bank leads to Reifling; that on the l., which we follow, to Hieflau. After a mile or two we leave the banks of the Salza and begin to ascend. On surmounting the height the traveller beholds at his feet the beautiful valley of Lainbach. About 3 m. farther on lies

Hieflau (13 m. from Palfau), on the post-road to

2½ Eisenerz. (See Rte. 242.)

ROUTE 247.

VIENNA TO GRATZ (RAILWAY), OVER THE SEMMERING.

26½ Aust. m. = 124⅞ Eng. m. *Trains* 3 times daily; express in 7 hrs., others in 10 hrs.

The railway from Laibach to Trieste, being completed, opens an uninterrupted line of rail from Vienna to Trieste, length 71½ Aust. m.= 336¾ Eng. m., in about 18 hrs.

The *railway* (Wien-Gloggnitz Eisenbahn) between Vienna and Gloggnitz was made by a private company; thence southwards it is called the *K. K. Südliche Staatsbahn*, and was constructed by the government. It runs through very beautiful country, especially over the Semmering Alp, and to the S. of it. The rate of travelling does not exceed 15 Eng. m. per hour.

The Terminus in Vienna is a handsome building on the S.E. side of the city, near to the Belvedere and New Arsenal. At a short distance it crosses the high-road, and then runs S. nearly parallel with it. The stations are—

Hetzendorf Stat. On the rt. lies *Schönbrunn Palace* (Rte. 195).

2¼ Mödling Junction Stat. Here conveyances are in waiting to go to *the Brühl* (Rte 195). A *branch Railway* runs hence to Laxenburg (Rte. 195).

1 *Baden Stat.* (Rte. 195). Omnibus to and from the town. On quitting Baden Stat. see the ruined castles Rauhenstein and Rauheneck, the Weilburg and valley of Helm.

1¼ Leobersdorf Stat. See in the distance the bare summit of the Schneeberg. Beyond this, to the E. of the railway, is Solenau, where there is a large spinning factory; and a little further on the same side is Theresienfeld, founded by M. Theresa, who planted a colony of Tyrolese here to bring the soil into cultivation. On the l. of the post-road, and E. of the railroad, before reaching Neustadt, is a beautiful *Gothic Cross*, erected 1384.

1¾ *Neustadt Junction Stat.* A branch Railway is open from hence to Oedenburg (see Rte. 285), and is to be carried S. of the Neusiedlersee to Raab.

Neustadt, or *Wiener-Neustadt* (*Inns:* Kreutz, in the suburb; Hirsch, in the town). This town, which, from its proverbial loyalty to the Austrian princes, received the epithet "ever faithful," numbers about 10,800 Inhab. In 1834 a conflagration, rendered more tremendous by a high wind and a previous drought which had dried up the springs and rendered the wooden roofs of the houses as inflammable as tinder, reduced to ashes 570 houses, leaving only 14 standing.

Neustadt contains a *Military Academy*, the only one for the preparatory instruction of officers of the line in the Austrian dominions. The pupils, 468 in number, are lodged and educated gratuitously; ¼ of them are appointed by the Provincial Estates, the rest by the Emperor. The academy is situated in the *old Castle* of the Babenberg dukes, which contains a beautiful *Gothic Chapel* of St. George, built in 1460, rich in painted windows; date 1479. The Emp. Maximilian, for whom the splendid mausoleum at Innsbruck was designed, is buried under the altar, and at his feet his faithful friend and counsellor Dietrichstein.

In the *Neuklosterkirche* is the admirably carved marble monument of Eleonora of Portugal, wife of the Emperor Frederick IV.

Outside the S. wall of the tower of the *Parish Church* (which is not worth entering) the Hungarian conspirators Zriny and Frangipani were buried, after being executed as traitors, in 1671. The inscription over their grave is curious.

The canal from Neustadt to Vienna, 40 m. long, the existence of various manufactories in the town, and the converging roads to Odenburg in Hungary (Rte. 285) and to Gratz,

Trieste, and Venice, are the sources of the prosperity of the town. Neustadt is not more than ½ m. distant from the frontier of Hungary, and a considerable quantity of coals from mines near Oedenburg, and of wood from the Bakonyerwald, is brought hither to be conveyed to Vienna by the canal which was made by the Emperor Joseph II.

[*a.* At the *Castle of Feistritz*, between Neustadt and Asspang, a few miles on the E. of the railway, the owner, Baron Dietrich, has a very curious collection of ancient armour, including, perhaps, the only specimen existing of the *Iron Virgin* (Eiserne Jungfrau), a horrible instrument of torture, containing concealed poniards, which was made to open and clasp the unfortunate victim subjected to its embrace. It was brought from Nuremberg. Here is also a suit of Götz von Berlichingen, and one of the Knight Eppelein von Gailingen, who escaped out of Nuremberg by leaping from the walls.

b. A pretty cross-road leads from Neustadt over the hills into Hungary, falling into the great southern post-road at Güns (Rte. 285). It passes under the rock and castle of Sebenstein, an old fortress, once of importance against the Turks, now in a decaying state. It is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, and contains a curious assemblage of ancient furniture, beds, hangings, fans, singular spoons with heels, &c. It bears some resemblance to the Castle of Elz, near the Moselle, and like it may be compared with our English specimens of antiquity, such as Haddon Hall, Cothele, St. Michael's Mount, &c.

c. Another and more romantic excursion may be made to the W., through the valleys which encircle the Schneeberg.]

Between Neustadt and Neunkirchen the road traverses the Steinfeld, a barren plain, much like the plain of Munich in miniature. It extends over the greater part of the vale of the Piesting, between the Semmering and the Danube, and consists of a hard compact gravel of limestone pebbles, perfectly level, covered with very thin calcareous soil. It may have been the bed of a mountain-lake.

2 Neunkirchen Stat., on the Schwarza (*Inn:* Hirsch). The landscape gradually discloses many beauties as the Schneeberg mountains are approached. (See below.)

1¾ Gloggnitz Stat. (*Inn:* Adler), rustic but clean and comfortable; good head-quarters for exploring the Schneeberg, or Semmering Alp.

The château of *Gloggnitz* was once a Benedictine Abbey. S. of Gloggnitz rises the *Semmering Alp*, a branch of the Noric chain which, from its elevation and steepness, long presented serious obstacles to the construction of a common road, yet this pass was destined before any other in the main chain of the Alps to be traversed by a *Railway* —a colossal enterprise, executed for the Austrian government by the engineer Carlo Chega, between the years 1848 and 1854.

The distance from Gloggnitz at the N. base of the pass to Mürzzuschlag at the S. (25 Eng. m.) is performed by quick trains in 1 hr. 50 min., by slow in 2 hrs. 30 min. The engines employed are made at Seraing and Esslingen. The main tunnel, which is also the highest, is 1561 Eng. yds. in length, at an elevation of 2893 Eng. ft. above the sea. Gloggnitz is 1378 Eng. ft., and Mürzzuschlag 2181 ft. above the sea-level. The decline from the tunnel to Gloggnitz is therefore 1515 ft. and to Mürzzuschlag 712 ft. Altogether there are about 2 m. (4000 yds.) of tunnelling. The line rises in gradients varying between 1 in 40 and 1 in 100. It is a single line, sweeping up the hills in rapid curves. The Semmering railway is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary works of the kind in Europe.

[From Gloggnitz, a delightful excursion may be made by driving in one of the light carriages of the country as far as the upper part of the Semmering, walking thence to Adlitzgraben, through scenery perfectly Swiss in character, and of great picturesqueness, among snowy mountains. From Gloggnitz also you may drive in 2 or 3 hrs. to Reichenau (Weissnix's *Inn*,

capital), agreeably situated at the foot of the Schneeberg, which may be ascended in 7 or 8 hrs. The Höllenthal, a deep valley of wild and grand scenery, with high craggy mountains on either side, clothed with firs, may be explored from this in a carriage.

Of all glens in Germany which bear the name, none deserve it more than this. It is a ravine of awful depth, and of the most gloomy character, and which affords a passage to the waters of the Schwarza—often so narrow that the road is carried upon planks laid from side to side over the roaring torrent, so as to form a continuous bridge or floor for 100 yds. in length between lofty perpendicular walls of rock, as on a smaller scale at Gutenstein. First passing under the spurs of the mountain, euphoniously named Wachsrigl, Bockgrub, Mitterkogl, and Hinterschlag, you come in sight of the grandest part of this mass of Alps called the Kuhschneeberg, from its upland pastures, supported by magnificent precipices of limestone. At a gap on the W. side of the rocky wall of the glen or rather chasm, near the hamlets of Hinterleiten, is a noble view of a distant mountain, the Sonnleitstein, towards Styria.

Near the farm of Höhbauer or Eckbauer, where lodging and refreshments may be procured, the valley widens, and from this place the ascent of the Schneeberg can most conveniently be made. The châlet and the Kaiserstein, which latter is on the farther Schneeberg, are the chief points.

Behind the Eckbauer the road surmounts the highest ground, and after receiving the cross-road from Buchberg descends the Piesting or Klosterthal to Gutenstein. The whole of this tour may be performed in one day from Schottwien to Gutenstein (exclusive of mounting the Schneeberg), but it must be in a light carriage. It is of the highest order of mountain scenery.

Another line may be taken by quitting the great road at Neunkirchen (p. 396), and following the cross-road towards the W., passing up the Sirningthal under the castle of Stixenstein to Buchberg, a village prettily situated at the very foot of the Schneeberg. Hence the road becomes worse, and, passing through woods and Alpine meadows to a considerable height, arrives at the cascade called Maumau Fall, and after mounting the ridge descends through thick pine forests to join the road from Eckbauer to Gutenstein. The whole of this, particularly the part near the Maumau meadows and waterfall, is better for a walk than a drive.]

Near Gloggnitz the Schneeberg is well seen, rt.

Quitting Gloggnitz, the Rly. ascends the l. bank of the river Schwarzer, passing several pretty villas and a large government paper-mill, and crosses the Schwarzer not far from

Beyerbach Stat. (hamlet of 25 houses), on a curved *viaduct* of 13 arches, 5 large and 8 small, and forthwith sweeps round and back, as it were, along the shoulders of the hills, on the rt. of the Schwarzer, passing 3 more viaducts and a tunnel, until it comes once more opposite to Gloggnitz, though at a height of 700 ft. above it. The beautiful view down upon that village and over the distant plain is not lost till you turn the shoulder of the mountain on leaving

Eichberg Stat. Other fine views succeed; the mountain Gostritz is seen; and deep below, wedged in as it were in the gap of the mountain defile, appears Schottwien (*Inn:* Lamm), through which runs the old road. It was named from an early settlement of Scotch or Irish monks on the spot. Immediately above it stands

Klam Stat., close to the picturesque ruins of the *Castle*, perched on the top of a precipitous rock. It is as old as the 11th centy., and now belongs to Prince Liechtenstein. The valley S. of this, called *Adlitzgraben*, is of a very romantic character. A series of magnificent engineering works now follow in rapid succession—the Klam tunnel, the viaducts of Jägergraben and Gamperlgraben, each of 2 rows of grand arches, one above the other. The precipices of the Weinzettelwand are pierced with a triple tunnel, connected by vaulted galleries of masonry to pro-

tect the line from avalanches of snow or stone.

Breitenstein Stat. The scenery also near this is beautiful. Spiez's Inn and the Chapel of Our Lady, erected by an illustrious lady for the rly. labourers, are in a romantic spot. This stat. is followed by a short tunnel, a double viaduct, 6 arches above, 3 below—and another over the Kalte Rinne, the grandest on the whole line, 5 arches below, and 10 above. Several other bridges and tunnels precede the

Semmering Stat. Here is the head of the Pass. The railway engineers have avoided any further ascent by boring a *tunael*, 4600 ft. long, through the mountain, at a height of 2893 ft. above the sea. It is the highest rly. in the world. The post and carriage road—also a fine work of its kind—was carried upwards, partly by zigzags, to a height of 3290 Eng. ft. above the sea, and passes directly over the rly. tunnel. On the summit-level of the old road is a stone monument to commemorate its construction in 1728, by the Emperor Charles VI.]

The rly. descends the S. slope of the Alps into Styria, through the valley of the Fröschnitz, crossing several bridges, but the works are inferior to those of the N. side of the pass.

Mürzzuschlag Stat. (*Inn:* Adler, tolerable cuisine and sleeping accommodation, but not large,), a village prettily situated on the Mürz, at the S. base of the Semmering. The railroad hence to Gratz, down the valleys of the Mürz and Mur, and carried for the most part on the very edge of these mountain streams, is most varied and charming.

[An interesting road leads hence to Mariazell (Rte. 245), ascending the valley of the Mürz to the N.W., passing Neuberg, with a convent founded 1327, and a handsome church of the 14th centy., with 3 equal aisles and some curious altars, a cloister, and octagonal baptistery. The situation under the lofty limestone rocks of the Schnee Alpe is truly grand. Mürzsteg, 3 hrs.' drive—½ an hour's walk—N. of which is the grand waterfall of the Todtes Weib, Niederalpe, and Wegscheid. The distance is about 33 m., and the postmaster at Mürzzuschlag will supply horses.]

From Mürzzuschlag the railroad descends the valley on the rt. bank of the torrent Mürz, which is very picturesque, and in places varied by old castles, churches, and villages.

1 Langenwang Stat.

2½ Kindberg Stat., a town of 1500 Inhab.

1¾ Kapfenberg Stat. Here is an ancient castle on the top of a conical rock, and near the road a modern château of Count Stubenberg. The railroad crosses to the l. bank of the Mürz. At the point where the Mürz falls into the river Mur stands

½ *Bruck an der Mur* Stat. (*Inns:* Zum Eisenbahn, best, close to the station; Schilcher's), a town of 2300 Inhab., in the midst of pretty scenery, having a large square in its centre, and commanded by the castle Landskron. In the square is an old house of the 14th or 15th century, adorned with that rare feature a Gothic loggia, in good preservation. The great road to Venice by Klagenfurt (Rte. 250) here separates from our route; another road leads from hence to Mariazell. (Rte. 245.)

The railroad beyond Bruck is carried along the l. bank of the Mur, and on the edge of the stream, at the foot of abrupt precipices, and past the castle of Bärnegg, to

1¾ Mixnitz Stat. High up in the rocks above this village is the bone-cave of Mixnitz, in which numerous fossil remains of extinct animals have been found. Beyond this, on the rt. bank of the Mur, is the former post-station of *Röthelstein*, a village at the foot of the Drachentauern.

1⅝ Frohnleiten Stat., a small market-town on the rt. bank of the river: the castle of Pfannberg, approached by a long avenue, is seen on the l. hand, and farther on is the rock-built castle of Rabenstein, on the rt. bank of the Mur.

Beyond Frohnleiten the valley of the Mur seems to be closed by high precipitous rocks through which the river has forced a passage. One of these rocks, called the *Badelwand*, on the l. bank, has been blasted and cut

down so as to form a perpendicular wall of considerable elevation and leave a ledge sufficiently broad for the railway. On this ledge a curvilinear viaduct or vaulted gallery has been constructed, supported on one side by the rock and on the other by massive stone piers with open arches. The railway passes through the viaduct, and the post-road over it.

1 Peggau Stat. (on the rt. bank of the Mur, *opposite* to the old post-town of Peggau). Here are mines of lead and silver; the ores are smelted and separated on the spot. Beyond this the railroad crosses to the rt. bank of the Mur, and some way further on passes the town of Gradwein. About 2 m. N.W. from Gradwein lies the ancient Cistercian Abbey Rein, founded 1128. On a wooded hill, S.E. of Gradwein, is seen the pilgrimage church of Strassengel, a Gothic building said to have been constructed by the architect of the steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna.

A narrow defile, shut in by high rocks partly wooded, intervenes between Peggau and Gratz. A lofty cliff which overhangs the stream goes by the name of the Maiden's Leap (Jungfernsprung), from a popular tradition of a beautiful girl, the daughter of the lord of the adjoining ruined castle of *Gösting*, who, being beloved by two friends, to prevent dissension between them, refrained from declaring her preference for one or other; but the course which she pursued had a different result from that which she had hoped. The rival suitors became deadliest foes—met, and fought—one of them was mortally wounded, and he was the maiden's choice, who, on hearing the result of the combat, threw herself from the precipice. The castle of Gösting bade defiance to the Turks, who laid siege to it when they invaded this country: it is a favourite place of resort with the people of Gratz. The view from it is very fine, and it is surrounded by woods affording shady walks. The valley widens as the railroad approaches

Judendorf Stat., after which the railroad proceeds in rapid curves. Here the defile ends, and the hills which bound the valley of the Mur, diverging from the river, give place to a beautiful and fertile plain, about 5 m. broad, and 18 or 20 long, with an area of 34,580 acres, in the centre of which rise the town and castle-hill of Gratz.

2¾ GRATZ Stat. (*Inns:* Englischer Hof, good, near the railway; Stadt Trieste, on the Jacominiplatz, near the Post-office; Elephant, improved, 1854; Golden Ross). There is a good *restaurateur* at the station, and the train stops ½ an hr. Gratz is the capital of Styria, the seat of a University, the residence of the bishop of Seckau, and the place of meeting of the Styrian Estates: it has a population of 60,000, and is situated on the river Mur, at an elevation of 1094 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. The beauty of its situation is much and justly vaunted by its inhabitants; but in this point it must yield the palm to Salzburg and Innsbruck. In order to enjoy the view, the traveller ought to ascend the *Schlossberg*, a hill rising up in the centre of the town, formerly occupied by the citadel, which was destroyed by the French in 1809, after a siege of 7 days, so that a few walls and towers alone remain. The hill is now converted into a place of public recreation, by the construction of pleasant walks up to the top, from whence, and especially from the station of the *Firewatch* (§ 43), an agreeable panorama is presented of the town and surrounding country. The summit of the hill has recently been fortified. The Mur, whose course may be followed by the eye to a considerable distance, often inundates its banks, causing great devastation. In 1827 almost every bridge in its whole course was carried away or injured; those at Gratz have been repeatedly destroyed by it, and the Murvorstadt laid under water: the inroads of the stream have undermined many of the buildings on its banks.

The churches are not very remarkable: the Gothic *Dom* (1456) is the principal. Near it is the *Mausoleum of the Emp. Ferdinand II.*, Duke of Styria, a neglected chapel in the Italian style; a slab at the side of the chapel marks his grave. In a vault beneath it, which contains the monument of his mother,

surmounted by her marble effigy, lie the remains of this relentless persecutor of the Protestants, who hunted them like wild beasts through the mountains of Styria, and burned more than 10,000 Protestant books within the town, and who aided and abetted in the murder of his successful champion Wallenstein. Opposite this chapel is the *Convict*, the largest building in Gratz—originally a Jesuits' college, now a public school.

The Jesuits have been re-established at Gratz, and are permitted to take 40 novices.

The *Burg*, or palace of the Styrian dukes, under the Schlossberg, contains nothing remarkable. The *Parish Church*, distinguished by the highest tower in the town, has an altarpiece by *Tintoretto* (?).

The Estates, or Parliament of Styria, meet in the *Landhaus*, a very ancient edifice, in which the ducal hat of Styria is preserved, worn by the Emperor of Austria when he receives the allegiance of the Styrians. One wing is an *Arsenal*, filled from top to bottom with many thousand suits of old rusty armour, with which, in ancient times, the quota of troops maintained by the city was equipped.

Gratz has possessed, since 1812, a very praiseworthy and interesting institution, called the *Johanneum*, from its founder, the patriotic and enlightened Archduke John. Its object is the encouragement of the arts, sciences, and manufactures of Styria, by the formation of collections of its various natural and artificial productions, by a *Library*, and by gratuitous lectures delivered by professors attached to the establishment. The *Museum of Natural History* is already very rich. The specimens of *minerals* especially deserve notice for their beauty and excellent arrangement. Here may be seen in perfection the iron ores of Eisenerz, which furnish the staple article of Styria, from the time of the Romans, by whom the "Noric swords" were highly prized, down to the present day; beautiful arragonite, peculiar to Eisenerz; lead-ores from Bleiberg—the molybdates are unrivalled specimens; gypsum and salt from the mines of Aussee; virgin gold from the Mur, near Radkersburg; lazulite from the Fishbach Alp; fossil bones of bears from the cave of Mixnitz; other fossils from the coal-formation of Schönegg, near Eibeswald, &c. &c.

The zoology of Styria includes a Styrian bear, which stands 6½ ft. high, shot on the Schwanberg Alp, some bears' cubs a month old, and other wild animals.

A *Botanical Garden* is also attached to the museum.

There are very good reading-rooms at the *Leseverein*, Johanneum; and *Ressource*, Albrechtsgasse. Strangers must be introduced by a member. The *Ressource* is a very elegant establishment on the plan of a London club; has a good restaurant, and a fine suite of apartments, in which, during the winter, subscription balls, concerts, and soirées are given.

Gratz is the native place of the Emp. Ferdinand II., who was born in the Burg, and of the learned Orientalist von Hammer, Baron Purgstall, d. 1856.

The *Post and Eilwagen* office is in the Jacominiplatz.

There is a handsome *Theatre* here, opposite which, in the centre of the Franzensplatz, is a bronze statue of the Emp. Francis II. by Marchesi of Milan.

The town of Gratz, like Vienna, is surrounded by high ramparts, no longer of use as fortifications, but serving, together with the *glacis* which separates them from the suburb, as an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants.

More distant excursions are to the ruined *Castle of Gösting*, on the road to Vienna (p. 399), about 3 m. off, and to the *Schöckel*, a mountain near Peggau (4800 Eng. ft. above the sea), which commands a very extensive view of the surrounding country. At a few minutes' walk from the railway stat. is the château of *Eggenberg*, a large quadrangular building with 3 courts, and a tower at each corner. It formerly belonged to the Eggenberg family, in the 16th centy. the wealthiest in Styria, but passed by marriage to the

Herbersteins. It has 1 fine saloon, some fresco paintings of no great worth, and a small monumental tablet by *Canova* in the chapel: its situation at the foot of the Geissberg is very agreeable, and it is a favourite place of resort for the citizens of Gratz, especially on a Sunday.

Gratz was formerly said to be the cheapest town in the Austrian empire; but its reputation for cheapness, and the increased facility of reaching it by the railway, have effectually deprived it of this distinction. But although Gratz is far from being so cheap as it was 10 years ago, yet the prices of most things are still very reasonable. To those who may be thinking of living there, the following information may be useful. Unfurnished lodgings, consisting of 19 good rooms, with stabling for 7 horses, and outhouses, &c., holding 4 carriages, 800 fl. C. M. = 80*l.* a year. Good apartments on the Glacis, with 8 or 10 good rooms on the 1st floor, stables, &c., cost about 30*l.* a-year. Smaller apartments, with 3 good rooms and kitchen, 18*l.* or 20*l.* a-year. The Glacis is a much more agreeable place of residence than the interior of the town. Education is good and cheap at Gratz. Good masters may be obtained. The markets are well stocked with fruit and vegetables, which are to be bought at reasonable prices. Beef costs about 4½*d.* per lb. Veal is rather dearer. Poultry is cheap and excellent; indeed Styrian poultry is famous, and is sent to Vienna. Styria produces light wines of a fair quality, which are cheap: the best are the Brandner, Lutenburger, and Picherer. Gratz is, however, plentifully supplied with good Hungarian wines; and foreign wines, ale, porter, oysters, &c., may be had at the shop of *Krassovitz*, Franciskaner Platz. The shops at Gratz are numerous and well-stocked. *Leyer*, in the Hofgasse, has good perfumery, cognac, liqueurs, portable soup, &c. *Rosenberg*, in the Herrngasse, who is what is here called a ladies' tailor, has the newest fashions from Paris and Vienna. Silesian linens are good and cheap.

The booksellers Damian and Sorge, Sporgasse; and Greiner, Herrngasse, keep a good supply of modern publications. *Banker* and *Money-changer*, Carl Greinitz, 1037, Obern Gries.

Eilwagen to Salzburg, by Bruck, Leoben, Aussee, and Ischl. (Rte. 240.)

ROUTE 248.

GRATZ TO LAIBACH AND TRIESTE (RAILWAY), WITH EXCURSIONS TO THE QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA, THE LAKE OF ZIRKNITZ, AND THE CAVE OF ADELSBERG.

Gratz to Laibach (Railway) 47½ Aust. m.=about 222 Eng. m.; trains in 8 hrs. Trains 3 times a day in 10 to 13 hrs.

Kalsdorf Stat.

Wildon Stat.

The ruined castle Ober-Wildon, on the rt. bank of the Mur, on the summit of a rock rising more than 600 ft. above the plain, is celebrated for the astronomical observations made in it by Tycho Brahé, who lived here for some time. The railroad, continuing on the rt. bank of the Mur, crosses the Kainach, a small tributary stream.

Lebring Stat. The valley opens out on the Leibnitzer-Feld, which is the largest plain in Styria, having an area of 102,900 Eng. acres, which continues till the railroad reaches the

Leibnitz Stat., supposed to be the Roman station Mareola, where many antiquities are found; and near it, on the W., rt., is the château of the Bishop of Seckau, on a wooded hill. After passing a remarkable bridge over the Sulm, the railroad runs to

Ehrenhausen Stat. Here is a handsome château of Count Attems.

Spielfeld Stat. Coaches to Gleichenberg Baths (Rte. 252).

The railroad, which has hitherto followed the rt. bank of the Mur, now quits it altogether. From this place the river flows into Hungary to join the Drave at Legrad, passing Radkersburg, where a tolerable wine is grown. A range of steep hills, called Platschberg, or Windisch-Büheln, wild in its scenery, separates the valley of the Mur from that of the Drave. The cuttings and embankments by which the railroad is carried through the range are very striking.

Pösnitz Stat. A tunnel, 2272 Eng. ft. in length, is traversed before arriving at

Marburg Stat., 9¾ Aust. m.= 46 Eng. m. from Gratz (*Inn:* Hirsch), a very dull town, although the 2nd in Styria; it has 4000 Inhab., and lies on the l. bank of the Drave (German *Drau*, Latin *Dravus*), under the Bachergebirge, at the end of a plain which extends to Pettau, called the Pettauer-Feld. The inhabitants of the lower orders are chiefly Vinds, a Slavonic tribe distinct from the Germans. The women wear an ugly white cloth round their heads, allowing the ends to fall behind their back. The Archduke John has a vineyard and villa a few miles out of the town. A road strikes off in a W. direction from Marburg up the valley of the Drave to Klagenfurt. (Rte. 253.) The railway crosses the Drave on a lattice bridge.

Kranichsfeld Stat.

Pragerhof Stat. [About 3 m. W. of this is the town of Windisch-Feistriz, about 15 m. S.E. of which, or 20 E. of Cilly, lies *Rohitsch*, a watering-place of considerable repute, from its mineral (acidulous) springs and baths. 400,000 bottles of the water are exported annually. Tolerable accommodation may be found on the spot, which lies close to the Hungarian frontier.] 2 short tunnels occur before the railroad reaches

Pöltschach Stat. A stone viaduct crosses the road to the Seitsbach.

Ponigl Stat.

St. Georgen Stat.

Cilly Stat., 42⅓ Eng. m. from Marburg; 55⅓ Eng. m. from Laibach (*Inns:* Krone; Bahnhof Restauration); a very ancient town on the Sann, with 1700 Inhab. It was founded by the Emp. Claudius, and named Claudia Celleia. Many Roman remains have been found here, and some inscriptions and bas-reliefs are built into the town walls. A side-*chapel* attached to the nave of the parish church deserves notice for its rich Gothic—an episcopal throne and ciborium of carved stone.

Above the town rise the ruins of the hill-fort *Ober-Cilly*, the residence of the Counts of Cilly, an ancient and powerful baronial family, to whom all Carinthia once belonged. The Emp. Frederick III. took refuge in it, 1450. The wine-growers of Rann and other places on the Lower Save, near Hungary, bring hither their produce for sale. Having disposed of it, they fasten together their empty casks so as to form a sort of raft, on which they embark to return home, trusting to the rapidity of the current to carry them along.

The Oistriza-Spitze, 7704 ft. high, near Sulzbach, a mountain situated between Styria, Carniola, and Carinthia, on whose top rests perpetual snow, is seen, in a westerly direction, soon after leaving Cilly.

The railroad, on leaving Cilly, runs down the bare limestone valley of the Sann by Tremmersfeld to

Tüffer Stat.

Steinbrück Stat., at the junction of the Sann with the Save. *Eilwagen* hence to *Agram* (Rte. 285) daily in 12 to 18 hrs. A *Railway* is in progress to Agram by Rann and Gurkfeld. The railway to Laibach crosses the Sann just above its junction with the Save (Germ. Sau), by a curvilinear bridge or viaduct 250 ft. above the river, and of a very peculiar construction, and then ascends the l. bank of the Save for many miles by the stations Hrasting, Trefall, Sagor, Suva. Near Littay Stat. it crosses the Save.

Poganek Stat. A tunnel near this.

Laibach (Italian *Lubiana*) Stat. (*Inns:* Stadt Wien (Post); Elephant.) Excellent crayfish may be had here.

Laibach (Æmona of the Romans) is the chief town of Carniola, and has

20,200 Inhab., garrison included. The river on which it stands is also called Laibach. The town is grouped round the castle-hill: the castle is converted into a state prison and house of correction. The view from it over the valley to the distant mountains, the Loibel and the Terglou, is fine.

The *Congress* held at Laibach in 1820–21 has given the place a European celebrity; but in the town itself there is scarcely anything worth notice: the churches and public buildings are by no means remarkable. In the market-place is a *pillar* inscribed, "In honour of the Virgin Vanquisher of the Moon" (Mondbezwingerinn), in allusion to a miracle said to have been performed during one of the Turkish invasions by her statue, which, when the inhabitants were dispirited, and without a general, placed itself at the head of them, inspired them with courage, and led them on to victory over the infidel followers of the Crescent.—*Prince Auersberg's Palace* contains the Landes Museum, filled with collections of native origin. A handsome *Casino* and *Coffeehouse* is built in the square, and a military band plays in front of it thrice a week.

The town is agreeably situated: there are many pleasant rides and walks in its neighbourhood, and it has become more healthy since the vast morasses in its vicinity have been subjected to the process of drainage. They formerly extended nearly as far as Ober-Laibach, and in winter were the resort of countless myriads of wild-fowl of various species, who seemed to make this their halting-place on their migrations from Europe to Africa. A large portion of marsh is already converted into cultivable and productive ground. To assist in this design, a canal has been cut through the town to carry off the superfluous water of the river. *Railway* in progress to Trieste; meanwhile *Eilwagen* 4 times daily in 14 hrs. (77 m.); also to Gorz, Fiume, Carlstadt, Klagenfurt, Villach, 3 or 4 times a week.

Those who have time should walk from Laibach to the *Château of Rosenbach*, going along the top of the wooded ridge opposite the town. The scenery will be found very beautiful. A light open carriage may be hired of the postmaster at Laibach for excursions in Carniola, at 2 fl. per diem.

The *three sights* of Carniola, viz., Idria, Zirknitz, and Adelsberg, may be thus combined. Laibach to Ober-Laibach, 2¼ hrs.' drive. There hire from the postmaster a country carriage and horse for 4 fl. to Idria, remain all the afternoon, and return next morning to the railroad at Loitsch. Over a very rough road to Idria in 4½ hrs.; a succession of steep hills, the distance being charged as 2½ posts. The way is in some places picturesque, the descent upon Idria strikingly so. A short afternoon is sufficient for the sight of the place; 1½ hr. for the mine. From Idria is a carriage-road to Krainburg (2 posts), and another by Wippach to Görz. The last is interesting, and affords a very agreeable variety in the journey to Adelsberg. Near Wippach a considerable river bursts suddenly from 7 or 8 copious springs at the foot of a mountain, forming a navigable stream before flowing 20 yards, but again disappearing under the hills at the distance of a few miles. From Idria to the railroad Stat. at Loitsch, 4 hrs. drive. Thence to Planina, 1¼ hrs. drive.

Zirknitz is 1½ hrs. drive from Planina. A couple of hours will serve to explore the lake. The *Inn* at Zirknitz is kept by a very respectable person, and is said to be good. 2 hrs. drive leads to Adelsberg from Zirknitz by an indifferent road; but I returned to Planina, slept, and took the same car to Adelsberg next day, 1¼ hrs. drive. The cavern may be fully seen in 2½ hrs. from Adelsberg and back.

Supposing the traveller to reach Adelsberg from Idria by Wippach (and probably he might manage to visit Schloss Lueg, well worth seeing, on his way), he would of course take Zirknitz on his return to Laibach, and would thus avoid much repetition.

Loschau's excellent map of Carniola may be had at Laibach.

The Railway is carried from Laibach over the Laibacher-Moos, a marshy bog, and crosses the river L. al-

ready navigable though only 3 m. from its source, having issued out a full-grown and ready-made river from the foot of the Rakonitzberg. It is, however suspected that this is not its first appearance, but that, after the manner of the streams of this district, it pursues a subterranean course, and is connected, if it be not identical with, 2 other streams, the Unz and the Poik, which also suddenly dive into the mountains.

A singular tradition exists that Ober-Laibach was founded by Jason and the Argonauts, who, being pursued by the Colchians, after the seizure of the Golden Fleece, across the Black Sea and up the Danube and Save, landed here and built a town called Nauportus! Then, leaving their vessels, they are represented to have gone overland to the Adriatic, where they again embarked for their homes.

A Viaduct of 25 double arches 114 ft. high, 1600 ft. long, is crossed before reaching Fransdorf Stat. Ober-Laibach is passed.

Loitsch Stat. — *Inn:* Stadt Trieste (Post), a very good country inn, comfortable, and very moderate charges; capital sleeping quarters. A conveyance may be hired here to Idria, 15 m., and back (an excursion of 12 hrs.) for 5 fl.

[The road to the *Quicksilver-mines of Idria* is hilly and bad, and not very interesting until Idria comes in sight. It is situated in the depths of a basin-shaped valley, on a stream which runs into the sea near Görz, hemmed in by wooded mountains, down which roads are carried in zigzags, in order to render the town accessible for vehicles.

Idria (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler, especially bad and dirty; there is another, but query if any better). About 600 out of the 4200 Inhab. of this town are employed about *the Quicksilver Mines*, though not more than 400 are actually miners. They are enrolled in a corps like soldiers; and the stranger, on arriving here, is usually waited on by a corporal, who will procure him admission to the mines, should he wish to visit them. A large building, called *Schloss*, in the centre of the town, contains the offices and residences of the managers and clerks of the mines; and close to it is the entrance, where suits of miners' clothes are provided for strangers, to protect their ordinary dress from dirt. Mr. Russel recommends travellers to leave their watches and other gold ornaments above ground, lest they should be injured by the quicksilver—a precaution quite unnecessary; since the short time a visitor passes in the mines is quite inadequate to produce any bad effect, either on himself or the property he carries about him. To the labourers, who are entirely occupied in the mines, the atmosphere is indeed highly deleterious; most of them have an unhealthy look, and they are said to be short-lived. They work 8 hrs. a day, and earn about 17 kr. daily wages, from which the value of the gunpowder which they use is deducted. They not unfrequently become salivated, but when ill an allowance of 13 kr. a day is made to them by the government, with medicine gratis. A tax is laid upon the wine consumed on the spot, to deter the men from the use of it, as it is highly injurious. In the lower galleries, where there is most danger of salivation, from the abundance of volatile mercury, the men are prevented working longer than 2 hrs. in a fortnight. All the miners are free, and are provided for by the government when disabled from work. The stories of criminals condemned, for political or other offences, to labour in these mines, and to end their days in them after they have once descended, without ever seeing the light of the sun, are pure fiction —though still repeated in modern English books. The mine is tolerably clean; most of the passages are vaulted with masonry; the descent is easy, by 757 steps hewn in the rock, and free from danger. Before descending, the miner never fails to sprinkle himself with holy water at the little chapel constructed within the mine. The mine is worked by 5 horizontal galleries (Felder), in tiers, one below the other: with vertical shafts, through which the ore is drawn up in boxes. The greatest

depth attained is about 140 fathoms. The rock in which the quicksilver occurs is the Jura limestone (oolite); the most abundant deposit occurs in a black slaty stratum, abounding in fossils. It is found in the state of cinnabar (sulphuret), sometimes holding 70 per cent. of ore, and of native or virgin quicksilver, and, in the latter state, may be seen distributed in glittering drops through the slate. A rich vein is accompanied by a remarkable increase of warmth; and when it is remembered that mercury is slightly volatile, even at the ordinary temperature of the air, and that the thermometer, in parts of the mine, rises to 86° Fahrenheit, the injurious effects of breathing such an atmosphere, upon those who work in it, can be fully appreciated. After the great and disastrous fire of 1803, which raged in the mine for several weeks together, the fumes of sublimated mercury penetrated every part of it, and occasioned diseases and nervous tremblings to more than 900 persons in the neighbourhood. The fire was extinguished only by drowning all the underground workings. The mines of Idria are the richest of this metal in Europe, after those of Almaden in Spain. Their product in quicksilver might easily amount annually to 600 tons: but in order to keep up the price of the metal, the Austrian Government has restricted the production to 150 tons, which has an injurious effect on the production of the precious metals, quicksilver being essential in the process of amalgamation. The chief consumption is in the gold and silver mines of America, whither the ore is sent in cast-iron bottles; the rest is sent to Vienna in bags of skin steeped in alum. Visitors may make use of one of the ore-boxes to return to daylight, a privilege not allowed to the common workmen, but they are exposed to the dirt and the droppings from the water-wheel which draws them up.

The process of washing, breaking, and smelting the ore, when brought out of the mine, is curious, and is also shown to strangers. The ore which is not rich enough to be smelted at once is conveyed to the stamping mill, reduced to small fragments by iron-shod beams of wood raised by a water-wheel, and, mixed with the dust from the floor of the mine, is laid on a succession of movable trays, over which a current of water is allowed to pass. The stream in its passage clears aways the mud and stony particles; while a jerk communicated to the tray by machinery drives back the metal to the upper end, where it settles and is collected.

The *furnaces* are situated at the distance of a mile below the town, and are chiefly used in winter, when the sulphureous vapours are less noxious to the inhabitants; and the poisonous deposit from the smoke, which, if it settled on the herbage, would be highly deleterious to the cattle, falls upon the snow, and does no injury, being washed away when the snow melts.

The *roasting-house* is a large building, divided into 13 compartments, 40 ft. high, closed above, but communicating with each other by little holes in the partition-walls. The central division is the furnace, which is vaulted, and has walls much thicker than the rest, to bear the heat. Within it are 3 stages of stout iron bars, one above the other. These may be called grid-irons, for on them the ore, sorted and purified in the washing-houses, is laid to be roasted, either in lumps, or, if small, in large earthenware saucers, and the space between them is filled with wood. The fire being lighted below, is drawn upwards by the draft, and in a short time all 3 stories are in a blaze. The effect of applying heat to the ore is to drive off the mercury in the state of vapour, and thus one of the heaviest of metals is divided into such minute particles as to float in the air. The smoke arising from the furnace can find its way out only by the holes in the side walls into the next chamber. That again is closed on all sides except towards the chamber beyond, so that the smoke is compelled to find its way from one into the other, till, after traversing 6 different divisions, it is allowed to escape into the open air. These 6 chambers are, in fact, nothing more nor less than a vast

horizontal chimney, contrived to entangle the smoke, and detain it until it has left behind all the mercury which had risen with it. For this purpose the chambers are kept closed for 3 days, until they have cooled. As long as the smoke retains its heat, the mercury continues in the state of vapour, and therefore, in the chambers nearest the fire, little or no mercury is deposited; but as soon as it reaches the more distant chambers, and begins to cool, it flags on its wings, clings, mixed with soot, in increasing quantities, to the walls of each succeeding chamber, and falls to the floor in the shape of small glittering globules. The floor is soon covered with a heap of soot, from which the metal disengages itself, and runs off by its own weight through gutters into reservoirs prepared for it. The smoke, eased of its burden, is then permitted to go its way. The walls and roof are scraped to detach the ore adhering to them, and the soot and the floor raked for the same purpose.

The process of manufacturing *cinnabar* may also be seen.

The environs of Idria seem pleasing. As this place is not a post-station, the horses which brought the traveller must take him on.]

[Rakek Sta. — About 3 m. E. of this is the *Lake of Zirknitz* (Lacus Lugeus of Strabo), a sheet of water about 4 m. long, and between 2 and 3 wide, surrounded by numerous villages, chapels, castles, and containing 5 small islands. It is not remarkable for its picturesqueness, but for the singular phenomenon of its disappearance at times for several weeks, or even months, during which the peasants make hay, or even sow and reap a small crop of buckwheat in its deserted bed, in places where they have before thrown their nets for fish. It seldom happens, however, that the lake remains long enough empty to admit of this—indeed, sometimes for 5 or 6 years together the waters have not retired at all. Generally speaking, they drain off in the latter end of Aug., and return, if the season be wet, in 5 or 6 weeks, before even the coarse grass has been cut. It takes between 20 and 25 days to empty the lake. The return of the waters is sudden and unexpected, and its basin is refilled sometimes in 24 hrs. The explanation of the phenomenon is, that though the lake has no outlet above ground, yet the limestone which forms its bed is perforated with a vast number of caves and fissures, many of which are visible. They are natural funnel-shaped holes, some of them 50 ft. deep, known to the peasantry by particular names, as the kettle, the cask, the sieve, &c. These communicate with caverns and subterranean reservoirs, penetrating the interior of the surrounding mountains, especially that of Invornig on the S., through which the waters are replenished or drawn off. There are 12 of these openings which discharge water as well as draw it off, and 28 which draw it off only. Through the former of these the water pours in after rainy weather in vast volumes, as from a spout: 2 of them especially, in the Javornik mountain, called Braaja Jama and Sucha Dulza, discharge more water than all the rest, and the rush is so quick that fishermen who happen to be within them at the time are obliged to fly before it. The clefts and fissures through which the water drains from the interior of the mountain into these two main channels are visible in their sides and roof. When the waters have reached the caves of Velka Karlanza and Malka Karlanza, they generally cease to rise, as these are sufficient, except in very wet seasons, to discharge them, and to preserve the surface of the lake at a fixed level. The streams discharged through them reappear in the valley of St. Kanzian, and, after sinking once more, finally join the Unz above Planina.

In 1834 the lake was drained in Jan., and remained perfectly dry till the end of Feb. 1835, a circumstance without parallel since the time that any records of its history have been kept, and which certainly had not occurred for centuries. Even the small pools, which commonly remain, serving as the retreat for a small quantity of fish, disappeared entirely. While the lake remained in

this state, the orifices, both for the inlet and outlet of the water, were cleared out, and stones, mud, trunks of trees, and fishermen's boats, which had been drawn into them by the force of the water, were extracted. These measures will, it is expected, facilitate the retreat of the water, and produce greater regularity in its departure, so that in future a part of its bed may be subjected to cultivation every year. Owing to the scarcity of water in the surrounding districts, the borders of this lake become the resort of immense flocks of water-fowl at certain seasons, when they afford much amusement to the sportsman. In the spring and winter the lake is like any other piece of water, and is hardly worth visiting. After a dry season the waters begin to diminish in June; the fish, endeavouring to retreat with them, are then captured in large quanties,—the orifices through which the water has escaped are laid bare,—a rank vegetation grows up round the margin, or, as before observed, a scanty crop of millet, &c., is sown by the peasants. When the rains begin to fall heavily, and the snows to melt, the lake again claims its own.

There is a path direct from the lake to Adelsberg.]

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2 *Adelsberg Stat.* — *Inns:* Post;—Eisenbahn. The cavern known by the name of the *Grotto of Adelsberg*, though little visited by English travellers, is decidedly the most magnificent, and probably the most extensive, in Europe. Those of Derbyshire are insignificant in comparison. It has been explored to a distance of between 3 and 4 m. from the entrance. It is probable, however, that this is not the end of these vast hollows, but that many other passages and chambers exist which have not yet been examined. The cave is placed under the care of an officer in the village, who appoints guides to conduct strangers through it. "The fee is 1 fl. per head, or 30 krs. for each guide (3 are generally sent), and 30 krs. for each traveller's admission. Somewhat additional is paid for lights (*Kerzen*): an illumination adds much to the splendour of the scene. It is very advisable to order *extra* lights, as for a small additional expense you are enabled to observe the beautiful structure of the cavern to great advantage. The cave is easily accessible, and without risk, even by ladies, but they should protect themselves with cloaks and thick shoes against the chill and abundant moisture and muddy paths. 2 hrs. will suffice to explore it, if you go no farther than the Hall of the Curtains. If ladies are of the party, this will suffice. To penetrate to the extremity, at least 3 hrs. will be necessary.

The entrance is about a mile from the village, in the face of a cliff, below a ruined castle. At this point the river Poik, after winding through the plain, disappears beneath the mountain, sinking into the rock, below a natural penthouse, formed by the slope of the limestone strata. The entrance for visitors is a small hole above this, closed by an iron gate leading into a long, low gallery. At the distance of 180 yards from the mouth a noise of rushing waters is heard, and the Poik may be seen, by the light of the taper, struggling along at a considerable depth below, and on a sudden, a vast hall, 100 ft. high, and more than 300 ft. long, called the *Dom*, is entered. The river, having dived under the wall of rock on the outside, here re-appears for a short space, and is then lost in the bowels of the mountain. It is believed to be identical with the Unz, which bursts forth at Planina; planks of wood, thrown into the stream of the cavern, appear there, it is said, after 10 or 12 hrs.

The Dom was the only part of the cavern known down to 1819, when a labourer, working in the cave, accidentally broke through a screen of stalactite, and discovered that this was "but the vestibule of the most magnificent of all the temples which Nature has built for herself in the region of the night." Rude steps cut in the rock lead down the sloping sides of this chamber to the level of the river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge; and the opposite wall is scaled by means of a similar

flight of steps. Here the visitor enters the newly-discovered part of the cavern, consisting of a range of chambers, varying in size, but by far the most interesting, from the variety, beautiful purity, and quantity of their stalactites. Sometimes uniting with the stalagmite below, they form a pillar worthy to support a cathedral; at others a crop of minute spicula rises from the floor; now a cluster of slender columns reminds one of the tracery of a Gothic chapel, or of the twinings and interlacing of the ascending and descending branches of the banyan-tree. The fantastic shapes of some masses have given rise to various names applied by the guides, according to the likeness which they imagine they can trace in them to real objects, such as the *throne*, the pulpit, the butcher's shop, the *two hearts*, the *bell*, which resounds almost like metal, and the *curtain* (Vorhang), a very singular mass, about an inch thick, spreading out to an extent of several square yards, perfectly resembling a piece of drapery, and beautifully transparent. The stalactitical matter pervades almost every part of the cavern; it paves the floor, hangs in pendants from the roof, coats and plasters the wall, cements together fallen masses of rock, forms screens, partitions, and pillars. The only sound in the remote chambers is produced by the fall of the drops of water charged with lime, which will be found on examination to tip each pendant mass, forming an ascending spire, or stalagmite, on the spot where it descends. One of the long suite of chambers, larger than the rest, and with a more even floor, is converted once a year (on Whit Monday) into a ball-room. On that occasion the peasant lads and lasses assemble from miles around, and the gloomy vaults re-echo with sounds of mirth and music. The compartment of the cavern called *Mount Calvary*, from a heap of fallen rocks in its centre, incrusted and partly cemented together by stalactitic matter, is particularly remarkable for its vast height and the fantastic variety of its concretions.

Visitors are expected to abstain from breaking the stalactites or blackening them with their lights, and all right-minded persons will assuredly not infringe the order.

The guides will not usually take travellers quite to the end, unless expressly desired. When above half-way, they stopped, and said people rarely went further; but they ought to go on, as at the extremity is a chamber differing from the rest in having its floor alone covered with stalagmites, which are here more imposing than in other parts. From the point where the road ends, at the furthest extremity which I reached, to the mouth, I was 40 min. walking at a rapid pace, so I concluded it is 2 m. long at least. The guides told me they had themselves penetrated just as far again. Several Protei are kept in a stream within the cavern to show to strangers, but they are not found in it, nor do they breed here.

About 3 m. from Adelsberg is another cave, called the *Magdalenen-Grotte*, "entered through one of the funnel-shaped hollows which abound in the limestone of this district. It is one continued descent at an angle of nearly 40°; it is of great breadth, and supported by a great number of massive stalactitic columns. At the bottom runs a slow and sluggish river, in which that singular animal the *Proteus Anguinus*, for which this cave is remarkable, exists."—*Hamilton's Asia Minor*. In appearance it is between a fish and a lizard; it is of a flesh-colour, and its respiratory organs combine both internal lungs and gills, so as to enable it to breathe above or below the water. The gills, placed on each side of the head, as in a fish, are of a bright red colour, resembling small branches of coral. It has no eyes, but small points in the place of them. It has been rarely found at Sittich, about 30 m. off, near Laibach; and it is reported to exist in Sicily, but it is known in no other part of Europe. Specimens of the Proteus may generally be purchased at the inn at Adelsberg. The only means of preserving it is by keeping it in water, which should be taken from a river, and should be repeatedly changed, protecting the animal from the light, which is very hurtful to it, and maintaining an equal temperature about it.

The Trieste *Railway*, on leaving Adelsberg, diverges considerably from the line of the post-road to the E. (avoiding Prewald).

Near *Prestranek* Stat. it crosses the Poik. Beyond

St. Peter Stat. it is carried in six short tunnels through the hills of *the Karst*.

Lesetsche Stat., Divazze Stat. Near this is the cave of St. Canzian. The post-road is crossed at

Sessana Stat., and the railway begins to descend from a height of 1246 ft. in rapid sweeps for Prosecco Stat. and Gregnano, to the level of the sea, near

Trieste Terminus.

[About half-way between Adelsberg and Prewald a road turns off on the rt. (W.) to the singular *Castle of Lueg* (Prejana), about 8 m. W. of Adelsberg (*i. e.* about 2 hrs. fast walking from Adelsberg, and as much from the Magdalenen-Grotte). It is placed in the highest of three caverns, out of which its chambers are partly excavated, and is accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, by ladders of wood, and by drawbridges over gulfs and chasms. The rock is honeycombed with holes and perforations; caverns alternate with buildings, and at its base the river disappears in a yawning gulf; it is altogether a mysterious spot. "Were a stone thrown from the summit of the mountain, it would fall perpendicularly to the bottom, passing by the castle without touching it. From the base of the rock, and even from the valley upon which it looks, the castle is not to be perceived; it is only visible from the adjacent heights, and even these are at too great a distance to enable any artillery that might be placed upon them to reach the fortress. A road cut out of the solid rock meandering in every direction, and often winding back upon itself, leads to the gate." The lower cave cannot be entered on account of the Poik; that in the middle is approached by wooden bridges, and extends 1800 ft. into the rock.]

By post-road it takes about 6 hrs. to go from Adelsberg to Trieste. The road skirts the forest of Lipiza (Lipa, a lime-tree), where there is a large imperial stud. At a distance is the lofty Naunosberg, famous for its rare Carniolian plants.

2 Prewald, a miserable village.

3 Sessana.

Near this commences that desolate tract called the *Karst* (Carso). It is a table-land of bare limestone rock, believed by geologists to correspond in age with the chalk, separating Carniola from the coast-land or Littorale. The singular character of the Karst is not confined to this district. It forms part of a vast region of dry, compact, hard secondary limestone, of a grey or white colour, known at Venice as Istrian marble, which, commencing at this S.E. quarter of the Alps, stretches down the coast of Dalmatia and Albania into Greece. It is characterised as a formation by the singular accidents to which it seems to have been subject. It abounds in caverns, clefts, holes, rock basins or swallow holes, valleys without outlet, small lakes or tarns, rivers that lose themselves, and similar freaks of nature. (See also Rte. 286.) As may be easily supposed, the soil is sterile and dry to excess, from want of water and absence of alluvial land. The whole of this calcareous crust seems to have given way, or to have been shattered by forces acting from below; and perhaps the configuration of the Dalmatian archipelago and of the coasts of Greece, as well as the formation of the Adriatic itself, may be owing to the same convulsions which have occasioned the pits and chasms of Istria. A few instances occur on the Italian side of the Adriatic in the Apennine limestone, as at the Pozzo di Collepardo and the Pulo di Molpetta, the former in the Apennines of Rome, the latter in Apulia. The climate of this country is good, and, where vines and olives and other fruits can be made to grow, the produce is not inferior in quality to that of Italy. The Marasca cherry—a sort of wild red Morello, from the stones of which Maraschino is made, and from which it takes its name—grows in the hills of Dalmatia.

As though the ground of the Karst

were not cheerless enough in its barrenness, it is the field which that tremendous wind the *Bora* (Boreas?) scourges with all its fury. No vehicle can stand against it: the heavy-laden waggons which frequent this road dare not stir while it lasts, without being liable to be overturned by the irresistible violence of its blasts. The term Bora for the N. wind is used all down the Adriatic, even in the kingdom of Naples. Bura is Slavonic for a storm or tempest; and from this may perhaps be derived the Italian and French "burrasca," "bourasque."

It is after traversing this dreary tract that, at a distance of about 5 m. from Trieste, a few steps beyond the custom-house at Optschina, the traveller finds himself suddenly on the brow of the high land, with the most enchanting view spread out before him of the Adriatic Sea, nearly to Venice, of the plain of Italy, with Aquileia and Grado on the W., and on the E. of a series of projecting headlands, which stretch out into the sea, one beyond the other, nearly to Capo d'Istria. The horizon is bounded by the Alps of Frioul and the mountains of Istria; and close at hand, beneath his feet, lies Trieste, with its mole and harbour crowded with shipping. A complete change takes place in the vegetation; the slope of the hill is covered with all the rich fruits and plants of the south; vineyards, figs, chestnuts, and olives, in full luxuriance. The road is skilfully carried up the face of the hill in gradual sweeps, and is partly cut out of the rock.

1½ TRIESTE.—*Inns*, all dear: Hôtel de la Ville, kept by Monnet of Vevay, on the quay, best, and in a good situation; —Locanda Grande; a good dinner in private may be had for 1 fl. 20 k. c. M. per head; the table-d'hôte costs 1 fl.; —Hôtel de France. Prosecco, a vin du pays, resembles vin d'Asti; Cyprus wine is good and cheap here.

Trieste (Tergeste of the Romans), the chief town of the Austrian Littorale, or coast-land of Illyria, and the most flourishing and important seaport of the Austrian dominions, is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic, at the bottom of a gulf named after the town. It owes its prosperity to the Emp. Charles VI., who in 1719 made it a *free port*, and to Maria Theresa, who fostered it with her patronage. Its population at that time was about 4000; it has gradually increased to 80,000. It has completely supplanted Venice; and it may be said to engross the entire trade of the Adriatic. It forms the great entrepôt for the imports and exports of the S. provinces of Austria, and is, indeed, to Southern what Hamburg is to Northern Germany, and is daily advancing in trade, wealth, and population. The value of imports is estimated at about 5½ millions sterling, and that of exports at about 4½ millions. The harbour is formed by a *Pier* (*Molo*) of solid masonry, 60 ft. wide, stretching from the extremity of the town along a reef of half-sunken rocks about 2200 ft. into the sea. At its extremity is a fort and a lighthouse. There is not space within it for more than 40 or 50 vessels of large tonnage. It is, indeed, too limited in capacity for even its present commerce, and a heavy swell rolls in when the wind blows strongly from the N.W. In the outer port, however, large ships may ride safely in good anchorage, and the inner port is capable of great extension. The *Mole* is a pleasant walk.

The *Altstadt*, old town, occupies the slope of the hill, which is surmounted by the castle. It forms about one-fourth of the whole, and is distinguished by its narrow streets, few of which are accessible to carriages of any kind, and by its black walls.

The *Duomo*, or *Cathedral of San Giusto*, on the hill near the castle, is remarkable for its antiquity, having been founded in the 5th centy.: it is in the round or Byzantine style, in the form of a basilica, with a nave and 4 aisles. In the absides at the end of the aisles, on each side of the nave, are old mosaics, and in the aisle on the rt. hand of the high altar, as you face it, are frescoes of the 14th centy., in a very damaged state, representing the history of St. Justus. It has been built with fragments of earlier buildings, as Roman inscriptions, and some carvings, may be seen

built into the walls. The shafts of the columns are various in diameter and height, and their capitals are of all sorts of patterns. Its general character, however, is much injured by additions and alterations made in the 14th centy. Its tower is said to stand on the foundation of a temple of Jupiter. Winkelmann, the antiquary, is buried in the adjoining cemetery; he was murdered in an inn here by an Italian, whose cupidity he had excited by showing the gold medal he had received at Vienna as a reward for his learned researches. The assassin, having failed in an attempt to strangle him, despatched him with a knife.

In the terrace before the ch. is interred *Fouché Duke of Otranto*, police minister of Napoleon I., who died here 1820.

The *Piazzetta di Ricardo*, a small square or court, receives its name, it is said, from Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who, according to an obscure tradition, was confined here after landing at Aquileia, on his return from the Holy Land. The building called Arco di Ricardo appears to be a triumphal arch, either of Roman origin, or, as some believe, erected in honour of Charlemagne. The tale, it must be confessed, is of dubious origin and authority.

Between the old and new town runs the *Corso*, the principal thoroughfare, including the best shops and cafés, and communicating with the two squares, Piazza Grande and Börsenplatz.

The *New Town*, consisting of broad streets and handsome white houses, occupies the level space near the harbour. Part of its streets and quays are founded on ground gained from the sea or from a salt-marsh. A broad *Canal* runs up from the water through this quarter, which is named after the Empress, Theresienstadt; and by means of it vessels of large burden can be unloaded almost at the merchants' doors. At its extremity stands the modern *Church of St. Anthony*, built 1830, by the architect of the Burgthor at Vienna —Nobile.

The *Tergesteum*, a splendid modern edifice erected by the architect Mollari, comprises a bazaar, a fine concert and ball room, the merchants' hall, now used as the Exchange, the rooms of the *Austrian Lloyd's*, and the *Casino Tedesco*, with an excellent reading-room, where the English and French papers may be seen. The keeper of the hotel will introduce travellers.

The old Exchange stands in a square (Börsenplatz), in the centre of which is a fountain and statue of the Emperor Leopold I. Münster, a respectable bookseller, has a shop in the Börsenplatz.

Trieste has three *Theatres* — the *Teatro Grande*, opposite the Tergesteum; the *Teatro Filodramatico* in the Ghiacera; and the *Teatro Mauroner*, which has the form of an amphitheatre, in the Franzensvorstadt. The performances are chiefly Italian.

Outside of the town, on the sea-shore, to the N., is the *New Lazaretto*, one of the largest and best arranged in Europe. It has a separate harbour, in which 60 vessels can perform quarantine at once; it contains lodgings for 200 persons, and is surrounded by a wall 24 ft. high.

The *inhabitants* of Trieste are a motley race, derived from all parts of the world: some of the richest merchants are Greeks, Jews, and English. All foreigners are allowed to settle as merchants, and trade in this city; but as manufacturers, foreigners are subjected to some restrictions. Among the townspeople may be found Germans, Americans, Italians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, &c.; the sailors and fishermen near the quays are chiefly Dalmatians. The original inhabitants are Italians; the country people, who frequent the markets, Slávs, of Illyrian origin. The Italian is the prevailing language, and is used in the courts of justice: but all the other tongues are spoken. In the public offices German is used; by the peasantry a Slavonic dialect. The streets of Trieste were formerly remarkable for the variety and strangeness of the costume which they presented; but these are fast disappearing, owing to the quantity of British goods poured into the free port.

The Greeks are very numerous here, and some of the wealthiest merchants are of this nation. The houses of Carciotti (whose sole property, when he

first landed at Trieste, consisted of a bag of cotton, which he had improved into a princely fortune before he died, leaving a palace extending to 3 streets), those of Griot and of Chiozza are the most splendid private buildings in the town. The Greeks have 2 fine churches here, in which their service is performed with great splendour. The *Greek Church*, surmounted by 2 green cupolas, at the end of the great canal, near the Hotel della Villa, is the handsomest religious edifice here.

The *English* settled here are numerous enough to have a chapel for their own church service, in the Contrada del Fontanone, which is attended by about 140 persons, including sailors. Service begins at 10. Messrs. Moor, the correspondents of Herries and Farquhar, live on the Piazza di Ponte Rosso, W. side, in the house next to the canal. When you draw a bill at Trieste, you get only notes; if you want gold or silver you must buy it at a money-changer's; Cohen, Contrada del Canal Grande, on the rt. hand side, when going to, and near the Exchange, is recommended.

The *trade of Trieste* is principally with the Levant, Greece, Egypt (where three-fifths of all vessels sail under the Austrian flag), England, and Brazil. The commerce of Great Britain, including the direct trade, by British ships, from Cuba and from South America, to Trieste, and the British trade through the Ionian Islands, greatly exceeds that of any other power. The trade of Trieste now extends not only to all parts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, but also to the ports of the Baltic, Norway, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, the United States, and the Antilles.

All articles may be imported into Trieste, except those which are similar to the productions of the Imperial monopolies, viz., gunpowder, salt, saltpetre, and tobacco, &c.

An extensive coasting trade is carried on between Trieste and the ports on each side of the Adriatic; the number of these coasting voyages exceeds 7500 annually.

Consuls and agents for Great Britain, the United States, and more than 30 different states, reside here. The interests of commerce are protected by an excellent institution, a *Tribunal of Commerce*, in which causes relating to mercantile affairs are judged according to an appropriate code of laws, without any of the delay inseparable from ordinary law-courts, and which are so inconsistent with the exigencies and interests of commerce. There is an excellent *School of Navigation* here.

The soap-manufactory of M. Chiozza is the largest in the Austrian dominions.

An *Aqueduct* formed on the side of Monte Croce, about 6 m. off, conveys water to the town, after it is pumped up from the spring 400 ft. by a steam-engine.

The market of Trieste is well supplied with the various fish of the Mediterranean; among them the tunny (at certain seasons) is pre-eminent; also oysters from Servola; and a particular species of shell-fish (Pholadamia), called Dattoli di mare, is considered a delicacy. The wine *Prosecco*, grown on the Karst, has some repute, but Cyprus wine is imported very cheap. *Rosoglio* of the best quality is manufactured along this part of the coast of the Adriatic; Maraschino di Zara is the best that is made; it is extracted exclusively from the cherry called Marasca, and the genuine quality is scarcely to be got in the shops here, or without ordering it from Zara. The real Albanian Capotes are to be purchased here. A native of Joannina makes them. They will keep out any rain, and are very warm. The best cost from 23 to 28 good Gulden.

St. Anthony's Swine.—"In many towns of Italy a custom till lately prevailed of suffering swine, goats, poultry, and other animals to run about the streets seeking food, to the great annoyance of passengers. On my arrival here I frequently observed 2 pigs pass under my window, picking up, as it appeared to me, not a very *decent* livelihood, and I could not help mentioning it to my landlady as an intolerable nuisance. 'Oh,' said she, '*Sono ani-*

mali della fraternità di Sant' Antonio!' Being unwilling to appear ignorant, or to shock her prejudices, I forbore asking an explanation, and only observed that the unclean beasts, though in other respects in good condition, were both mutilated, each of them having one ear cut off, and the other slit: '*Dev' esser cosi'* (It must be so), quoth she.

"I have since discovered that these were privileged animals. In the ancient statutes of the city, some of which are now abrogated, I find the following:—

"'It shall also be lawful for 2 pigs of the fraternity of St. Anthony to wander in the city, they having one ear cut off and the other slit. But when they shall have procreated, the superior or stewards of the said fraternity shall provide that all the young ones, except 2 only, be, within the month next ensuing, sold or sent out of the city, under a penalty of 50 livres. And if the said 2 pigs do any damage, the stewards shall be bound to make it good, and the party complaining shall be believed on his oath, both as to the nature of the damage and its extent. And to every judge of the city it shall be lawful to hear and determine all such causes in a summary way, after one sole citation of the stewards.'"

The climate is very variable, subject to the most abrupt alternations, from intense heat to piercing cold, owing to the prevalence of 2 winds equally opposite in character, and equally intolerable—the hot and oppressive *Sirocco* (Greco-Levante), from the S.E., and the cold and cutting *Bora* (Greco), or N.E. The former is said to have the effect of driving the fish into the harbour. The Bora is described as so powerful, that one may lean against it and be upheld by it; it not unfrequently blows people into the canal (p. 410).

There is a great want of shade here; a small grove of trees called the *Boschetto* is almost the only spot where it is to be found. It serves as a promenade to the inhabitants, and is truly a charming spot, sloping down to the sea, over which its terrace-walks command fine views. There is a pleasant drive to it by the side of the *Aqueduct*. There are good views of the indented shore of the Adriatic from the *Terrace in front* of the cathedral, from the *Castle* above it, and from the avenue called *Passeggio St. Andrea*, behind the town to the E.

A dockyard and arsenal for the Austrian navy is about to be constructed to the S. of Trieste, in the gulf of Muggia; it will extend nearly to Servola.

The traveller not brought hither by business will probably not find much to arrest his attention in Trieste. But it lies at a short distance from several points of the highest interest. *Venice* is within 8 hrs. steam of this. The coast-road thither is tedious, and the country unhealthy at seasons.

Pola, with its very perfect Roman remains (Rte. 249), forms an agreeable excursion, by land or water, for 3 or 4 days. Farther off lie *Zara; Spalato*, with the colossal remains of Diocletian's palace; and the *Bocca di Cattaro*, in Dalmatia, the southernmost province of the Austrian empire, where the palm begins to flourish. Its inhabitants (Morlachians, &c.) during their long servitude to Venice remained in a half-savage state, and still exhibit a very peculiar character.

The *Cave of Adelsberg* (p. 407), should the traveller not have seen it already, and not intend to pass along the road to Vienna, should *be made* the object of an express journey, as it is certainly the finest cavern in Europe. It may easily be reached in 4 hrs. from Trieste, and the whole excursion accomplished in a day.

There is another very beautiful *cavern*, about 10 m. from Trieste, near *Corneale*, called Vileriza. A guide with a light may be procured at the village. The entrance is in the middle of a field, and the descent is perpendicular, and in parts difficult, if not dangerous. It is between 800 and 900 ft. deep; the stalactites are fine, whiter than at Adelsberg, and of vast size.

Excellent carriages and horses may

be hired for these excursions from the Vetturino *Napoleone*.

Eilwagen to Fiume, Gorz, Pola, Udine, daily.

At Trieste is the Arsenal of the *Austrian Lloyd's Steamboat Company*, who possess a fleet of 80 vessels, navigating the Danube, Black Sea, and Mediterranean.

Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's Company to Venice daily, in 6 or 8 hrs. By *railroad* from Venice to Milan, the distance from Trieste to Milan occupies less than 22 hrs.

Istrian line, to Fiume in 24 hrs., touching at Pirano, Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola twice a-week.

Dalmatia, Albania, and Ionian Islands, to Zara, Cattaro, Spalato, Corfu, Zante.

Greece—Trieste by Ancona, Corfu to Lutraki on the isthmus of Corinth, thence by land to Athens twice a-week.

Egypt—Trieste, by Corfu to Alexandria (corresponding with the Bombay and Calcutta steamers from Suez), on the 10th and 27th of every month.

Levant—Trieste to Athens (Piræus), Smyrna, and Constantinople. Trieste to Constantinople direct in 6 days.

Travellers returning from the East by the Austrian Lloyd steamers, and intending to proceed by way of Vienna, ought to take care that their passports are viséd for Vienna. It is not sufficient to have them viséd for Trieste.

In the months of November, December, January, and February, the departures are not so frequent.

On the voyage from Greece and the Ionian Islands to Trieste there is no quarantine: and on the return from Constantinople the days of quarantine begin to count from the time when the steamer leaves Constantinople: so that, if she sails with a clean bill of health, not more than one day of quarantine occurs after the arrival of the vessel at Trieste.

ROUTE 249.

TRIESTE TO POLA AND FIUME.

The distance *by sea* to Pola is about 80 m. During the summer a *steamboat* to Pola from Trieste twice a-week, starting early in the morning. It touches at Pirano, Umago, Cittanuova, Parenzo, Rovigno, Fasana, Pola (which it reaches in 8 or 10 hrs.), and arrives at Fiume in about 24 hrs. from Trieste. The Adriatic is proverbial for its perverse winds and dangerous coast, and its sailors are neither so skilful nor daring as the English.

For information respecting the steamers and their time of starting (often liable to change), apply at the office of the Austrian Lloyd's in Trieste.

The Voyage is so far interesting that the steamer is never out of sight of the hilly coast of Istria, covered with olive-yards, and studded with frequent towns. Capo d'Istria is seen at the bottom of its bay (see below). In 2 hrs. the steamer brings to off

Pirano, a town of 9000 Inhab., on a projecting point of land, whose *Church* is conspicuous on a height, resting on arches. The chief manufacture is that of *salt*, made by enclosing the shallow inlet between the island and the shore with wooden partitions, within which the sea-water is evaporated. All the salt made is purchased by the government from the proprietors of the pans, salt being an article of Imperial monopoly.

The walls and towers of its old *Fortress* rise above the olive-grounds. Off Pirano occurred (1177) the sea-fight in which the Venetians destroyed the fleet of the Emperor Frederick I., and took prisoner his son Otho. The victorious Doge Ziani, on his return to Venice, received from Pope Alexander the *ring*, symbol of the sovereignty of the Adriatic.

The coast presents a monotonous outline of low undulating hills. Far inland appears the summit of Monte Maggiore, near Fiume.

The lighthouse of Salvore, Omago, the villa Daila, belonging to Count Grisoni, and Cittanuova are passed before reaching

Parenzo, a very ancient town, the first place of halt of the Crusaders. Its *Church* is a Basilica of the time of Justinian (A. D. 540), and of course one of the oldest Christian churches existing, well worthy the attention of all travellers, especially architects and antiquaries. It consists of three aisles, with apses at the E. end and an atrium in front, which is itself preceded by the Baptistery and a tower circular in its interior. Attached to the E. end is a chapel or crypt, whose age and use seem obscure.

The harbour is formed by a prettily wooded islet, on which stand a watch-tower and the deserted convent *San Nicolo*, and at Orsera rises the castle, which was once an episcopal residence, backed by the ridges of *Monte Maggiore*, elevated 4400 ft. above the sea.

About midday the steamer arrives off *Rovigno*, marked by the lofty spire of the *Ch. of Sta. Eufemia*. It is a flourishing town of 11,000 Inhab., on a headland, with a harbour on either side: that on the S. is sheltered by the Island of St. Catherine. Large exports of *oil*, 30,000 casks yearly. The best Istrian wine is grown here. While the steamer stops you may dine at Sismondi's tavern.

The islands of Brione are passed, and soon the bay and harbour of Pola, strongly fortified at the entrance by modern round towers, open out, with the amphitheatre in the distance. (See below.)

By land, the distance by the following road is generally reckoned at 14½ Aust. m. = 68¼ Eng. m. The journey is very interesting. The country is quite safe, although the people are rough and wild. Avoid sleeping at Portole, where the inn is very bad.

The road from Trieste coasts along the bays of Muggia and Stagnon to

2½ Capo d'Istria (*Inn*, at the bottom of the main street, near the sea, good), a town of 8000 Inhab., occupying a nearly circular island at a short distance from the shore, and connected with it by a stone causeway, built by the French to replace a wooden bridge which existed previously. The buildings of the town have completely the Venetian character, arising from its long dependence on that republic. The most remarkable are the *Duomo* (cathedral) and the *Palazzo Publico*, of an irregular and singular Gothic, founded on the site of a temple of Cybele—for Capo d'Istria was the ancient Ægida and Justinopolis of the Romans. Here is a great *Penitentiary* for the whole Littoral.

Portole, a collection of miserable hovels perched on an eminence.

3½ Montona. In the vicinity of this village are vast oak-forests, which once furnished oak timber for ship-building to the Austrian and British navies: most of the larger trees, however, have been felled, and little care is taken in replacing them with fresh plantations. Here is the only wood passed on the road to Pola, and almost the only regular valley and running stream. At Montona a road strikes off W. to *Parenzo* (see above).

2½ Pisino (German, Mitterburg). (*Inn:* Pocusta's is the best; clean, comfortable, and reasonable.) This is a flourishing town of 2300 Inhab., and is the head of a circle. It is finely situated on the brink of a chasm, upon and around a bluff rock of limestone, surmounted by a castle. Into a cavern at its base the river Fluva, flowing at a great depth below, pours itself and flows under the town. The grotto may be penetrated for a considerable distance in dry weather.

Here the post-road ceases, but the postmaster will furnish a pair of horses to Pola (30 m.), to go and remain one day there, and to return on the 3rd day, for 15 fl. With a light carriage it is possible to go to Pola and return the same day in summer.

At Gimino a road strikes off from the l. to Rovigno (see above). Our road passes through San Vincente, a small village with a castle, and

4½ Dignano, a town of 3800 Inhab. (*Inn* wretched), in the vicinity of

which is produced an excellent wine, called, from the perfume of roses which it exhales, Vino delle Rose. About 5 m. W. from Dignano and 7 from Polà is Peroi, a small village inhabited by a Greek colony, who still retain the language and picturesque costume of their country.

1½ *Pola.* A tolerable small *Inn* called Anfiteatro.

The traditional history of this town sets forth that it was founded by the Colchians, who were despatched in pursuit of Jason and the Golden Fleece. It is said to have been destroyed by Cæsar on account of its adherence to the cause of Pompey, and to have been rebuilt by Augustus at the request of his daughter, and named after her *Pietas Julia.* In the days of Septimius Severus it possessed a Pop. of 30,000, and its port was a station of the Roman fleet: it was destroyed by the Venetians under the Doge Tiepolo 1228. In 1378 the Genoese admiral Lucian Doria annihilated that of Venice in an action off Pola, and obtained possession of it and its harbour. It is now a poor and much reduced town, with scarce 1200 Inhab., exposed to the pestilential malaria during the latter part of summer and in autumn. It possesses, however, splendid remains of antiquity in a very perfect state; which are with probability assigned to the era of Augustus, and attest its ancient wealth and importance. Its situation also, at the bottom of a small bay, almost land-locked, called Porto delle Rose, varied with numerous green islands, forming a secure harbour, is exquisitely beautiful. It is thus described by Sir Humphry Davy:—"We entered the harbour in a felucca, as the sun was setting, and I know no scene more splendid than the *Amphitheatre* seen from the sea in this light. It appears not as a building in ruin, but like a newly-erected work; and the reflection of the colours of its brilliant marbles and beautiful form, seen upon the calm surface of the waters, gave to it a double effect—that of a glorious production of art and a magnificent picture. But the splendid exterior of the amphitheatre was not in harmony with the bare and naked walls of the interior; there were none of those durable and grand seats of marble, such as adorn the amphitheatre of Verona."

It differs from most others, in having 4 angular constructions, like towers, projecting from its circumference; these are believed to have contained staircases, by which the women could ascend to the upper circles. Some of the stone benches have been lately discovered; the space for a single seat is marked on them with a line, and it appears that only about 14¼ in. was allowed to each person. Some seats bear initials, probably of their owners. It is estimated that there were seats for about 18,000 spectators, and probably standing-room for 4000 more. The amphitheatre is built of Istrian stone of a very superior quality, equal both in appearance and durability to marble. It is in the usual form of an ellipsis, the longer diameter being 436½ Eng. ft., the shorter 346 ft. 2 in. The outward walls, in the most perfect parts, are 97 ft. high. The edifice has 3 stories, each with 72 arches, and the marks of some of the steps of the numerous *Vomitories*, as the passages leading to the successive rows of seats were not inaptly termed, are still visible in the interior of the building.

The site of the ancient *Theatre* may be traced by a semicircular excavation in the hillside above the town, formerly lined with seats; the rest of the building (the scena) was pulled down to build the castle.

Within the town are—the *Temple of Augustus and Roma*, a small but very elegant Corinthian edifice, in very perfect preservation, now a museum. It stood on the ancient Forum (now nearly covered with houses), alongside an edifice commonly called the *Temple of Diana*, but which was probably the *Curia*, and which is less perfect, having been enclosed within the palace of the Venetian governor of the town, and defaced at one end by a Gothic front. It serves now as Townhall (*Palazzo Pubblico*).

At the end of a street leading S. from the market-place (the ancient

forum) stands the *Porta Aurea*, or *Arch of the Sergii*, erected by Salvia Posthuma, to her husband the Tribune Sergius Lepidus, on his return from a successful campaign. The piers of the archway on both fronts are ornamented with coupled columns of the Corinthian order: the inscriptions on the attic still remain, but the figures or trophies which were probably placed on the 3 projections into which it is divided have been swept away.

Opposite the modern citadel, which is built on the site of the ancient capitol, are the remains of the *Porta Gemina*, consisting, as the name implies, of 2 arches, though there may have been originally 3 arched openings. Recent excavations have laid open another gate not far from the Porta Gemina. It is an arch of a simple and apparently ancient construction, built into the old walls, and from a head and a club, carved in relief on two of the arch-stones, is called the *Porta Herculea*. The names of the city magistrates cut in the stones of the arch are still visible.

The *Franciscan Convent*, a building of the 13th century, now converted into a military magazine, retains an elegant *Cloister* and a curious Byzantine portal on the W. side. The *Cathedral* is of the 15th centy., in the form of a basilica, but having pointed horse-shoe arches, and includes many Roman fragments, columns, &c. The *Church* on the island Sta. Catarina is a very ancient and simple Byzantine structure, surmounted by a dome.

The modern market-place was probably the ancient Forum: there are many Roman fragments about it, built into the walls. A melancholy silence and air of desolation prevail in and about the town. Pola is best seen from the water.

Pola is likely to attain fresh importance since the Austrian government has realised its intention to make it a naval station and port of war. Its harbour is both safe and commodious—having water for the largest three-deckers nearly close in-shore, and room enough for the whole British navy. It is also easily accessible, which is not the case with Venice. Extensive fortifications for its defence have been erected, numerous detached forts on the heights around, and batteries on the island of Scoglio Grande, which command the entrance, crossing their fire with others along the shore. The construction of roads and the drainage of the surrounding land have also been completed, and a dockyard commenced near the upper end of the harbour, below the rock which bore a castle of the Venetians, and, before them, of the Romans.

Pola is mentioned by Dante as near the Quarnéro, a gulf which opens about 10 m. off—

> Sicome a Pola, presso del Quarnéro,
> Che Italia chiude, e i suoi termini bagna.

As the excursion from Trieste to Pola by land can hardly be made in less than 3 days, those who can afford to add a fourth to their journey will do well to proceed from Pisino to Fiume, and thence back to Trieste, unless they prefer going straight through the hills from Fiume to Adelsberg.

The road from Pisino to Fiume is highly interesting, especially to travellers from the N., who have not yet seen anything of the scenery and nature of the Mediterranean. After more than one ascent and descent the road arrives at the foot of the Monte Maggiore—a mountain of very considerable elevation, since it carries you from the extreme of aridity at its base to a region of wood and pasture and sub-alpine vegetation at the top of the pass. The Monte Maggiore range extends from the inland chain of the Capella in Croatia, along the E. side of the peninsula of Istria, forming the W. shore of the Gulf of Quarnero. The road ascends almost by the brink of one of those deep clefts of the limestone so common in this district, and, arrived at the summit of the pass, plunges at once into the basin of the Quarnero, winding in the most picturesque manner among precipices fringed with wood, down to Castua, a village seated in a nook at the very head of the gulf, near which it joins the Trieste road and enters Fiume. The view from this side over the Quarnero, varied with rugged islands to the

broken coast of Dalmatia, is strikingly beautiful.

FIUME, in Rte. 286.

The straight road back from Fiume to Trieste (traversed daily by an *eil-wagen* in 10 hrs.) is comparatively uninteresting, though it commands fine views at either end of their respective bays. It passes through Lipiza, and sends out a branch road direct over the hills to Adelsberg. Many curious limestone craters, or rock basins, are passed, each with a pool of water or small field of rich earth at the bottom.

Those who do not go to Fiume may nevertheless make excursions to the lake of Vrana, the Monte Maggiore, or the little port of Albona, on the shores of the Gulf of Quarnero.

ROUTE 250.

VIENNA TO VENICE, BY JUDENBURG, KLAGENFURT, PONTEBBA, UDINE, AND TREVISO.

86⅜ Aust. m. = 406⅝ Eng. m.

From Vienna by Railroad, Rte. 247, to

19⅜ Bruck on the Mur. Stat.

Eilwagen daily to Klagenfurt in 20 hrs.

2 Leoben (*Inn:* Beim Kaiserwirth, in the great square), a town of 2300 Inhab., famous for a treaty of peace signed in it between Buonaparte and the Austrians, in 1797. (See Rte. 240.) About 2 m. out of Leoben is Göss, the palace of the Bishop of Leoben, anciently a Benedictine convent: it has a fine church. Near St. Michael, about 5 m. beyond Leoben, the road to Aussee, Ischl, and Salzburg (Rte. 240) separates from the route to Italy.

2½ Kraubeth (*Inn:* Post).

2 Knittelfeld, an old town having a pop. of 1100 Inhab. [8 m. to the N.E. is Seckau, whence the Bishop of Gratz receives his title. In the church of the convent is the fine monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria, and the tombs of many prelates of Seckau.] The surrounding plain is called the Aichfeld; it has a superficial area of 15,260 acres. The road runs across it to

2 *Judenburg* (*Inn:* Blauer Adler), an old and gloomy town of 1600 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Mur, still surrounded by walls. It contains a *Gymnasium*, transferred hither from Admont in 1820, but conducted by the brothers of that monastery. The old *Ducal Castle* is converted into a barrack, and the Franciscan convent into an inn. Judenburg occupies the site of a Roman colony, *Idunum*, and was in the middle ages a staple place for the commerce of Italy and the East, of which no trace is now left behind. In early times many Jews were settled here, but every individual of that devoted race was murdered here by the Christians in a massacre that took place on Christmas-night, 1312. The town was almost wholly burned in 1807. The view from the *Calvary* is very pleasing.

3 Unzmarkt (*Inn:* Hirsch, very fair), a village belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg. On the opposite bank of the Mur is the ruined Castle of Frauenburg. The scenery hence to Friesach increases in beauty; many ruins and châteaux are passed in succession. Beyond Scheifling, where there is a fine large habitable castle of Prince Schwarzenberg, the road begins to ascend out of the valley of the Mur, and, crossing the crest of the Styrian Alps, arrives at

3 Neumarkt (Post), a walled hamlet, with a castle. Near this is the Benedictine monastery of St. Lambrecht, once suppressed, but recently restored. Close to the road are the cold mineral baths "in the wilderness" (in der Einöde).

The Castle of Dürrenstein guards the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Olcza; it stands on the frontier-line dividing Styria from Carinthia. It is not improbable that this may have been the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion: he was arrested near Friesach.

2 *Friesach* (*Inn:* Post), a curious old town of 1200 Inhab., delightfully situated on the Mettnitz, in a fertile valley, whose buildings, including *five*

different *Castles*, and several churches, grouped along a range of rocky heights, abound in relics of the middle ages.

The *Castle of Petersburg*, built by Archbp. Gebhard v. Helfenstein, founder of the Castles of Salzburg and Werfen, in the 11th centy., contains in the keep a ruined chapel of that date, with fresco paintings—the Episcopal Mint and Smelting-house, in ruins, and the Tilt Yard. The *Parish Ch. of St. Bartholemâ*, with Rom. W. towers and nave, has a late Gothic choir grafted on it, with slim piers and lancet windows filled with old painted glass, and some curious monuments. *Obs.* the entry to the *Prior's Garden*, a circular Romanesque arch from a chapel now pulled down.

The *Castle of Lavant*, and the ruins of the *Virgilienburg*, deserve a visit.

At Pöckstein, or Zwischenwasser, the summer residence of the Prince Bishop of Gurk, near the junction of the Mettnitz with the river Gurk, our road descends into the plain; near this, in the Castle of Treibach, are the iron-works of Count Egger, the most extensive in Carinthia.

2 Dürnfeld.

1½ St. Veit (Markhofer's *Inn*), the ancient residence and capital of the dukes of Carinthia down to 1518, is situated on the Glan, and has 1500 Inhab. Its walls are converted into walks. The *Rathhaus* has some curious bas-reliefs. In the square is a fountain of white marble, dug up in the Zollfeld between this and Klagenfurt, and believed to be a Roman work. St. Veit is the entrepôt for the raw iron of Carinthia, which is exported in large quantities hence into Italy.

The surrounding district abounds in old castles, the family-seats of the Carinthian chivalry. The most interesting among them is the imposing and well-preserved hill-fort of *Hohen-Osterwitz*, about 5 m. off, belonging to the noble race of Khevenhüller, tamers of the Turk in olden times. It is perched on a pointed rock 900 ft. high, and is approached by a very steep ascent through 15 turreted gateways and over 3 drawbridges. The *chapel*, containing monuments, the *armoury*, and the *tilt-yard* are still in existence, and worth notice.

The road to Klagenfurt passes over the *Zollfeld*, a wide and partly marshy plain. Upon it are situated the pilgrimage church (§ 66) of *Maria Saal*, conspicuous from its 2 towers; the Castle of Toltschach, probably built on the site of some Roman station; and the *Castle of Tänzenburg*, in which the Emp. Maximilian I. was born, 1459.

Close to the road, on the l. hand, inclosed within an iron railing, stands the ancient *Herzogstuhl* (ducal chair), a platform of masonry, bearing Slavonic inscriptions, about 6 ft. high, with 2 seats upon it. It was an old custom that every duke of Carinthia, on his accession, should here be invested with the fief of this land by a peasant, promising, at the same time, to respect the rights and privileges of his subjects. The peasant was seated on one side of the double chair facing the E., the duke on the other facing the W. The peasant then offered him a fat and a lean ox; the duke took the lean, after which he received from the peasant a gentle box on the ear. This usage was kept up for many ages down to the year 1414. The Zollfeld appears literally to teem with Roman remains, inscriptions, coins, &c. The chapel of Brantelhof is built almost entirely of carved stones. Here, probably, stood the *Flavium Solvense* of the Romans, the Celtic Virunum, and in later times *Carenta*, capital of Carinthia down to the 11th centy. The chapel of St. Anthony, to the rt. of the road, about half-way from St. Veit, is a monument composed of Roman relics, derived from the ancient *Sala*, which was destroyed by Attila. The Helenenberg deserves to be visited on account of the beautiful Gothic chapel of St. Helen, with an ancient and curious altarpiece. Near this was found the bronze statue of Antinous, now at Vienna.

The view, looking over the fertile valley of the Drave, which now begins to open out to view, is very rich and varied, bounded on the S. by the grand range of the mountains of Carniola, amongst which the Loibl (Rte. 243)

is conspicuous. Klagenfurt itself is situated a short distance from the E. extremity of the Lake of Wörth, with which it is connected by a canal.

2½ *Klagenfurt.* (See Rte. 243.) *Eilwagen* to Udine 5 times a week.

The road runs along the shores of the Wörthersee, which is traversed by a *Steamer* to

3 Velden. The Post is a half-ruined castle.

2 *Villach* (*Inn:* Post). See Rte. 243.

At Villach our route turns S., leaving on the rt. the road to the Pusterthal (Rte. 223), and crosses the river Gail. At Riegersdorf, a very interesting road to Laibach (Rte. 251), passing near the source of the Save, turns off to the S. up a steep hill.

2 Arnoldstein, a village with a suppressed Benedictine convent on the rt. bank of the Gail. The road now traverses for 20 m. the narrow and barren Canalthal, shut in by high limestone mountains. It passes several iron-forges at Maglern and Goggau.

2 Tarvis, a town of 1260 Inhab., on the Gailitz rivulet. Hence runs another road to Würzen, not so hilly as that from Riegersdorf. 9 m. from Saifnitz is the much-frequented pilgrimage ch. of *Maria Luschari*, on the top of a dolomite mountain 5646 ft. high.

The road follows the course of the Fella to Malborghetto and Lusnitz, and threads a narrow gorge under the fort Thalawar, which was nobly defended against the French in 1809.

3 Pontebba (German, Pontafel).—*Inn:* Post. The river Fella here separates the Austrian province of Illyria from that of Venice, and the village of Pontafel from the Italian Pontebba. The tower upon the stone bridge marks the exact frontier, and it is said that the population on the two sides of the stream are completely distinguished from each other both in language and manners; those to the N. of it being Germans, those to the S. Italians. Pontebba lies in a narrow pass (Chiusa), between high mountains, which may be said to form the gate of Italy, and in old times was strongly fortified by the Venetians. The ruins of the fort, or stronghold, built by them, are seen overlooking the pass. "The country for the first two stages in going from Pontebba southwards is most barren and desolate."

3 Resciuta (*Inn:* miserable), at the opening of the vale of Resica.

At Portis the road falls in with the Tagliamento, and follows its course as far as Ospidaletto. [From Tolmezzo, situated about 6 m. higher up on the Tagliamento, runs a mountain-road made by the Romans, which crosses into the Gailthal by the pass of *Monte Croce*, and leads into the Tyrol and Pusterthal.] See Rte. 223.

Venzone, a walled village of 3400 Inhab., is supported by the culture of the silkworm. The dead bodies in the church here are preserved naturally, in the condition of mummies.

3 Ospidaletto. Thence to Gemona, a walled town with a very beautiful church, in the Romanesque or Byzantine style. A cross-road running from this direct to Codroipo, and leaving Udine on the E., is 9 m. shorter than the post-road.

2½ *Collalto*, a village with an old castle of the Counts of Collalto.

The traveller has now left the hills behind him, and finds himself in the midst of the flat plains of Frioul, which are rich in cultivation, and covered with an exuberance of maize, vines, corn, olives, and mulberries, but barren in a picturesque point of view.

2½ *Udine* (*Inn:* L'Europa, good), an ancient and venerable town of 20,000 Inhab., formerly capital of Friuli, and once a place of considerable importance. It is still surrounded by its ancient walls; in the midst is the old town, also walled, and surrounded by a fosse filled with water; the centre or nucleus of the whole is formed by the *Castle* on a height, traditionally said to be an artificial mound raised by Attila, that he might see from it the conflagration of Aquileia. Whatever truth there be in this, certain it is that it is almost the only eminence in the plain, over which it commands a most extensive prospect. Udine presents in its buildings so many features of resemblance to the mother city, to whose rule

it was so long subjected, as to merit the name of a Venice in miniature: it has its Grand Place, its *Hôtel de Ville*, a fine building on arches in imitation of the Doge's Palace, the *Two Columns*, the Winged Lion of St. Mark, and the *Campanile* with two figures to strike the hours. The *Cathedral*, Duomo, dedicated to the Beata Virgine Annunziata, in the Byzantine style of architecture, is the most interesting building in the town, though partly modernised. "Within are much costly marble and some remarkable carvings in wood and stone; some curious pictures by *Amaltheo*, and some small works of *Pordenone* before the altar and in the sacristy; also an altarpiece by *Pellegrino di San Daniello*, in a dry manner, but grand and serious."—*C. L. E.* The *Campanile* dates from the 12th centy. In the *Bishop's Palace* is a ceiling painted by *Giovanni di Udine*. His house still exists, and is remarkable from being adorned without and within with stucco ornaments, probably cast by himself.

In a small church here are 4 picturesque bassi-rilievi, the figures nearly life size, the ground and background in perspective carved in marble.

The *Castle* on the height is now used as a prison. The view hence over the plains of Frioul is very fine. The *Campo Santo*, or cemetery of Udine, is one of the most remarkable in Europe, and deserves a visit.

Many *excursions* likely to afford interest to the lover of art interested in the works of the Friulian school of painting, still to be met with in churches, &c., as well as to the admirer of the picturesque, might be made in the neighbourhood of Udine, to Cividale, S. Daniello (where interesting old frescoes have been discovered in a circular chapel), Gemona (very beautiful), &c. &c.

It has been proved by observation that the quantity of rain which falls in the district round Udine exceeds that in any other part of Europe, and nearly equals that of some rainy climates within the torrid zone. The average annual fall during 10 years at Tolmezzo, about 35 m. N. of Udine, on the Tagliamento, where the quantity is greatest, has been 78 in. At Udine, Saule, and Ceneda, it varies from 55 to 66 in. annually. At Tolmezzo, in 1801, it exceeded 105 in., and in 1803, 141 in.—*Balbi.*

[12 m. E. of Udine is Cividale, the ancient *Forum Julii*, described by Pliny already as "deletum oppidum," but abounding in Roman remains, a number of which are preserved in the Museum. Afterwards it was for centuries the seat of a line of Lombard Dukes. From their era date the curious octagon *Baptistry of Callixtus*, patriarch of Aquileia, which, though repaired and in parts interpolated, is a work of the 8th centy. *Obs.* the Latin inscription running round the cornice of its S. side. It was removed 1463, after an earthquake, to its present site, the interior of the *Dom*, or *Ch. of St. John* (date 1457), a building of the Renaissance style. The *Archives* include some most valuable ancient MSS., and the Pax of St. Ursus. In the *Ch. of St. Martin*, on the opposite side of the river Natisone, the high-altar of St. Perrimo is another Lombard mont. It is covered with bas-reliefs on 4 sides. The bridge over the Natisone (fine point of view) was built 1446.]

The post-road from Udine proceeds along an avenue of planes and poplars to *Campo Formio*, a small village only remarkable for the treaty between Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, signed here October, 1797; a treaty which may be considered as the death-warrant of the Republic of Venice. The mean house in which the meeting of plenipotentiaries was held is pointed out.

The *Railway* from Venice is completed to Casarsa, and nearly finished to Udine: meanwhile the intervening distance is performed by Eilwagen.

3½ Codroipo (*Inn:* Imperatore), a town of 2850 Inhab., about 3 m. beyond which is a wooden bridge, 3382 ft. long, across the Tagliamento. The bed of the river is a mile broad; it is a sea of stones, showing the variableness of the stream, which even when swollen is insufficient to cover the whole of the space, though it constantly changes from one side to the other.

3½ Pordenone Stat. (*Inn:* La Posta,

good) is supposed to be the Portus Naonis of the Romans; it is a town of 4000 Inhab. There is a large paper-mill here, moved by the stream of the Noncello. The chief church contains a St. Christopher, by *Pordenone*, who was born here.

2 Sacile Stat. (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3700 Inhab., on the Livenza; it retains traces of ancient grandeur, and is still surrounded by a wall and ditch. The *Palace of the Podestà* is a considerable building. A battle was fought here in 1809 between the Austrians and French. The road by the Pass of Ampezzo to Innsbruck (Rte. 228) falls into our route about 2 m. before reaching

3 Conegliano Stat. (*Inn:* Post, good), conspicuous at a distance from the extensive castle on the height above it: it is entered by a triumphal arch, erected in honour of the late Emperor Francis. This town is the birthplace of the painter Baptista Cima.

Beyond this the Railroad crosses the Piave by a bridge of many arches, and proceeds to

2 Spresiano Stat.

The approach to Treviso is pleasing; the broad and well-kept road is lined with villas.

2 *Treviso Stat.—Inns:* Quattro Corone; Albergo Reale, very good. (See Rte. 222.)

Mestre Stat. } See *Handbook for*
Venice *Station.* } *North Italy.*

ROUTE 251.

VILLACH TO LAIBACH, THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE SAVE;—EXCURSIONS TO MOUNT TERGLOU.

The length of the post-road is 14½ Aust. m = 68¼ Eng. m. Eilwagen 3 times a week.

The *valley of the Save* (Germ. Sau), along which it runs, abounds in the finest scenery, very little explored. It is thus mentioned by Sir Humphry Davy:—"We remained for many days in those two magnificent valleys which afford the sources of the Save, where that glorious and abundant river rises, as it were, in the very bosom of beauty, leaping from its subterraneous reservoirs in the snowy mountains of Terglou and Mannhardt (Mangert) in thundering cataracts amongst cliffs and woods into the pure and deep cerulean lakes of Wochain and Wurzen, and pursuing its course amidst pastoral meadows, so ornamented with plants and trees as to look the garden of nature."

The whole way from Villach, by Wurzen, to Astling, forms a delightful walk: the latter part is really grand. From Astling to Laibach there is little of interest.

It is in the secondary valleys running S. up into the heart of the Terglou from the valley of the Wurzen-Save, that the most magnificent scenery is to be found.

The people of this district speak a dialect of the Vindic language called Krainerisch (Carniolian): but the innkeepers will be found generally to speak German.

You leave Villach by the Venice road, and follow it as far as Tschau, near Riegersdorf, 7 m. from Villach (Rte. 250), previously crossing the Gail about 5 m. from Villach. At that place you turn to the l., and ascend the steep Wurzenberg, one of the mountains forming the boundary between the valleys of the Drave and Save. Its summit commands an extensive view over the vale of the Gail and the Alps of Carinthia. Looking back, Villach is seen at its foot, the Ossiacher-See beyond it, and the mountains of Bleiberg on the l.

3 Wurzen. (*Inn:* Post; has 3 rooms, tolerable, people obliging, but is inferior to the inn at Veldes.) It was the favourite quarters of Sir H. Davy. This village deserves to be made a halting-place by every lover of romantic scenery. The excursions into the valleys running S. from that of the Save towards the Terglou and Mangert mountains will amply repay those who undertake them. About ½ m. above Wurzen is the pond considered to be the *source of the Save;* the water may be seen bubbling up from the bottom,

but a little rivulet runs into it which springs out of the grass a few hundred yards higher up. Opposite the pond the valley of Poanitza opens out; it deserves a visit, as it contains grand rocky scenes, precipices on both sides, and the bottom covered with wood.

Still more interesting is the *valley of the Schlitzabach*, a little to the S.W. of Wurzen, and discharging its waters not into the Save, but into the Gail. It presents astonishing scenes of vast precipices, and should be traced quite to its further extremity, where there is a passage into Italy, descending upon the pass of Predil (Rte. 254). Near the entrance of this valley are the beautiful little wooded *Lakes of Weissenfels*. It takes 4 hrs. to walk from Wurzen to the end of the valley and return to this lake, which is not more than ½ a m. across, just large enough to serve as a mirror to the huge *Mangert* mountain at the end of the valley. The Mangert, or Manhart, rivals the Terglou in elevation, its highest point being 8773 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. Sir H. Davy used to fish in the lake, and dine on its margin. In the latter proceeding others will do well to imitate him; for, if the mountain be clear of clouds, this is a most striking scene. The return from the lake should be varied by passing (through a scene of most romantic beauty) to the village of Weissenfels, and thence, by the high rd., back to Wurzen—a walk of 4 hrs. Weissenfels is situated a little way on the W. slope of the ridge dividing the valley of the Save from that of the Gailitz. A very trifling elevation separates the two valleys.

Behind Kronau (a village on the post-road, about 3 m. below Wurzen) a path turns off to the rt. over the mountains, into the *valley of the Isonzo*, by the pass of Kronau, amidst scenery of the boldest character. The precipices, especially about half-way up the mountain, are even finer than those of the Mangert. The felling of the forest makes the upper part of the pass look bare. The summit of the pass is 3½ hrs. from Wurzen. A very steep and bad descent leads down the Italian side of the mountain to the village of Trento (1½ hr.), in the valley of the Isonzo. From Trento to the source of the Isonzo is a severe 1½ hr.'s walk, and scarcely worth the while, as it is merely a deep funnel, or well-shaped hollow, in the mountain, out of which the water rises. The scenery all this way, and for 3 hrs. further, is of singular magnificence and beauty, the grandest of all being about an hour below Trento, where the peaks of the *Terglou* appear at the end of a valley diverging to the l. The last 3 hrs. to Pless or Flitsch (6 hrs. from Trento) are very dreary. The whole distance may be about 36 m. It is necessary to take a guide, and to carry provisions, as there is no inn by the way; but good milk may be got at Trento. Leschneg's *Inn* at Pless is good, clean, and reasonable. Pless is on the high road from Görz to Villach (Rte. 254). The pedestrian may return to Wurzen, by Tarvis, whence it is an agreeable walk of 3 hrs., by Weissenfels, to Wurzen. It is also a post-road from Tarvis, 3 st.

The Terglou, a grand limestone mountain to the S. of the Vale of the Save, forms the boundary-wall of Italy. He is the giant of the Julian Alps, and is the grandest feature in the mountain landscape, from whatever point he is seen. He is readily recognised by his three sugar-loaf peaks, the highest of which, the Mali Terglou, is 9372 ft. above the sea. Its N. side is clothed in glaciers, which are wanting on the S. The chief interest of the valley of the Wurzen-Save consists in the wonderful view it commands of the Terglou, through the valleys running S. out of it. Just opposite Langenfeld, such a vista opens out, terminating in the rugged precipices of this magnificent mountain. From the road this view is even more striking than that behind Kronau.

3 Assling. There is a footpath from this direct to Veldes—the carriage-road makes a wide circuit to reach that place.

2 Safnitz, or Ottok. Here the traveller should turn aside to visit the lovely little lake of Veldes.

A good carriage-road turns off through

Radmansdorf, a village on the l. bank of the Save, to the W. of the post-road, and 3 m. from Ottok, to

The *Lake of Veldes*, which is 6 m. further.

Petran's *Inn*, on its margin, opposite the village and castle, is very good, and commands a fine view. The *Castle* of the Bishops of Brixen, finely placed on a precipice overlooking the village and lake of Veldes, deserves to be visited. It commands an enchanting prospect of this exquisite small mountain-basin, with its wooded island, and *Church of Maria am See*, perched upon a rock in the middle of it, and down the valley of the lower Save. The lake, supplied, it is supposed, chiefly from subterraneous sources, is of remarkable purity, and empties itself into the Save. Its banks, clothed in wood, are in the highest degree picturesque.

The valley of the Wocheiner-Save may be visited from Veldes—as it takes 13 hrs. to go to the source and return, dinner may be ordered at Feistritz in going—but the scenery of this branch of the river is so very inferior to other spots in the neighbourhood, and especially to the valley of the Wurzen-Save, that most travellers would consider the time misspent. It is 15 m. from Veldes to Feistritz, 5 m. further to the foot of the Wocheinersee, where the car is left to wait the traveller's return, and he is paddled across the lake in a boat. It is a walk of 5 m. from the lake to the source of the Save, at the extremity of the valley. It bursts out of the rock in a cascade, which will not bear comparison with any of the finer Swiss waterfalls. The scenery in no part of the valley is of a very high order; between Veldes and Feistritz the valley is very contracted and monotonous; the view from the fall is fine, but there is a great want of wood. The Wochein lake is gloomy without being imposing, and very little is seen of the higher mountains from any part of the road. The brilliant green colour of the Save, peculiar, it is believed, to this river, and its perfect transparency, are certainly very remarkable; the forms of the bridges also are picturesque.

The ascent of the Terglou (Triglav, 3 peaks) begins at Mitterndorf, a village situated on its lower slope, but it is a work of much difficulty and some danger. It was achieved in 1822 by Capt. Bosio, an officer engaged in the trigonometrical survey of these mountains. According to measurement the highest peak is 9037 Vienna ft. (9372 Eng. ft.) above the sea.

The post-road to Laibach may be regained near Radmansdorf, on the l. bank of the Save, about 6 m. from Veldes. The Wurzen and Wocheiner-Save unite a little above this. The valley of the united rivers is broad; the mountains on each side, though not high, are covered with rich woods up to the top, and are speckled over with little white churches having brown spires. Altogether the scenery is very pleasing. The villages are clean; the houses chiefly of stone, with small grated windows and round arched doorways, sometimes handsome. There is evident prosperity in the valley.

3 Krainburg (Mayorinn's *Inn*, close to the bridge, is clean and comfortable).

3½ *Laibach*. (Rte. 248.)

ROUTE 252.

GRATZ TO KÖRMÖND IN HUNGARY, BY SCHLOSS HAINFELD AND THE PASS OF ST. GOTTHARD.

14½ Aust. m. = 68¼ Eng. m. By Fürstenfeld 13⅓ Aust. m. = 63½ Eng. m.

The quickest way at present is to follow the Railway from Gratz (Rte. 248) as far as

Spielfeld Stat., whence Eilwagens run to Gleichenberg Baths, 12 m.

The post-road, after quitting Gratz, traverses the village of St. Leonhard, and then commences the ascent of the Schillingsdorferberg, which takes 3 hrs. to surmount. It commands a delightful view towards Gratz on the one hand, and on the other into the valley of the

Raab and its tributaries. The traveller reaches that stream at

3 Gleisdorf, and thence continues along its banks. The course of the Raab is indicated by a line of willows and alders, and its fertilising effects are visible in the broad richly-cultivated tract which fills the bottom of the valley on both sides.

[The most direct road to Körmönd is from Gleisdorf to (2½) Ilz (*Inn:* Post). Schloss Riegersburg may be conveniently visited from hence, being only 2 hrs. drive. 2 Fürstenfeld. 2 Rába Keresztur. 2 Rába St. Mihály. 2 Körmönd.]

The Raab is crossed before arriving at

3 Feldbach, a small town of 1000 Inhab., surrounded with walls, and entered by turreted gateways. About 5 m. off the road to the S. is the ancient castle of Gleichenberg, beautifully situated on a rock inaccessible on 3 sides, and in the midst of forests, belonging to the Trautmannsdorf family, and still inhabited. At its foot, in the Klausnerthal, is the village of Gleichenberg with a mineral-spring, the water of which is one of the strongest chalybeates known, stronger than that of Spa, and equal to that of Pyrmont. It is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Since 1834 *Gleichenberg* has been much resorted to, and baths and lodging-houses have been built.

6 m. N.E. of Feldbach is the very remarkable feudal fortress, or hill-fort, *Riegersburg*, rising on the summit of a mass of volcanic conglomerate, 400 ft. above the level of the Raab, a conspicuous object from far and near. A winding road cut in the rock leads through 7 distinct gateways into the upper castle. The outer and lower gate is defended by walls and bastions; the 5th is the main entrance, and is ornamented with coats of arms and other carvings. The 6th is reached by a covered bridge thrown over a deep fosse cut in the rock; a similar abyss separates it from the 7th. This Gothic Acropolis was almost the only Styrian castle which bade defiance to the Turks; indeed, it is recorded that Turkish prisoners were compelled to work on its fortifications.

"It resembles Edinburgh Castle wonderfully, though it stands rather higher above the plain—if plain it can be called, which plain is none—for a more waving, rolled-about country I never before looked over than that which surrounds Riegersburg and extends to the foot of the Rhætian Alps. It may be added, that a more richly wooded and at the same time industriously cultivated and better peopled country could not be seen; for wherever the plough does not move, the ground is clad with trees, so that scarcely a nook is left unoccupied, except where rich green patches of meadow-land in the valleys, or sunny knolls on the sides of the hills, are kept apart for the numerous cattle to graze upon.

"The interior of the castle possessed a very different and more melancholy kind of interest. The scenery about Riegersburg is as young and fresh and vigorous as ever, revelling in eternal successions of beauty, while the gigantic castle, many parts of which are cut out of the living rock, or built of huge masses of stone, bound together with bars of iron, and all destined 'to last for ever,' according to man's vain boast, is silently but rapidly yielding before Time's scythe—the effect of whose touch, I think, is often more evident upon such strongholds than it is upon those which possess less of what is termed durability. The most melancholy thing of all in such places is the cold air of desolation which reigns in the empty halls, the total want of use for the magnificent apartments, and the mixture of splendour and shabbiness, of past wealth and present poverty, which implies that the abode has changed from high hands to low ones. In the principal room stood the state-bed of the ancient lords of the castle; but the tattered satin curtains, the tarnished gold of the heavy fringes, and the worm-eaten posts and crumbling cornices, gave token of its long neglect. The ceiling appeared to be the only part of the room which 'decay's effacing fingers' had not yet reached. It was formed of very costly inlaid work, consisting of some dark-coloured wood, probably ebony, on a white ground of

box or beech, so extremely rich in appearance, that it looked more like the work of a fancy table in a lady's boudoir than the ceiling of a castle-chamber.

"In passing from one old room to another we had to skirt along by a series of narrow galleries, some of them quite desolate and abandoned, while others had been converted to vulgar modern uses. On coming out of the grand banqueting-room to pass into the hall or withdrawing-room, we had to go along one of these galleries, and, in doing so, were obliged to thread our way through piles of Indian corn, stacks of firewood, and ranges of washing-tubs, and to duck our heads under cords covered with linen hung up to dry. Next minute we found ourselves in the midst of family pictures, huge coats of arms carved in oak, gilded cornices, fresco-painted walls and ceilings, and enormous folding-doors covered with works in relief, and reaching, like the ornamental entrance to some Gothic churches, nearly to the top of the wall. Anon, on making our exit by one of these solemn portals, instead of finding ourselves in a grand court or lobby, or splendid staircase, in character with the magnificent suite of apartments we had passed through, we had enough to do not to break our noses in scrambling down a steep, awkward, darkish sort of back stair, the poor remains of some vanished wing of the Castle."—*Capt. Hall's Schloss Hainfeld.* The *chapel* contains the burial-vault of the Purgstall family, and an altarpiece by Krafft.

Soon after leaving Feldbach the 4 pointed turrets of *Schloss Hainfeld*, celebrated by Capt. Basil Hall, appear in sight. The late Countess Purgstall bequeathed it to M. von Hammer, the distinguished orientalist.

Fehring. A few m. beyond this the frontier of Hungary is crossed.

4½ St. Gotthard, a village of 800 Inhab., at the confluence of the Raab and Feistritz, famous for a glorious victory gained over the Turks in 1664, by Montecuculi. The Christians were posted on the l. bank of the Raab, opposite the Cistercian convent of St. Gotthard. The little village of Moggersdorf was the centre of the fight. The Turks forded the Raab at a place where it makes a great bend—where its stream is not more than 10 or 15 paces broad. The German troops in the centre were put to flight by the first onset of the Turks; but the balance was restored by the French troops under the Duke de Feuillade. The Vizier Kiuprili, on seeing them advance, inquired, "Who are these girls?"—alluding to their powdered perukes. Their steady and tremendous charge soon taught him his mistake, and the Janissaries scattered before them remembered for many a day their fearful cry, "*Allons! Allons! Tue! Tue!*" The brunt of the battle was borne by the Janissaries and Sphahis, the chosen troops of the Ottoman army, and upon them fell the chief loss. 10,000 of the flower of their army fell on the banks of the Raab, or were made prisoners. Nothing but the skill and valour of Montecuculi, and the determined intrepidity of the German and French troops under him, could have resisted their attacks, as one reinforcement after another forced the passage of the river and endeavoured to drive the Christians from the strong post they occupied. Among the slain were the Pacha of Buda and the son of the Khan of Crim Tartary. A small chapel, still standing, was built on the field to commemorate the victory.

4 Körmönd. (See Rte. 285.)

ROUTE 253.

GRATZ TO KLAGENFURT, BY EIBISWALD.

19¼ Aust. m. = 90¾ Eng. m. The road is not supplied with post-horses, and heavy carriages must go round by Marburg.

A description is already given in Rte. 248 of the first part of this road, which is traversed by the railroad from Gratz to

3¼ Wildon, where our road turns aside from the Mur, and traverses several minor valleys, through which the Sulm and other tributaries of the Mur force their way to that river. "The rocks forming their sides, though tertiary, have yielded to the elements, and been carved and worn down by torrents, so as to rival in their miniature outline the serrated peaks of the higher Alps. On this account the wine-hills and woodlands by the side of the deep ravines, through which the streams escape into the Mur, present a succession of objects of endless complication and beauty, and the loveliness of the country is reflected in the moral aspect of the inhabitants."—*Murchison.*

2 Pröding. Near this, in the direction of Waldschach, the Sausaler wine is grown.

1½ St. Florian, a village of 400 Inhab.

1 Landsberg. Its ruined castle, once the property of the Archbishop of Salzburg, commands a fine view.

1 Schwanberg on the Sulm, a village of 600 Inhab., at the foot of the Schwanberg Alps.

1 Eibiswald, a village of 500 Inhab., near which a mine of brown coal (lignite) is worked, and much iron is manufactured.

1 Mahrenberg, a station on the post-road from Marburg to Klagenfurt, 6 Aust. m. distant from the former place. It is situated on the rt. bank of the Drave. The valley is here fertile and well cultivated, teeming with life and industry, and scattered over with iron-forges and charcoal-burners' huts. The village of Unter-Drauburg is within the frontier of Carinthia. At Lavamünd the valley of the Lavant opens out into that of the Drave. A road runs up it to Judenburg, through a district distinguished for its picturesqueness, fertility, and active industry. A few m. from its mouth is the Monastery of St. Paul, containing in the vaults of the church the remains of some of the most ancient members of the Habsburg family, removed hither from St. Blaize in the Black Forest, 1809, to preserve them from the French.

2½ Eis.

2½ Völkermarkt, a town of 1000 Inhab. The valley of the Drave now becomes more open, and the scenery monotonous. The river Gurk is crossed near Rain by a long bridge, a few m. before reaching

3½ Klagenfurt (Rte. 243).

The traveller may also reach Klagenfurt by continuing on the railway as far as Marburg (see Rte. 248), and proceed thence by the post-road up the valley of the Drave. From Marburg to Mahrenberg the road traverses for the greater part of the way the deep ravine through which the Drave forces its way, and in which there is only just room for the river and the road. The scenery of this part of the valley of the Drave is very fine. Numerous cascades are formed by the torrents which descend on either side into the Drave. There is accommodation for travellers at all the post-houses; and excellent trout may everywhere be obtained, especially at St. Oswald. From Marburg the stages are as follows:—

4 St. Oswald.

2¼ Mahrenberg. (See above for the rest of the road to Klagenfurt.)

ROUTE 254.

TRIESTE TO VILLACH, BY GÖRZ, THE VALE OF THE ISONZO, AND THE PASS OF PREDIL.

A beautiful road, which is little known, through the country of Frioul. The latter part is not post, but the road is throughout excellent. The best way is to hire horses at Trieste.

The new road scales the heights behind Trieste (Rte. 248), passing the Railway Stat., and ascending the hill to Contovello, where it turns rt. through

1½ Prosecco, famed for its wine even in the time of the Romans, across the barren Karst. Here and there a small village appears, which by the laborious industry of the peasants is surrounded by a few trees, and marked by a small patch of verdure, forming an oasis in the desert. Such an one is the little town of *Duino*, beyond

1 Santa Croce. Duino has a castle

washed by the sea, consisting of a modern château, and of an old feudal ruin on a detached rock.

Near San Giovanni the sources of the Timao (the classic Timavus) burst out of the foot of a bare rock from under the road in a vast volume, and form at once a river, which after a course of a mile enters the Adriatic:

" fontem superare Timavi:
Unde per ora novem, vasto cum murmure montis,
It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti." VIRGIL.

The number of sources is variously stated: a recent traveller mentions 4; Strabo speaks of 7; Virgil of 9. It is believed that these sources are the outlet of a river which buries itself in the mountain at St. Canzian.

2 Monfalcone (*Inn:* Leone d'Oro), a town of 1250 Inhab., on a hill overlooking the Adriatic, with a remarkable old Hill-Fort. [12 m. W. of this lies *Aquileia*, in the days of the Romans one of the most important provincial cities, as well as one of the strongest frontier fortresses, and the chief bulwark of Italy on its N.W. frontier. Augustus often resided here, and its population was then estimated at 100,000 souls. It was the seat of the commerce carried on between Italy and the N. and E. of Europe: it supplied the inhabitants of Illyria and Pannonia with corn, wine, and oil, in exchange for slaves and cattle, and was the base of all the military operations undertaken by the Romans in those provinces. It was taken and reduced to ashes by Attila, A.D. 452, whose ferocity was excited by the stubborn resistance it made to his arms, and who caused it, in consequence, to be sacked, burned, and razed. It has never since reared its head. It contains at present only 147 houses and 1450 Inhab. The marshes which surround it render its climate pestilential. The *Duomo*, built 1019-42, is a splendid architectural monument of the middle ages; historically remarkable as the metropolitan church of the patriarch of Aquileia, whose throne of stone, in which he was installed on his accession to the see, is still preserved behind the high altar. The ancient crypt is very curious, so is the *Baptistery*. Among the remains of antiquity are the fragments of the *Palace* of the Patriarch Poppo, who built the Cathedral, and a detached tower of freestone. The Roman remains in this neighbourhood are most abundant; excavations are constantly carried on, and a local *Museum* has been filled with their results.]

The road turns N. from Monfalcone, up the valley of the Isonzo (Sontius), whose waters are distinguished at times by the almost milky whiteness of their tint, to

3 Görz (Gorizia). — *Inn:* Tre Corone. An archiepiscopal town, of 9000 Inhab., possessing manufactories of silk, &c. In the upper or old town stands the *Castle* of the Counts of Görz. The *Cathedral* is a fine building. The *Barrack* in the great square, at the foot of the castle rock, was originally a Jesuits' college.

Charles X., the ex-king of France, died here (1836), in the Castle of Grafenburg, and is buried in the Chapel of the Convent of *Castagnovizza*, on the height above the town.

Near Görz is the celebrated *Monte Santo*, surmounted by a pilgrimage church, founded in 1444, and commanding a magnificent view.

Here the post-road ceases; the remainder of the route continues along the vale of the Isonzo. The following are the places passed, and their approximate distances from one another, in Eng. miles:—Canale (15); Tulmino (Germ. Tolmein), in whose castle Dante, while guest of Pagano delle Torre, patriarch of Aquileia, wrote some of his poems; Caporetto (Ger. Karfreid) (21).

Flitsch, or Pless (12) (Leschneg's *Inn*, see p. 423), a village near a defile called Chiusa di Pless, commanded by an *Old Castle*, or Fort, which was defended by an Austrian officer Hermann, and a handful of heroes, against the French in 1809, with the most remarkable bravery. When summoned to surrender, he replied, " he was resolved to die for his country," and he kept his word. When his small garrison were so thinned as to be unable to defend the works, he sallied out with the remainder, and was cut to pieces along with

them. It is a most delightful walk of 11 hrs. (36 m.) from Flitsch to the source of the Isonzo and over the mountains to Wurzen. The scenery is of the highest order of beauty. (See Rte. 251.) The surrounding district is so barren that the inhabitants are freed from all taxes. After passing the dismantled fortress, the road traverses the *Pass of Predil*, the scenery of which is very fine, especially on the N. side. The small lake of Raibl lies below the road on the l., and the vast crags of the Mangert rise above it on the rt. The village of Raibl lies at the foot of the pass: near it there are lead-mines. It has a good and clean mountain *Inn*.

Tarvis (18), on the high road from Vienna to Venice (Rte. 250), is already out of the higher mountains. It is a pleasant walk of 3 hrs. from Tarvis by Weissenfels to Wurzen. (Rte. 251.)

Villach (Rte. 243).

ROUTE 256.

TOUR OF DALMATIA: — TRIESTE TO CATTARO, BY LUSSIN PICCOLO, SELVE, ZARA, SEBENICO, SPALATO (DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE), MILNA, LESINA, CURZOLA, AND RAGUSA.

Steamers go from Trieste to Cattaro twice a week, in about five days, touching at the ports of Dalmatia. This voyage may be combined with one along the coasts of Istria and Croatia (see Rte. 255). The hours of sailing, &c., are frequently changed, and had better be ascertained at Trieste. The whole voyage forms a most interesting excursion, and the eastern coast of the Adriatic may be visited on the traveller's way to, or return from, the Levant, as there are also steamers from Corfu along the coast of Albania to Cattaro. There are inns in all the chief towns, but the traveller will probably live on board the steamer. The communication by sea is much easier and quicker than by land.

Dalmatia, the most southern province of the Austrian Empire, contains about 400,000 Inhab., chiefly of the Slavonian race, and speaking a dialect of the Slavonian language, except in the towns on the sea-coast, the long connexion of which with Venice has made the Italian language, customs, and architecture very general. Of old, Dalmatia formed a portion of Illyricum, and passed with that country under the sway of Rome. In the middle ages it belonged to Hungary; but in the 15th cent. it fell under the power of the Venetians, who held it till the fall of Venice in 1797, when it was ceded to Austria. In 1805 Austria ceded Dalmatia to the French, and Napoleon afterwards conferred the title of Duke of Dalmatia on Marshal Soult. In 1814, on the downfall of Napoleon, it reverted to Austria.

Dalmatia is divided into the four *circles* or departments of Zara, Spalato, Ragusa, and Cattaro. Zara is the capital of the whole province, and the residence of the principal civil and military authorities. The Dalmatians are chiefly Roman Catholics, but about one fourth of the population belongs to the Greek Church. Agriculture is generally very backward; a large quantity of corn is imported; and the principal exports consist of oil, figs, wine, and the *liqueurs* Maraschino and Rosoglio. The Dalmatian mountains are still wild and uncivilized in their dress and manners, especially the tribe called Morlacchi, in the circles of Zara and Spalato; but the inhabitants of the sea-coast are excellent seamen, and greatly given to shipbuilding and commerce. They officer and man a large portion of the imperial and commercial navy of Austria. (The best authority on Dalmatia, &c., is Sir Gardner Wilkinson's learned work.)

On leaving Trieste the steamers bound for Dalmatia pass near the coast of Istria, and within sight of the chief towns and villages of that promontory. (See Rte. 255.) The first port at which they touch is

Lussin Piccolo, the principal harbour of the island of *Ossero*, formed by a deep bay, at the extremity of which stands

a well-built town of 3000 Inhab., chiefly sailors. The island exports both wine and oil, but is rugged and barren, like most others of the Dalmatian coast.

Selve, the chief village of the small island of the same name, is generally the next station; and afterwards the steamers enter the lake-like navigation of the islands lying immediately along the Dalmatian mainland.

Zara (the ancient *Jadera* and a Roman colony) is now the capital of Dalmatia, the residence of the governor and chief authorities of the province; and contains about 8000 Inhab. It stands on a small peninsula, and is strongly fortified. The remains of an aqueduct may be visited without the town; but, with this exception, and the sea-gate, few Roman antiquities exist here, in consequence of their having been mostly employed in building the fortifications. The harbour is spacious and secure, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. Maraschino is the chief manufacture and export, and may be procured here of very good quality. It is made from the stone and kernel of the *Marasca*, or wild cherry.

The *Duomo*, or cathedral, is an interesting building of Lombard style, erected in the 13th cent. by Enrico Dandolo, after the city had been taken by the French and Venetian crusaders; probably with a view to deprecate the displeasure of the pope, who had severely reprobated the sacrilegious pillage of the sacred edifices by the conquerors. Some of the other churches are handsome. On the fortifications there are many agreeable walks, laid out with trees, and interspersed with cafés and summer-houses. There are two Corinthian columns standing isolated in different parts of the town, and probably placed in their present positions by the Venetians. On that in the *Piazza delle Erbe* are remains of the winged lion of St. Mark; and attached to the shaft are chains, by which criminals were fastened in the time of the republic.

Zara is best known in history from the famous siege which it sustained at the beginning of the 4th crusade, A.D. 1202, from the combined forces of the French and Venetians. In about 6 hours the steamer reaches

Sebenico, the chief town of a circle, and containing, with its suburbs, about 6000 souls. Many of its houses are handsome; but the principal object of interest is the *Duomo*, constructed from 1415-1555. Though of a mixed style of architecture, its combination of Gothic and Græco-Italian ornaments produces a pleasing effect. Sebenico lies within an irregular gulf or basin of considerable size, at the mouth of the river *Kerka* the entrance to which from the sea is by a narrow winding channel, defended by forts. The harbour is secure and commodious. The surrounding country is stony and barren; but from the irregular and varied outline of the mountains and shore it would be beautiful, did it not lack the essential ornament of wood.

When the steamer arrives at a convenient hour there is time to visit the *Falls of the Kerka* (4 or 5 h. from Sebenico), which, when the river is full, are very fine. The dress of the male peasants hereabouts is picturesque, consisting of a red skull-cap, a close-fitting jacket braided with various colours, and sometimes another jacket hung upon one shoulder in hussar fashion, blue trowsers, and a sandal laced up the ankle. Near the Turkish frontier, and especially in the southern parts of Dalmatia, the peasants very generally wear arms, as a necessary protection against the incursions of their semi-barbarous neighbours.

About 3 h. from Sebenico the steamer rounds the headland of *La Planca*, on which there is often a heavy surf, as it is exposed to the force of the open sea, which to the N. and S. of this point is broken by intervening islands. To the S.S.E. is seen in the distance the lofty island of *Lissa* (the ancient Issa), occupied by the English as a naval station while the French held Dalmatia, and memorable for the victory gained off it by Sir William Hoste in 1811 over

a French squadron. Lissa harbour was fortified by the English, and held by them from 1812 to 1815: one quarter, called *Cut*, was the English burial ground, where are interred the sailors and officers who, under command of Sir William Hoste, fell in the victorious sea-fight in the bay, against a French fleet. 3 Martello towers, called Bentinck, Robertson, and Wellington, erected by the English, still remain.

In 2 h. more, after passing the Isle of *Bua*, connected with the mainland at the city of *Trâu* by a bridge, the steamer enters the small port of

Spalato (in Slavonic *Split*), the chief town of the circle of the same name, and the second city of Dalmatia after Zara, containing, with its suburbs, a population of 10,000 Inhab. The streets are generally narrow and crooked. On the fortifications of this, and of the other Dalmatian cities, the Venetian lion is often conspicuous. The greater part of Spalato is built within the precincts of Diocletian's palace, whence it derives its name (*Salonæ Palatium* or *S. Palatium*, corrupted into Spalato). The modern city was founded chiefly by fugitives from Salona (the ruins of which remain about 3 m. N.N.E. from Spalato), when that city was destroyed by the barbarian Avars in A.D. 639. The houseless Salonitans found refuge amid the best courts and chambers of the neighbouring palace, which must have covered above 9 English acres. The Emperor Diocletian was a native of Salona, and, on abdicating the purple in A.D. 305, he retired to the palace which he had prepared in anticipation of that extraordinary event, to spend the remainder of his days. He expired in this splendid retreat A.D. 313. Even now, though the town of Spalato has been built from its ruins, its colossal remains give a vivid idea of the power and magnificence of the Roman emperors. The palace was constructed of a beautiful freestone, little inferior to marble, and was in the form of a quadrangle, flanked by 16 towers. Its longer sides were each 698 ft. in length, and its shorter 592 ft. "Four streets, intersecting each other at right angles, divided the several parts of this great edifice, and the approach to the principal apartment was from a very stately entrance, still denominated the Golden Gate. The approach was terminated by a *peristylium* of granite columns; on one side of which we discover the square temple of Æsculapius (now the church of St. John the Baptist), and, on the other, the octagon temple of Jupiter (now the cathedral)."—*Gibbon*, chap. xiii. Diocletian's answer to Maximian, when urging him to resume the purple, is well known: "If I could show you the cabbages I have planted with my own hands at Salona, you would no longer urge me to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power."

The first part of the palace seen from the sea is a long piece of the front immediately facing the harbour; it appears now only as a line of half-columns and arches running along the upper stories of a row of houses upon the quay; and was originally a portion of an arcade or portico. Upon entering the town, and coming round behind these houses, one arrives at an open parallelogram, which is supposed to have been the forecourt of the palace; it is still surrounded on 3 sides by its ancient portico, consisting of large granite columns supporting arches. The extremity appears to have been the portico of the chief entrance to the palace, and behind it are the remains of a circular building, probably the vestitulum. On one side of this piazza a flight of steps leads up to the temple of Jupiter, now the *Duomo*, or cathedral. The steps pass under an arch, on which is built the modern tower. The temple remains nearly entire; it is octagonal, and surrounded by a peristyle, which rises to about half the height of the body of the building. Internally it is vaulted with a kind of dome, and has some ancient granite columns remaining. The columns of the peristyle are also granite. The style of this temple and of the portico round the piazza is Corinthian, but of a late and debased

period. On the opposite side of the piazza to the temple of Jupiter stood the temple of Æsculapius, now consecrated to St. John the Baptist. Its walls remain; it is smaller than the former, and square. Among the closely built houses and narrow streets of the town numerous fragments of Diocletian's palace may be seen, such as columns, doorways, arches, windows, and pieces of ancient walls.

A good carriage-road leads from Spalato to the ruins of Salona, a distance of about 3 m. On the way are seen several arches of the Roman aqueduct which carried water to the palace. Salona stood on the N. side of the river *Jader*, now *Il Giadro*. The road crosses the river at the same spot as of old, and one of the arches of the modern bridge is of Roman time. Fragments of the city walls may be observed, and also remains of a theatre and amphitheatre. Salona was the capital of Dalmatia for several centuries, and the seat of a Roman colony. As has been already mentioned, it was destroyed by the Avars in the 7th century.

Salona is famed for woodcocks and wild fowl in winter; and partridges are common throughout Dalmatia; while trout abound in the mountain streams.

3 m. N.E. of Salona is the very ancient fortress of Clissa, on a precipitous rocky hill, occupied of old by the Romans, and still held by an Austrian garrison. The beauty of the view from it amply repays the drive from Spalato; and the steamer generally remains in port long enough for that purpose, and for visiting the antiquities of Salona.

Milna, the port of the island of *Brazza* (anc. Bractia), is reached by the steamer in about an hour after leaving Spalato. Brazza is the largest and most populous island of Dalmatia, with 17,000 Inhab. It is 32 m. long, but of unequal breadth, never exceeding 9 m.

Lésina, the capital and port of the long narrow island of the same name (anc. *Pharos Insula*), is reached in 2 hours from Milna. The Pop. of the whole island amounts to 13,000. The town is protected by several forts, and the *Spalmadore* islets form a natural breakwater for the harbour. It is 5 hours by steamer from Lesina to the harbour of

Curzola, the capital of the island of the same name, which contains about 5000 Inhab., and abounds in trees and brushwood, thereby forming a striking contrast with the neighbouring shores of Lesina and the Dalmatian coast. The pines of Curzola supplied the arsenal of Venice; and shipbuilding is still the most profitable employment of the islanders. A narrow channel separates the island from the peninsula of *Sabioncello*, high, long, and narrow, united to the mainland by a small neck about 1 m. across. The total length of this singular promontory is 40 m.; its general breadth only 4. The passage of the channel is guarded by the guns of Curzola. *Corcyra nigra*, the ancient name of the island, was probably derived from its dark pine woods. In the latter days of the Republic it was the chief station of the Venetian fleet between Venice and Corfu.

There is nothing worthy of remark in the 5 hours' voyage between Curzola and Ragusa, except the long, hilly, and narrow island of *Meleda*, which, according to Bryant's untenable theory, was the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck. In bad weather the steamers anchor in the secure bay of

Gravosa, which is connected by a road of 1 m. with the ancient town of

Ragusa, a place most interesting both from its appearance and its historical associations. Like Venice, it was in the middle ages a republic of merchant nobles; and like Venice, its independence was finally destroyed by the French, to whom the Austrians succeeded. The city, whose *Ragosies*, or *Argosies*, once traded to all the chief nations of the world, has dwindled from 40,000 to about 8000 Inhab. But the main street, or *Corso*, extending through the middle of the town, bears some marks of its ancient importance. The place is surrounded by fortifications, but commanded by a hill immediately behind it, on which a strong

castle, affording an extensive prospect, has been erected. The pretty *Val d' Ombla*, and *Canosa* with its fine plane-trees, form agreeable excursions in the neighbourhood of Ragusa. The two slips of land, reaching down to the sea, called *Klek* to the N., and *Suttorina* to the S., which divided the Ragusan from the Venetian territory, are still retained by the Turks, though the road passing through them belongs to Austria.

The voyage from Ragusa to Cattaro occupies about 5 h. 7 m. from Ragusa is seen *Ragusa Vecchia*, a town of 3000 Inhab., on the site of the Greek colony of Epidaurus, said to have been founded B.C. 689 from Epidaurus in Laconia.

On entering the *Bocche*, the "mouths" or Gulf of Cattaro (the Rhizonic Gulf of antiquity), the town of *Castel Nuovo* (8000 Inhab.) appears in front "as if placed to watch the entrance of this splendid harbour." Hence it takes 2 h. to Cattaro. The steamers usually stop for a short time at *Meghie*, near the entrance of the bay. "The country about Castel Nuovo," says Sir Gardner Wilkinson, "is very beautiful: and here begins that grand scenery which has made the Gulf of Cattaro so celebrated. The forms of the mountains are bold and rugged; the sides are clothed with trees, studded with houses; and here and there are a church-steeple perched on a height, and a village below seeming to rise from the edge of the water, in which it is reflected. As you proceed onwards a succession of different views present themselves; and the mountains rising on either side, with a majestic sweep, from the water, sometimes scarcely leaving room for a village on the shore, give this winding gulf the appearance of an inland lake. At one time you are in a bay, ½ mile across, which expands to a breadth of 3 m.; you then pass through narrow channels to a succession of land-locked lakes; and so great is the area of water, that the fleets of all Europe would occupy but a small portion of this splendid harbour, whose depth would allow them to anchor close to the shore."

The costumes of the *Bocchesi*, as the inhabitants of the shores of the gulf are called, vary in different villages, and are often singular and picturesque. They are an industrious and energetic people, about 15,000 in number, and renowned as excellent seamen, being extensively engaged in foreign trade, but generally retiring home to settle in their old age in their native villages.

Cattaro, the capital of the *circle* of the same name, is a small fortified town of 4000 Inhab., situated in magnificent scenery, at the extremity of the deep winding gulf, and at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro. The white houses and villages in its neighbourhood, scattered along the shores, among trees and vineyards, add a softer beauty to the sterner features of the rocky cliffs behind. The town contains nothing remarkable; the streets are narrow, and of architecture similar to that of other ex-Venetian places. On a projecting rock immediately behind the town stands the castle, a strong fortification, and rendered nearly inaccessible by the precipices around. The frontier of Montenegro is here very close; and the Austrians have carried up to it, by numerous zigzags, a splendidly constructed military road. The market held outside the eastern gate of Cattaro is frequented by the Montenegrins, whose rich dress and silver-mounted arms may there be admired.

No traveller should leave Cattaro without a visit to *Cettegni*, the capital of the principality of Montenegro, a ride of 6 h. There is a tolerable *Inn* at *Cettegni* (see *Handbook for Turkey*).

From Cattaro the traveller may enter Albania by land, and reach Scutari in about 3 days' journey. (*Handbook for Greece.*) Or he may pursue his voyage to Corfu by a steamer touching at Antirari, Durazzo, and Valoza. Or he may return to Trieste by the Dalmatian steamers, which sail twice a week.

SECTION XIV.

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND GALLICIA.*

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

ROUTES.

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For information respecting passports, money, posting, eilwagen, &c., see Section XI. The charge for post-horses in Bohemia is at the rate of 1 fl. 6 kr. a horse per post: the postilion is entitled, according to the tariff, to 20 kr. a horse per post.

Public gaming is prohibited and unknown in every Austrian watering-place, and secret gambling, when detected, is stopped by the police.

The *Inns* throughout Bohemia, except in Prague, the large towns, and watering-places, are dirty, and very inferior to those in Austria Proper. In part of Moravia and Gallicia they are filthy hovels, perfectly wretched, and generally in the hands of the Jews.

In Moravia and Silesia the charges are, 1 fl. 4 kr., and 15 kr. to the postilion, per post, for each horse.

The charges for posting in Gallicia are, for 1 horse per post, from 1 fl. to 1 fl. 4 kr., postboy 9 kr. a horse per post.

The above are the charges according to the post tariff of 1849.

* German, *Böhmen*, *Mähren*, and *Gallizien*.

ROUTES THROUGH BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, &c.

ROUTE 259.

DRESDEN TO CARLSBAD, BY NIEDER-FORCHHEIM, ANNABERG, AND JOACHIMSTHAL.

16¼ Germ. m. = 74¾ Eng. m. This is the nearest way from Dresden to Carlsbad. As far as

4 Freyberg is described in Rte. 90, *Handbook for North Germany*. Thence a hilly road, through an open bleak country abounding in mines, leads to the solitary post-house (bad) of

2½ Nieder-Forchheim. "We were 15 hrs. on the road from Forchheim to Carlsbad. The hills are unusually steep, long, and numerous. We found the postmasters uncivil and extortionate in an unusual degree. The *scenery* of this part of the *Erzgebirge* is striking and very singular. The forests and open districts lie in very large masses, and the apparently dense population is contained in towns and villages which, as they lie for the most part off the road, and are walled and destitute of trees in their vicinity, have a singular isolated look."

"The postmaster at Forchheim refused, and we found not unreasonably, to take a calèche containing 3 persons with fewer than 4 horses. The stage occupied nearly 6 hrs., as it consists entirely of long and steep ascents and descents. The scenery is fine and the road good, the material being white quartz."—*V.* On the way you pass Wolkenstein, a town overhanging the picturesque banks of the Zschopau, and, nearer to Annaberg, Wiesenbad, a bath-house prettily situated on the slope of a high hill, which would probably prove a comfortable resting-place for travellers.

3½ Annaberg (*Inn:* Wilder Mann, tolerable), a town of 4500 Inhab., the last in Saxony, and the post of the Saxon custom-house. The Gothic *Ch. of St. Anne* (b. 1499-1525) is very interesting: it has an elaborately carved portal (Goldene Pforte), a carved pulpit with bas-reliefs, coloured, distributed round the interior, date 1520, and a very remarkable altarpiece executed by Adolph Dower, sculptor of Augsburg, 1525; the figures are of Solenhofen stone, upon a background of red marble.

The road runs more than half the stage through the Saxon territory. The Austrian custom-house is at Weippart. Persons travelling in their own carriage to the Baths are seldom molested by it. From this place florins and kreutzers take the place of thalers and groschen. The road ascends to the solitary post-house.

2 Schlössel. The road continues mounting, till about the middle of this stage it crosses the ridge of the Sonnenwirbel, one of the loftiest summits of the Erzgebirge range, which separates Saxony from Bohemia. The view is magnificent from the top, extending as far as the Saxon Switzerland and Riesengebirge on the N., S. along the valley of the Eger, and E. towards Prague. A long descent by a well-engineered road commanding beautiful views leads into

2 Joachimsthal (*Inn:* Stadt Dresden), a strange-looking town of 4000 Inhab., with a picturesque Rathhaus, situated in the midst of a magnificent pass and formerly of greater importance than at present, owing to its mines of silver and cobalt. Here is the oldest silver-mine in Europe, and the first that was endowed with mining-laws: it is 300 fathoms deep; instead of 800 miners only 400 are now employed. The first silver *dollars* (thalers, literally valley-pieces) were coined here in 1519, the name being only a contraction of the word Joachimsthaler. Goîtres and crétinism are lamentably prevalent here. Much coarse lace is made in this mountainous district.

The road still descends through the gorge until the plain is reached on

which stands Schlackenwerth. An old house in the village has a curious large doorway. The arch is foliated outwards, a style sometimes seen in Saxony, but seldom on so large a scale. The *Château* here belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany was destroyed by fire some years ago. Its gardens are a source of attraction to the visitors at Carlsbad, who drive over in the summer afternoons, and dine or take coffee in them.

2½ Carlsbad (Rte. 260).

ROUTE 260.

EGER TO FRANZENSBAD AND CARLSBAD.

6 Aust. m. = 28¼ Eng. m.

From Eger to Baireuth and Bamberg is described in Rte. 170.

Eger.—Inn: Erzherzog Stephan, best, but middling. Eger, once a frontier fortress, is no longer a place of either strength or importance; its walls are partly pulled down, and its population does not exceed 9465 souls. It stands on a rock on the rt. bank of the river Eger. In the centre is a large market-place, in which are situated the two inns, and the *Rathhaus*, in which are shown a dubious portrait of Wallenstein, some other vile daubs representing his death, and one of the halberts (there are others in other places) with which his assassins are said to have inflicted his death-wound. At the E. end of the market-place is the *Burgomaster's House*, in which Wallenstein was assassinated in 1634. It is now, as it was then, the residence of the chief magistrate of the town, who permits his bedroom, the scene of the murder, to be shown to strangers. It is the apartment over the entrance, and it has been somewhat modernised, but the door at the back of the house, by which the assassins, Devereux and 6 dragoons, entered, the wooden stair by which they mounted, the gallery along which they crept, and the low door of his bedroom, which they burst open after murdering his attendant, are still pointed out. Wallenstein had just retired to bed, after dismissing his astrologer, who, it is said, had warned him that his stars at that moment boded untoward fortune. Awakened by the noise on the outside, he arose from his couch in his shirt, just as Devereux burst open the door, exclaiming, "Thou must die!" At these words Wallenstein calmly, and without a groan or any signs of fear, opened his arms and received a blow of the halbert, which in an instant stretched him lifeless on the floor. Very little doubt is now entertained that Wallenstein was guiltless of the treason attributed to him, and that he had entered into no agreement with France or Sweden at the time when his death was decided on by the Emperor. No proofs of the existence of a conspiracy or of his guilt were elicited from the numerous persons implicated with him. His accusers were the persons who profited by his downfall, and inherited his estates; and the master whom he had twice saved from the brink of ruin was privy to his murder, and vainly attempted to ease a troubled conscience by ordering 3000 masses to be said for his soul!

The *Imperial Castle* (Burg), or Citadel, situated in an angle of the fortifications on a rock above the river, in former times the residence of kings and emperors, is now dismantled and in ruins. Within it stands a singular

black square tower, built of massive blocks of volcanic tuff (from the Kammerbühel), regarded by some as a construction of the Romans (?). The *Double Chapel* is a very interesting specimen of Gothic architecture. The lower story, which was in existence 1213, is supported by granite pillars with ancient capitals; the upper story rests on 4 slender marble columns, with pointed arches and singularly carved capitals bearing Gnostic and other symbols. It was probably designed for persons of rank, who through the octagonal opening in the floor could hear the service performed in the lower chapel without being seen. It resembles the chapel in the castle at Nuremberg.

It was in the castle-hall adjoining, now reduced to bare walls, that Illow, Terzky, William Kinsky, and Captain Neumann, who accompanied Wallenstein to Eger, were murdered previous to the attack made upon him. They, as well as Wallenstein, were invited to a supper given in the castle by Colonel Butler, who, with Leslie, Gordon, Devereux, and some others, exclusively Irish and Scotch, had previously sworn on their drawn swords to put them to death. It was agreed that cold steel alone should be employed, lest the report of fire-arms should alarm the people in the town. Wallenstein, although he had accepted the invitation, was too much engaged to accompany his friends, who were received by Butler and Leslie with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. As soon as the good cheer and full goblets began to tell upon the unsuspecting guests, Leslie, having previously ordered the drawbridge to be raised, and having received into his custody all the keys, gave the preconcerted signal, and the room was filled with armed men. The doomed victims started up from table, perceiving the treachery; Kinsky and Terzky were quickly cut down; Illow seized his sword and made a desperate resistance; Neumann escaped into the court-yard, but was there butchered, after a struggle, by the sentinels. After this bloody deed Devereux went with 6 dragoons of Butler's regiment and murdered Wallenstein in the manner previously related. In consequence of the perpetration of this crime within its walls, the castle gained the reputation of being haunted, and for this cause was allowed to fall into decay and never after inhabited.

[An avenue less than 3 m. long, passing on the l. the conical hill called Kammerbühel, an extinct volcano, and in sight of the church of Maria Culm on the rt., conducts from Eger to the watering-place of

Franzensbad or *Franzensbrunn.* — *Inns:* Kaiser von Österreich; Post: — Brandenburger Thor: — Grossfürstin von Russland. There is a daily table-d'hôte at the Kurhaus and in the Sächsisches Haus; but most of the guests prefer dining in their own lodgings.

Franzensbad, situated on an upland slope facing the S., among low, round-backed hills, may be said to be a village created by its mineral-springs. It consists of 4 rectangular streets, the chief of which, the Kaiserstrasse, includes some handsome houses, and is lined with double avenues of chesnut-trees, beneath whose shade, in front of the houses, it is customary to breakfast in the open air. Franzensbad is far less fashionable, and therefore less frequented and lively, than Carlsbad and Teplitz; yet its waters are deservedly esteemed very efficacious. The subsoil is a minute gravel of disintegrated granite, the air generally light and fresh in the hottest weather.

On entering Franzensbad from Eger the irregular temple of the Franzensquelle is seen on the l., with a long colonnade, closed on one side so as to render it an agreeable promenade, sheltered from wind, rain, or sun, extending from it to the *Kurhaus*, in which the visitors assemble in the morning, and balls and concerts are given during the season. On the rt. is the Salzquelle, the packing-house in which the water is bottled, and the Gas-bath.

The mineral-springs are the *Franzensbrunnen*, on the outskirts of the town on the side nearest to Eger, rising under a circular temple; its alkalo-saline chalybeate water is sent to all parts of the

world, under the name of Eger-water; nearly 200,000 bottles are exported annually; it is clear and sparkling, and is drunk at table mixed with wine or milk and sugar; the Salzquelle:—these two are chiefly used for drinking, and as many as 10 glasses are not an uncommon allowance to one patient. The *Luisenquelle*, used only for bathing: a bath costs 14 krs. Its sediment is employed for mud-baths. The *Kalte Sprudel*, so called from its leaping up like a fountain, abounds most in carbonic acid gas. The New Well, and Wiesenquelle little used.

There is music every morning in front of the well, and the band of the regiment in garrison at Eger comes hither at times.

Many of the houses are supplied with baths, but the chief and best establishment of the kind is *Loimans Badhaus*, supplied with water from 3 of the springs, and provided also with douche and *mud-baths*. The water is heated for the baths to a temperature of 90° to 98° Fahrenheit.

The *Mud-Baths*.—Franzensbad lies in the midst of a drained peat-bog nearly 2 m. long, and in some places 10 ft. thick; it is composed of decayed vegetable matter, including trunks of trees, intermixed with black earth, the whole teeming and breathing, as it were, with gas. The black peat-earth is dug out, carefully sifted, and dissolved in tubs, by the admixture of water from the mineral springs, to the consistence of mud. The mixture, black as ink, is then heated, by causing steam to pass through it, to a temperature of about 80° Fahrenheit, in which state the patient is immersed in it. It exhales an odour of sulphur and vinegar, and imparts the same to the skin. These mud-baths are a powerful remedy, and dangerous unless judiciously applied; but in certain cases of paralysis, &c., they are said to be most efficacious, and to perform cures when ordinary warm baths have been tried in vain.

Gas-Baths.—In addition to the 4 springs mentioned above, there is a 5th, called the *Wiesen*, or *Gasquelle*, less remarkable for the water than for the gas which it discharges in enormous jets to the extent of 5760 cubic ft. in the 24 hrs. It consists of carbonic acid gas, with a slight intermixture of sulphuretted hydrogen, and is considered a specific against scrofulous complaints and disorders of the skin. Since 1826 baths have been built over this source.

Though Franzensbad is surrounded by avenues, most of the trees are young, and there is, on the whole, a want of shade. The visitors at the baths have licence to shoot. The principal excursions in the neighbourhood are to the *Kammerbühel*, an extinct volcano consisting of a conical heap of scoriæ with basalt in columns, thrown up from beneath the mica slate. The geological phenomena connected with it have been described by Göthe. In order to ascertain its composition, a shaft, many fathoms deep, has been driven into it. Its top commands a fine view, but a still finer may be obtained from the church of St. Anne, or from the hill of Grünberg. The old castles of Seeberg and Liebenstein are interesting in themselves, and the narrow valleys they command very picturesque. A more distant excursion may be made to Alexandersbad, within the Bavarian frontier (Rte. 170), or to the monastery of Waldsassen.]

Eilwagen from Eger to Carlsbad daily during the bathing season; to Prague; to Hof; to Markt Schorgast Stat.; to Ratisbon.

A tolerable post-road leads from Eger to Carlsbad: the baths of Franzensbad are seen on the l. in the distance. The old road passed through Zwoda, and near the convent and chapel of *Maria Culm*, which in ancient times served as the resort of a band of robbers and murderers, who, by disguising themselves as knights and ecclesiastics, remained long undiscovered, until, in 1383, a peasant girl, having concealed herself by chance in the chapel, was witness to their foul deeds, and, like Morgiana in the 'Forty Thieves,' disclosed the secret. The bones of the victims whom they had murdered are still shown in the vaults below, as a

proof of the tradition. A German play has been founded on the story.

3 *Falkenau*, a town of 1850 Inhab., near which are coal-mines. Outside the town a large inn (Kaiser von Österreich) has been built by Count Nostitz, near his own château. The country now becomes more pleasing and varied. After passing on the l, at Altsattel, some extensive chemical and alum works, the road reaches the picturesque banks of the Eger, and is conducted along a terrace cut in the side of the hill above it. A beautiful chain suspension-bridge carries it at once from one side of the valley to the other (avoiding the ups and downs of the former road), into the picturesque old town of Elnbogen, so called from the remarkable *elbow*-like bend which the river Eger makes round the rocky promontory on which it stands. It contains 2000 German Inhab. It was formerly entered by only one narrow portal, and a wicket-gate for foot-passengers. The new approach from the bridge has been made by pulling down houses. The old *Castle*, one of the most ancient fortresses in Bohemia, and frequently the residence of its kings, is now a prison. In the *Rathhaus* is preserved a large mass of meteoric iron, called by the common people the enchanted Burggraf, which weighed originally, till large pieces were broken from it, 192 lbs. There is an excellent china-manufactory here. The view from the Carlsbad road of the town and castle, and of the winding Eger, is very striking: Zwoda and the old road are seen in the plain below on the l.

Our road quits the side of the Eger, after crossing it by a long bridge, and soon after traverses the Tepl by a single arch. It follows the course of the Tepl, a little above the junction of those two streams, all the way to

3 CARLSBAD. — *Inns:* Goldener Schild; Paradies; both belonging to Mrs. Stark, who keeps both houses very ill; Prince Wilhelm von Preussen; Deutscher Hof; Stadt Hannover. During the height of the season, board, at the chief hotels, 2 to 3 florins a-day. The inns are almost all bad.

The greater part of the 700 houses which compose the town are *lodgings* for the accommodation of visitors to the baths, where everything is provided but dinner, which can be ordered from restaurants; but it is more usual to dine out of the house. The proprietors live in the ground-floors, and are in general civil and attentive. Those in the rows called Alte and Neue Wiese, and in the Market-place, are in much request, and are among the most expensive. The König von England (Mad. Teller, clean and well situated), Stadt London, Englisches Haus, and Walter Scott, are good lodging-houses, being situated on an airy eminence above the town, which those only who have stout legs can conveniently surmount. The usual price for a suite of 5 or 6 good rooms is from 70 to 100 florins; but not in the Alte Wiese, the most fashionable situation.

The principal *Restaurants* are the Goldner Schild, Deutscher Hof, Stadt Hannover, and the Three Pheasants; and, out of the town, the Posthof (1 m.) and Freundschaftssaal—best dinners, but they must be ordered the day before; the Kursaal, in the Alte Wiese, also good—dinners in a handsome room. The cuisine is everywhere subjected to medical regulations; unwholesome dishes, likely to counteract the effects of the waters, are forbidden. Ice is forbidden, for fear of checking perspiration, which the waters powerfully promote. The usual dinner-hour is from 1 to 3, and the charge 1 fl. a head, without wine or beer.

Carlsbad, the most aristocratic watering-place in Europe, has a singular rather than a romantic situation, at the bottom of a valley, on the margin of the small stream of the Tepl (from Teplý, *warm*), which flows through it, but adds little beauty to the scene, since its scanty waters are almost dried up in summer, when it is little better than a large drain. The sides of the valley, though wooded and traversed by numerous and well-kept foot-paths, are in places precipitous, and approach so near the river that the rock is cut away to make room for the houses, or they are built in tiers one above the

other. From the top of these heights the spectator looks down directly into the town, the ground-plan of which, in consequence of its buildings following the abrupt sinuosities of the Tepl, might be represented by an S or Z. Near the centre of it, by the river-side, a cloud is seen constantly ascending; this is the vapour of the principal mineral-spring, the hottest in Europe, except the Geysers in Iceland, called *Sprudel*, from the manner in which the stream of boiling water, impelled by the expansive force of the steam below, spirts up into the air in jets 4 or 5 ft. high, like a fountain or miniature Geyser. Besides its medicinal qualities, the Sprudel is what is vulgarly called a petrifying spring, that is, it has the power of holding in a state of solution a large quantity of lime, with which it encrusts every object that comes in contact with it. These deposits of calcareous matter, or limestone, have accumulated in the course of ages to such an extent that the rocks around the sources, and not only the entire bed of the Tepl, but also the sides of the valley for a considerable distance, are completely covered with a thick crust of tufa, upon which a great part of the town is built. Beneath this crust are large cavities and hollows, in which the waters are constantly boiling, intermixed with vast quantities of vapour, so that it is not an inappropriate comparison to say that Carlsbad stands on the lid of a vast kettle, covering an enormous reservoir of boiling water, the extent of which has never been ascertained, though attempts were made to explore it in 1713 and 1727, after a rupture of the boiler, and poles 30 fathoms long were thrust in without reaching the bottom or lateral boundaries. As the lid of a common kettle would burst if fastened down without any outlet, so would the Carlsbad kettle explode if free passage were not given to the vapour and hot water. On this account several large holes are bored through the rock in different parts of the town; but, owing to the encrusting properties of the water, it is constantly filling up these orifices, by which the danger of an explosion is greatly increased; and, in order to guard against such an occurrence, these outlets for the water and vapour are cleared out and re-bored regularly four times a year. Accidents have nevertheless happened at times from the obstruction of these safety-valves, by which the vault has been burst, a miniature earthquake produced, and much damage done to the town: the last eruption of this kind took place in 1809, when the Sprudel ceased to flow, and a new spring burst out in another place. This aqueous volcano is now battened down under a covering of masonry, and the stones are firmly bound together by iron clamps. These stones and long planks placed over the thermal caldron, answer the purpose of a cuirass against the large masses of ice floated down the stream in spring, after a thaw or inundation, which are liable to break through the crust like battering-rams. The healing of ruptures in the stone, when they do take place, is always slow and troublesome, as well as expensive.

The *Sprudel* has a temperature of 59° Reaumur = 165° Fahrenheit, and is the hottest spring. Its water boils eggs hard, and is employed by the townspeople to scald their poultry and pigs. Its principal chemical ingredients, which are the same as to quantity, quality, and proportion in all the other springs, are, sulphate of soda (Glauber salt), carbonate of soda, and common salt. Berzelius, in 1822, found in the Carlsbad water 12 different ingredients; bromine and potash have since been discovered. The Sprudel is enclosed within a covered colonnade, extending for several hundred feet along the rt. bank of the Tepl, and serving as a sheltered walk for the drinkers in bad weather. Adjoining the colonnade is a pretty garden, and the establishment containing the Sprudel, mud, and douche-baths. Several women are stationed round the spring, who, as the invalids approach with their beakers, insert them in the socket at the end of a pole, and plunge them into the boiling and bursting fountain, which fills the air for a considerable space around with its dense vapour.

The water is so hot that beginners run a risk of burning their mouths. The Carlsbad salts are derived from this spring, by evaporating the water, which is principally done in the winter season: they are sold as a purgative medicine. It has been calculated that the water annually flowing from the Sprudel contains 746,885 lbs. of carbonate of soda, and 1,132,900 lbs. of Glauber salt. The quantity of water flowing in one day from the springs is estimated at 2,000,000 gallons, two-thirds of which are furnished by the Sprudel and Hygeia alone.

There are several other springs, with similar colonnades, by the l. side of the Tepl; that called *Mühlbrunnen* is more frequented than even the Sprudel (127° Fahr.): it is that which is principally drunk; but it is also used for bathing, and very handsome *Baths* are supplied from it. Next to it is the *Neubrunnen* (50° R. = 147° F.), also a fashionable and much-used spring a little above it; and the *Theresienbrunnen* (123° F.), also much resorted to, especially by ladies, and surrounded by a garden and by pleasant walks. Still farther down the stream are the *Bernhardsbrunnen* and the *Spitalbrunnen*. The *Schlossbrunnen* (118° F.) is high up on the hill, being the highest in situation and lowest in temperature of all the springs. It is very gentle in its effects, and is used by children and delicate females.

The *Baths*, which gave to Carlsbad its first celebrity, and even its name (Charles's Bath), form two principal establishments, the *Mühlbäder* and *Sprudelbäder*. Some private houses in the Sprudelgasse have also baths. Bathing, indeed, has of late come into vogue with the physicians, and baths of all kinds have in consequence been constructed. *Vapour-baths* have been erected over the *Hygeiensquelle*, on the rt. bank of the Tepl. *Mud-baths* are made with the naturally-heated water of the Sprudel. *Gas-baths*, on the plan of those at Marienbad, are established on the *Dorotheenau*, between the town and the Posthof: experience has to determine whether they are efficacious.

The waters are considered highly efficacious in the removal of chronic complaints in the liver and kidneys; but, according to the resident physicians, they cure many diseases which resist other modes of cure. Numerous gouty and gravelly patients resort to Carlsbad, and generally experience relief. On the other hand, these waters prove invariably hurtful in acute febrile diseases, in pulmonary complaints, in dropsies when far advanced, and particularly so in aneurisms.

The waters rise out of a sort of granitic breccia: the Sprudel, which no doubt is situated in the same rock, bursts out through a crust of its own creating, as before observed; through the rents and fissures of this covering great quantities of carbonic gas are evolved. The petrifying qualities of its waters are exhibited in the various objects coated over by exposure to it, which are sold to visitors near the wells. The Sprudel *sinter* which it deposits sometimes assumes the form of pea-stone, or roe-stone, composed of a number of globular masses, and is very pretty when polished. It is as hard as marble, and is cut into various ornamental articles, like our Derbyshire spar.

According to popular tradition, not founded on any historical document, the waters of Carlsbad are believed to have been discovered or first brought into notice by the Emp. Charles IV., who, while hunting in the neighbourhood, was attracted to the spot by the cries of a hound that had fallen into the hot Sprudel in pursuing a stag. At the time when this occurred the emperor was suffering from the wounds he had received at the battle of Crecy, probably from the cloth-yard shafts of the English archers: he was easily persuaded by his physician, Peter Bayer, to try the effect of the waters, and was in a short time cured by the use of them. It is certain that Charles granted important privileges to Carlsbad in 1370, that he resided here at times, and that he gave his name to the town.

The invalids repair to the springs from 5 to 8 in the morning; those who have the greatest number of cups of

water prescribed to them (eight is not an uncommon number, but many patients exceed it greatly) arrive first; the cups are emptied by degrees, as the water cools, and while the patient is pacing up and down the covered colonnade (sometimes called Trampel Baude) to the sound of soft music, a band being stationed in the neighbourhood of the well. They are replenished at intervals of about a quarter of an hour.

From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. the springs are totally deserted by drinkers; in the evening a few patients drink two or three cups. In the interval the springs are applied, by means of an ingenious machine, to filling stone bottles for exportation. The Carlsbad waters are exported to a great extent, and it is said without any detriment to their quality.

The hills which hem in the narrow valley of the Tepl are traversed in all directions by shady walks, amply provided with seats and summer-houses, generally named after some lady of distinction who has honoured Carlsbad with her presence. They command from their summits interesting views of the town. The best points are the *Hirschensprung*, the cliff which overhangs the town on the l. bank. In 1711 Peter the Great rode up to the summit on an unsaddled but harnessed cart-horse, and carved on a cross at the top the letters M.S.P.I. (Manu suâ Peter Imperator). The spot has since been rendered accessible, enclosed, and ornamented with flower-beds, and an inscribed tablet of black marble erected, bearing the names of all the members of the Russian Imperial family who have visited Carlsbad. A still more elevated height, called *Dreikreutzberg*, on the rt. bank, completely overlooks the Hirschensprung, and the whole valley of the Tepl to its junction with the Eger, and thence extends across the plain to the Saxon Erzgebirge (metalliferous mountains). Beyond this is *König Otto's Hohe*, the highest point about Carlsbad, whence the best view is obtained. *Ahberg*, on the opposite side of the valley, is a pleasant walk or drive. Donkey-chairs may be had for driving through the woods, and donkeys in abundance, to spare the infirm the trouble of walking.

Walking and living in the open air being an essential part of the regimen, visitors may be seen at all hours out of doors, even seated at breakfast on the Alte Wiese, by the banks of the Tepl, &c. Many also repair to the coffee-houses called Posthof and Freundschaftssaal, between 1 and 2 m. outside the town, on the Marienbad road, to drink coffee, sip ice, and listen to a concert of music. Balls and concerts are given at the Saxon and *Kursaal* saloons, as well as at the Posthof and Freundschaftssaal. Newspapers, including Galignani's Messenger, will be found at the *Reading-rooms*, at the Kursaal, and above the Mühlbrunnenbad, where there is also a billiard-table. *Public gaming* is strictly prohibited here, and in every other part of the Austrian dominions. There are some good shops in the Alte Wiese, the Market-place, and other parts of the town, and a great number of itinerant boutiquiers occupy during the season the booths by the side of the Tepl. The *Bohemian glass*, of all shapes and colours, as well as the elegant travelling cassettes, are among the most seducing articles. Engraving on glass is well done here. By the wheel, any pattern or picture is graved upon a tumbler or piece of glass in great perfection. Large quantities of pewter ware are brought hither from Schlaggenwald, and fine pottery and china from manufactories near Carlsbad. The *china* or earthenware cups used by the water-drinkers vary in beauty and price, but all contain 6 ounces; some of them are furnished with dials to assist those who have to drink a large number of goblets. A series of geological specimens of the rocks around Carlsbad, made to accompany a geological account of the district by the poet Göthe, may be purchased here.

A *Commissary*, delegated by the Government at Prague, is intrusted with the inspection of the place: strangers must apply to him for passports, as well as in any dispute that may arise between them and the inhabitants; in

short, in all cases where the interference of justice is required.

Carlsbad is usually most frequented between the 15th June and the 15th August, though patients begin to repair hither as early as the end of April, and some remain to the latter end of September. The greatest number of visitors known was 4626 in 1851; the average is about 4500. No name is inserted in the printed list (called *Kur-List*) unless the visitor remains at least 8 days, after which he is required to pay the *Kur-taxe* of 6 fl.—the only charge levied on those who take a course of the waters, except 2 fl. for the band. It is laid out in keeping up and improving the walks, baths, temples, colonnades, and other buildings connected with the springs. The damsels at the wells always receive a small but well-merited douceur from visitors on their departure. The number of permanent Inhab. is about 3000. The houses are not known by the streets in which they are situated, or by numbers, so much as by their *signs;* every house bears on it a sign, usually translated into French for the benefit of foreigners. They are derived from birds, beasts, and fishes, of all varieties of colours and numbers; many royal and princely personages contribute their titles to the catalogue; the map of Europe has been ransacked, and all the great cities are represented by houses bearing their names. In the market-place is a statue of *Karl IV.*, after whom the town is named. Here the *Post-office* is situated.

An *English chaplain* has resided here for several seasons. The *English service* is performed twice a-day on Sundays.

The *Theatre* begins at 6, and ends at 8 or 9. MM. Bernard Gottl and Son (Deutsches Haus) transact banking business.

The principal *Physicians* here are Dr. Meissner; Dr. Seegen (Lecturer on Mineral Waters), who resides at the Englische Flotte (fleet); and Dr. Rudolph Mannl, Dr. Hochberger, Dr. Gaus, all highly recommended. Several of these speak English.

Seifert, at the Golden Key, is a respectable *stationer*, printseller, moneychanger, and will procure lodgings for strangers: he speaks English.

Eilwagen, twice a day, to Prague and to Toplitz; daily to Dresden, Eger, Hof (Stat. on Rly. to Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Nuremberg), Zwickau, Chemnitz, and Annaberg, during the season of the waters. Private carriages may be hired for excursions at a tariff fixed by the municipal authorities, to be seen suspended in all the hotels and lodging-houses. Lohnkutscher will drive in 14½ hrs. to Hof, 60 m.

ROUTE 261.

CARLSBAD TO MARIENBAD AND EGER.

To Marienbad 5½ Aust. m. = 25¼ Eng. m., a journey of 5 hrs. with vorspann. A new road in progress.

A post-road, but not macadamized, and constructed by the forced labour of the peasants — very hilly. Indeed, the whole journey consists in the surmounting of two very high ridges which intervene between the two watering-places. We ascend the valley of the Tepl, passing the new Protestant ch., the coffee-houses called Posthof and Freundschaftssaal, and the village of Hammer, where the china cups from which the Sprudel water is drunk are made; beyond which we quit the Tepl, and mount up the hills, where the road traverses a wild open country. It again descends to the Tepl, and soon after reaches

2¾ Petschau, a dirty village and old castle, belonging to Count Béfort of the Netherlands, who, by the arms over the gateway, appears to be connected with the Royal Family of Saxony.

The new road is carried from this along the bottom of the valley of the Tepl, through fine rocky scenery, where it ceases; the old again ascends a steep and very long hill, the highest point of which is reached at the village Einsiedel. After descending for some distance through a dense forest,

it at length emerges above the baths of

2¾ *Marienbad.* — *Inns:* Stadt Weimar; Klinger's hotel, Der Neptun,—those who intend to stop at this house should make their bargain beforehand; Baron Brussicks. Excellent apartments are to be had in private houses. Marienbad is a watering-place of comparatively recent origin; it has rapidly risen out of the forest, which covered the spot where it stands not long ago, into very considerable reputation, through the valuable qualities of its mineral waters. It consists of about 50 or 60 buildings, chiefly lodging-houses, arranged in a crescent on the slope of the wood-clad hills, which surround the spot on all sides but one. The ground which it occupies is literally a clearance made in the great Bohemian Forest since 1810: and all around may be seen stumps of trees cut down but not rooted up, just as in the backwoods of America. Within the crescent of houses stands a splendid *Kursaal*, Promenade, or *Assembly-room*, and the *Pump-room*, and covered portico of the Kreutzbrunnen, a colonnade for shops, occupied by itinerant traders during the season, a church, and a theatre. The lower portion of the valley is tastefully laid out in pleasure-grounds, in the midst of which most of the mineral springs are situated, enclosed within elegant buildings in the form of temples, &c. Marienbad has the advantage of possessing two different kinds of mineral springs—two saline purgative, viz. the *Kreutzbrunnen*, which is sometimes warmed before drinking, and is said then to resemble in taste veal-broth; this is more used than any other, and 350,000 bottles of the water are exported;—and the *Ferdinandsbrunnen*, about a mile distant, containing less salt and more carbonic acid than the preceding; it is also exported. These waters are considered admirable remedies against bilious complaints. Three of the springs are chalybeate — the *Carolinenbrunnen*, surrounded by a circular Corinthian temple; *Ambrosiusbrunnen*, covered by a Gothic canopy; and *Marienbrunnen:* the last supplies the old baths; the two former are introduced into the *New Bath-house:* the water is heated or mixed with hot water for *warm baths.* The enormous quantities of carbonic acid gas evolved by the Marienbrunnen, and by the peat-bog adjoining, have given rise to the establishment of *Gas-baths*, where, by a peculiar apparatus, a stream of gas can be applied to any part of the body affected with disease. When the whole person is subjected to the gas, the patient enters a sort of box, provided with a lid, through which his head projects: the gas is admitted from below in pipes, and care is taken to prevent his breathing it, which would be injurious or fatal.

Mud-Baths (Schlammbäder), consisting of tubs filled with the bog-earth, finely sifted, and moistened with mineral-water, in which the whole person or a single limb can be immersed, are also provided here, and are coming much into vogue.

Another spring has been discovered in the midst of the forest, and thence called *Wald-brunnen.*

Physician: Hofrath Heibler. Dr. Herzig speaks English and is recommended for his skill and comity.

Eilwagen every day during the season to Dresden by Carlsbad.

Marienbad has few of the gaieties of Carlsbad or Teplitz: to be sure it has a theatre, and balls and concerts are sometimes given in the course of the season; but visitors who repair hither will find the chief attractions of the place, beyond the relief which its waters are likely to afford, to lie in its quiet solitude and pretty situation.

Paths have been cut in the forest around the baths to afford exercise for the visitors. The pleasantest walks are *Richardshöhe;* passing the Jägerhaus is a favourite spot; *Friedrich-Wilhelmsruhe* and *Hirtenruhe.* More distant excursions (for which a carriage and pair may be hired for 6 florins a-day) are made to the *Convent of Tepl,* 6 m. off. The road thither is hilly and bad. The church is of about 1200, of a sort of transition Gothic, founded by a Duke of Bohemia. There is a fine library, and those who are learned in MSS. might find

employment, especially in old Slavonic writings. There is a German MS. bible 200 years before Luther, a MS. of Martinus Polonus, said to be autograph. A good modern fresco by Fuchs, in the refectory. The buildings are modern and tasteless. The convent still possesses very large revenues. Marienbad and the estate on which it is situated belong to Stift Tepl: the brotherhood (Premonstratenses) are very civil to strangers. Even more interesting is a visit to *Prince Metternich's Château at Königswart*, about 5 m. from Marienbad, on the road to Eger; shown 3 times a-week. The estate belonging to it is well cultivated, and contains several villages, and establishments for breeding cattle, in the improvement of which the prince has shown a laudable zeal, forming experimental farms, and introducing from other countries a better system of agriculture. The house, originally an old-fashioned château, which had been in the possession of the family since 1618, has been converted into a handsome edifice by additions and improvements: it lies in a sheltered hollow in the midst of very pretty pleasure-grounds. Within it is neatly, rather than splendidly, furnished. Among a large collection of family portraits are those of three electors of Treves and Mayence, ancestors of the prince; of his second and his third wife, of whom it is difficult to say which is the most lovely; of his father-in-law, prince Kaunitz, the former premier of Austria; and of himself at the age of thirty. There are also portraits of Pius VII., of Napoleon at Elba, of his sister, &c. In the neat modern chapel of the castle is an altar, formed out of the marble of the church of St. Paul at Rome, which was burned a few years ago, and beneath it are the relics of some holy martyr, dug out of the catacombs—both presented by the pope, Gregory XVI., to the prince. One wing of the château is occupied by a very curious *Museum*, principally formed by a virtuoso named Huss, originally the public executioner—the headsman of Eger—now dead: purchased from him by the prince. His name and history were first made known by Göthe in one of his miscellaneous writings. The collection of *Coins* is very extensive and complete; that of *Minerals* includes all the products of Bohemia in this department. Among them are interesting specimens of the deposits of the hot-spring at Carlsbad—at first porous, in time becoming compact, and sometimes assuming the hardness of marble and the shape of an agglomeration of peas. Here are also specimens of the pure white quartz, which is employed, when pounded, in the manufacture of the celebrated Bohemian glass, instead of sand, which is used elsewhere. A fine specimen of the native gold from the Ural mountains was the gift of the Emperor Nicholas. A collection of glasses belonging to the Metternich family, many of them several centuries old, result from a curious practice prevailing in some parts of Germany, of blowing a glass when a title of nobility is conferred, in order that the health of him who is thus ennobled may be pledged out of it. The glasses increase in size with the augmentation of the rank: thus, the glass of the baron is only a large tumbler, while that of the *prince* (made for the present prince's father, who first obtained that title) is 3 ft. high! A good many historical relics are preserved in this museum, such as Napoleon's wash-hand basin, from Elba; the rings of Matthias Corvinus and John Sobieski; flails, scythes, and other rude weapons of the Bohemian peasants in the Hussite wars. In a glass case is deposited the court dress-sword of Louis XIV.; it is flanked on either side by a large broad blade, apparently very sharp. These are the two official swords of the late headsman of Eger—one was made at Sohlingen, the other at Ratisbon. The museum is shown only on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2 to 6.

The *gardens* around the château are very pretty; on a hill behind, the prince erected, a few years ago, an *obelisk* in memory of his old master, the late Emp. Francis.

There is an inn near the château for the accommodation of visitors.

A post-road has been made from Marienbad direct to Tirschenreuth, on the way to Ratisbon and Munich. (See Rte. 179.)

The road to Eger, a 3 hrs. drive, passes through the village of

2 Unter-Sandau. — Papier mâché snuff-boxes are made here. The road runs through forests to

2 *Eger*. (Rte. 260.)

ROUTE 262.

DRESDEN TO TEPLITZ.

8½ Germ. m. = 39 Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in summer in 7 hrs.; the road is good. It takes as long to post.

Dresden is described in Rte. 87, *Handbook for North Germany*.

The passport must have an Austrian signature (§ 86) before entering Bohemia. The Rly. between Dresden and Prague is now open the whole way: it follows the valley of the Elbe.

2⅔ Pirna (*Inn:* Weisses Ross; beds good and clean, landlord civil, his trout and butter excellent), a town of 5500 Inhab., overlooked by the castle of Sonnenstein, now converted into a lunatic asylum. From Pirna to Teplitz occupies 6 hrs. The postmaster will try to make travellers take extra horses this stage, which lies over the lower slope of the Erzgebirge, whose summit is surmounted in the following stage. A fine view is soon obtained of the Saxon Switzerland, the castle of Königstein, &c., on the E. The road passes the retired mineral-bath of Berggiesshubel. At Nollendorf, about 1 m. further, is the Saxon custom-house (§ 32); and about a mile beyond it, after crossing the frontier of Bohemia, the Austrian custom-house (§ 87) and passport-office (§ 86) are reached at the entrance of

3 Peterswald (*Inn:* Post), a very long village: its single street of cottages being so scattered that the custom-house at the one end is nearly 2 m. distant from the post-house at the other. A third horse is advisable to Arbesau. The Austrian authorities on this frontier are most civil in their reception of foreigners, especially those going to the Baths; frequently neither opening packages nor even asking questions.

The road is conducted by gradual sweeps up the long ascent of Nollendorf. The panorama from the summit, near the little church, is extensive and very fine. Hills and mountains rise on all sides like waves, one overtopping the other: on the E. appear the Lusatian hills, and those which bound the vale of the Elbe; on the W. range the Erzgebirge mountains; and to the S., across the vale, rises the bold pyramidal volcanic group of the Milleschauer.

"The Nollendorf Pass will ever be memorable in history for the decisive battle of Kulm fought at its foot, on the 30th August, 1813, between the French, commanded by Vandamme, and the allied forces under Count Colloredo Mansfeld. The former had been detached by Buonaparte, with nearly 40,000 men, previous to the battle before Dresden, with orders to cross the Elbe to the rear of the grand allied army, and take up a position on the heights beyond Peterswalde, so as to intercept that communication with Bohemia, but with a strict interdiction against his descending to the plain. Vandamme, however, knowing the small force there was to oppose him in Teplitz, and conceiving that by a bold stroke he might gain that pivot of the allied operations, and intercept the line of their retreat, disregarded his master's orders, and on the morning of the 29th August descended, and vigorously attacked Count Osterman, who had been left with about 8000 men, chiefly Russian guards, to preserve the communications, when the grand allied army

advanced on Dresden. Osterman had barely time to post his handful of men across the plain, in the rear of the small village of Priesten, his left covered by the wooded heights, while his right, composed wholly of cavalry, towards the village of Karwitz, was, as it were, *en air*, having but an insignificant — easily turned—marshy tract in the distance, when Vandamme made his attack. Yet though Osterman's position was an open plain overlooked and commanded by a range of heights occupied by his enemy—though that truly brave warrior had his left arm broken by a cannon-shot early in the day—though both villages were soon reduced to ashes by a foe outnumbering his own force more than fourfold,—he did not for a moment quit his glorious post, nor did his furious enemy gain one inch of ground, during the whole day of incessant attacks by successive fresh forces. The only aid to this invincible band, on this long hard-fought day, was given at the last effort of the French, near night-fall, when the Archduke John's regiment of dragoons, forming the advance of the allied column which had retreated from Dresden with the King of Prussia, by the Zinnewalde and Eichewalde Pass, was despatched to Osterman's support by the King, immediately on his arrival at Teplitz. The men or horses of this regiment had scarcely tasted a mouthful of food or rested for three days, yet they marched with alacrity, and were in time to share with their brave Russian allies in completely repulsing Vandamme's last attempt, and in obliging him to seek his bivouac in his rear, near Kulm. During the night Count Colloredo arrived from Theresienstadt, with the Austrian force he had collected, and, conjointly with the Russian and other troops that also joined him on the morning of the 30th early, attacked Vandamme, driving him successively from all his positions, with immense loss. At this critical moment the Prussian corps of Kleist, which was retiring from the repulse before Dresden, down the Nollendorf Pass, in total ignorance of the proximity of such a foe, most opportunely met Vandamme flying in confused masses midway, and, by barring the only retreat, completed the ruin of the French *corps d'armée*. Vandamme, his officers and men, with all their cannon, baggage, and *matériel*, fell into the hands of the allies—a few thousand men excepted, who, by throwing away their arms, escaped separately through the woods, across the mountain, and thus regained, as destitutes, their sinking master's head-quarters at Dresden." The French were again defeated on Sept. 17, at Arbesau, by Count Colloredo.

Three monuments have been erected on these battle-fields: one close to the road-side, near the post-house of Arbesau, by the King of Prussia, in commemoration of the Prussians who fell in the battle of Kulm; and another, on the opposite side of the road, by the Austrian army, to the memory of their commander at the battle of Arbesau. The former is a small unassuming monument of cast iron. The Austrian monument is a single iron pyramid, surmounted by the Austrian double-eagle, with the Bohemian lion at the base, and the arms and portrait of Count Colloredo in relief in the centre. The third monument, beyond the village of Priesten, was erected by the Emp. of Austria, to commemorate the important services rendered by the Russian guards at the battle. A figure of Victory, a copy of the beautiful bronze figure found under the Temple of Hercules at Brescia, inscribes on a tablet the date "*Aug.* 29, 1813." The village of Kulm, from which the battle takes its name, lies to the S. of, and is traversed after passing,

2 Arbesau. — Carriages ascending the mountain from the side of Teplitz are generally obliged to take leaders; about an hour is occupied in mounting from Arbesau to the summit. The chapel of Kulm, on the top of a conical hill, marks the position of Vandamme during the battle.

The pilgrimage church (§ 66) of Maria Schein, built by the Jesuits in 1706, is seen on the rt.

Passing under the height of the *Schlossberg*, the traveller soon reaches

2 Teplitz.—*Inns:* Prince de Ligne, good and well situated, cookery bad;

Post, tolerable, and convenient for persons who do not intend to stay beyond 2 or 3 days; Stadt London, good, clean, and not dear, close to the P. de Ligne; Neubad, in Schönau, very good rooms; Das Deutsche Haus; König von Preussen. The charges for rooms increase in the height of the season in proportion to the demand for them: thus, prices in florins—

	Front.	Back.	
MAY—1st floor	4	3	a week each room.
2nd floor	5	3½	
JUNE.—1st floor	6	4½	
2nd floor	7½	4	
JULY.—1st floor	6	4½	
2nd floor	8 40	5 20	

The *Herrnhaus* is a handsome lodging-house, belonging to Prince Clary, and provided with baths. The road from Teplitz to its suburb Schönau is lined with handsome hotels and boarding-houses.

Teplitz (from the Bohemian word *teplice*, pronounced *teplitse*, signifying warm baths), renowned above every other German Spa for its baths, is pleasantly situated on a small stream, the Saubach (Pig's Rivulet), in a valley 700 ft. above the sea-level, between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge: it has 2750 Inhab., and 400 houses, 60 of which are inns; and there is hardly a house in the town which is not a lodging-house.

There is not much worth notice in the town itself. The principal building is the *Palace of Prince Clary* (Aldringer), a Bohemian nobleman, to whom a great part of Teplitz belongs, as well as 70 villages besides, situated on his estates in the surrounding country. The park and gardens, situated behind the château, are deservedly the principal places of resort, being the most agreeable spot either in or about Teplitz. They abound in tall groves of forest-trees and long alleys, which afford a cool shade in the height of summer, and are varied with lawns and fine sheets of water. Within their circuit lies the *Theatre*, attached to one wing of the palace, and the *Gartensaal*, a handsome building, serving the different purposes of reading, dining, and ball room—as the newspapers may be found here in the morning, a table-d'hôte, under the direction of a skilful restaurateur, at 1 o'clock, and dancing is carried on in the evening. Public balls take place generally on Sunday and Wednesday, after the theatre is over.

The hot-springs of Teplitz, 17 in number, rise out of the sienitic porphyry composing the mass of the Erzgebirge (ore-mountains), within a space of about a mile and a half. They belong to the class of alkalo-saline springs, and do not differ from one another except in temperature. They are almost exclusively used for baths: the spring called *Gartenquelle*, however, is drunk. It is considered efficacious in complaints of the eyes, but is not much resorted to.

Baths.—The principal and warmest spring, Hauptquelle or Ursprung, rises in the town, under the building called *Stadtbad:* it has a temperature of 39·5° Reaumur = 120° Fahrenheit, and supplies what are called the *Stadtbäder*, and in conjunction with another spring rising near it, called Frauenbadquelle, the *Fürstenbad* (Prince's bath) in an adjoining building. In the neighbouring village, or suburb, of *Schönau*, also composed almost exclusively of lodging-houses, and nearly united to Teplitz, are the *Steinbad*, *Schlangenbad*, and *Schwefelbad*, supplied by springs of their own, varying between 31° and 20° Reaumur in warmth.

The Steinbad-house includes 3 *public* baths, for the gratuitous use of the lower classes; one for men, another for the wives and daughters of the artisans, and a third for the female peasantry and maid-servants. They are vaulted, and situated in the lower part of the building. There are besides very comfortable private baths (special Bäder) in the house, supplied directly from the source. The bath-houses in the suburbs have also both public and private baths of a lower temperature than those in the town. The total number of private baths amounts to between 80 and 90, which, when Teplitz is full, are in requisition from 4 in the morning until late in the evening, and are sometimes bespoken beforehand for

every day in the week and every hour in the day. Each bathing establishment is placed under the superintendence of a Badmeister and his wife, and at the entrance hangs a table (Vormerkungsprotokoll, or Baderegister), where the hours at which every bath is engaged are noted down. No person is allowed to occupy a bath for longer than ¾ of an hour; he had better, therefore, take care to be punctual, so as not to lose his turn. It is quite ready for him as the clock strikes, and at the ¾ a bell rings, to warn him to dress, and admit the attendant to clean out the bath for the person who is to follow him. A bath for 1 hour costs from 12 to 20 kreutzers. The peculiarity of these baths is, that they are taken exceedingly hot, so that, although the water is previously cooled down to 90° or 95° Fahrenheit, the patient may be said to be almost parboiled. The water, though it appears green in the bath, is perfectly colourless, and, if protected from the atmosphere, remains for days without leaving any deposit. It contains carbonate of soda and carbonate of iron, and it has great virtue in restoring persons afflicted with gout, rheumatism, stiff joints, or crippled limbs, which to a certain extent it probably owes to its high temperature. It is recorded that, during the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, the waters of Teplitz ceased to flow for a short time, and afterwards returned blood-red in colour.

The usual daily routine at Teplitz during the season is as follows:—The morning is occupied with the business of bathing; at 11 the band plays at the Gartensaal, and the avenues behind the palace, both shady and open, are thronged with company. One o'clock is the usual dinner-hour. There is a table-d'hôte at the Gartensaal, and at one or two hotels; in the rest dinner is served à la carte. The afternoon may be spent in excursions; at 6 the company assemble in the *theatre*, which is good as long as the Berlin company remain here. After the play there is frequently a ball. Public gaming is not allowed here, nor in any other part of the Austrian dominions; and in this respect the government affords a most creditable contrast to those of Nassau, Baden, and Bavaria.

Teplitz is decidedly one of the most fashionable watering-places of Germany, frequented not only by the nobility of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, but by the Sovereigns of those countries, and by the Dukes, Princes, &c., of smaller states, as well as by the members of most of the Royal and Imperial families in Europe. This was more especially the case during the lifetime of the late King of Prussia, who repaired thither regularly during the season, and gave importance to the place by his visits. On several occasions Teplitz has been the scene of a diplomatic congress. Such a one was held in 1813, and again in 1835.

The months of July and August may be regarded as the season, but visitors may be found in the preceding and following months when the weather is fine. In 1834 the number of visitors who spent more than a week here was 5400. The total number of strangers was 15,000. Drs. Küttenbrugg and Schmelkes may be consulted with confidence.

Between Teplitz and Schönau are the Austrian, Saxon, and Prussian *Military Hospitals* for invalid soldiers.

There is a large colony of Jews here, who are settled in a quarter by themselves, in a back street, which seems the emporium of rags and old clothes.

The scenery around Teplitz is pleasing without any features of beauty sufficient to render it very striking. A good near view of the town and valley may be obtained from the *Schiesshaus* (Shooting-house), behind Prince Clary's garden. One of the amusements of the place consists in firing with a rifle or cross-bow at a popinjay on the top of a high pole.

It is the practice of the visitors to repair on different days of the week to different spots in the neighbourhood, which are then more especially prepared for their reception. A calèche with 2 horses may be hired at the cheap rate of 1 fl. 36 krs. for half a day; but there is no fixed tariff, and the charge increases with the demand.

The *Schlossberg*, about 1½ hr.'s walk from the bath, commands a delightful prospect. It is surmounted by the shattered ruins of the Castle of Dobrowska Hora, built, or perhaps rebuilt, in the beginning of the 16th century. A century later Teplitz devolved to the Kinsky family, and after the murder of Count William Kinsky, the adherent of Wallenstein at Eger, was bestowed on the Aldringer family.

The *Park of Doppelburg* exhibits wild woodland scenery. It is usual to repair hither on Mon. or Fri., in the evening, to see the wild boars fed.

Kulm and its battle-field on the way to Dresden (p. 445), and *Dux*, the Castle of Wallenstein, on the road to Carlsbad (Rte. 266), will also form agreeable excursions for an afternoon.

The *Milleschauer* or *Donnersberg*, the most elevated of the minor range of hills called Mittelgebirge, is often visited on account of the fine view from its top. It is about 10 m. off to the summit, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea-level, where there is a small inn, consisting of a number of huts, in which dinners and even beds may be obtained. Ladies can be carried up in a Tragsessel. The view extends to the Schneekopfe in Silesia, along the Erzgebirge in Saxony, and over a part of the course of the Elbe and Eger. The mountain may be visited on the way into Saxony proceeding from it to Lobositz, thence by boat down the Elbe in 2½ hrs. to Aussig, or by the railroad. (See Rte. 263.)

Tetschen, on the Elbe, is more distant (4¼ hrs. by the railway), but is a point of great interest. The most agreeable route from Teplitz to Dresden is by the Elbe (Rte. 263). The carriage-road ceases at Tetschen, from which place to Schandau the journey may be performed on foot, or in a row-boat, or by the steamer, or the railway.

Eilwagen go in summer daily to Aussig Stat., about 14 Eng. m., in 3 hours. A *Railroad* from Teplitz to Aussig passing near Arbesau and the monuments on the battle-field of Kulm, is in progress. From Aussig the traveller may proceed by rail either to Prague or to Dresden in 4 hours.

ROUTE 263.

DESCENT OF THE ELBE.

PRAGUE AND TEPLITZ TO DRESDEN, BY AUSSIG AND THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

Steamers, in summer, from Leitmeritz daily in 8 hrs. to Dresden.

From Aussig twice a-day, corresponding with the express trains from Prague, in 8 hrs. (see *Handbook for N. Germany*). The trains take 3 hrs., but the scenery cannot be fully enjoyed from a rly. carriage.

The Elbe becomes navigable at its junction with the Moldau at Melnik, but its scenery, though pleasing, is not very interesting until it reaches Aussig, to which place the traveller is recommended to proceed by rail. (Rte. 264.)

A good road leads from Teplitz through Arbesau to

l. Aussig, a railway station, about 14 Eng. m. from Teplitz — see Rte. 262 (*Inns:* Goldener Engel; Goldener Krone); a town of 1700 Inhab., at the junction of the Biela and the Elbe, nearly opposite the *Schreckenstein*, which deserves a visit on account of its fine view. It is a bold rock, 270 ft. high, crowned by the picturesque ruins of a castle, and projecting so far into the river as to occasion a slight rapid in the midst of a wild defile through which the Elbe forces its way. Aussig was laid waste during the Hussite war, after the defeat of the forces of the Emperor Sigismund by John Ziska, 1426: it was the birthplace of the painter Raphael Mengs.

A *Railway* is in progress to Teplitz.

From Aussig to Tetschen (by rail or steamboat) no place of importance is passed—the valley of the Elbe opens out a little.

l. Priesnitz Castle.

l. Pomeritz.

l. Ranstock.

rt. Matschen, or Jungfernsprung, a precipitous obelisk of rock.

rt. Tetschen (*Inns:* Post, best and very good; Badhaus, comfortable; both on the l. bank of the Elbe; Goldene Krone), a flourishing little

town of 2000 Inhab., in one of the most romantic situations which the banks of the Elbe afford. It has several important manufactures, one of terra-cotta vases Its baths, supplied from a chalybeate spring, are resorted to in summer. The most prominent object is the *Castle*, belonging to Count Thun, who has vast possessions in the neighbourhood. It stands upon a rock and looks down upon the Elbe and suspension-bridge. It is politely shown to strangers, but there is not much to see within it. There is a fine Library and small Armoury. The *Stables* are superb in dimensions and fittings: the stalls furnished with marble troughs, and separated by columns supporting a vaulted roof. The views from the castle are fine, but the *Gardens* well deserve a visit, and, with the hot-houses, are famous throughout Germany.

Many interesting and delightful *Excursions* from this through the Bohemian and Saxon Switzerlands. As this is a frontier land, the traveller should take care always to have his passport with him en règle, otherwise he may suffer inconvenience. The road hence to Herrnskretschen is very bad; the railway and steamboat are to be *preferred*. There is a good road from Tetschen to Teplitz, by Arbesau. A chain-bridge connects Tetschen with

l. Bodenbach Stat. on the Railway.

Below Tetschen "the Elbe is pent up between bold cliffs and huge natural battlements of rock, clothed in rich foliage wherever it is possible for a tree to hang, and broken by smooth plots of verdure leading away into romantic dells. It has all the variety of our own Wye, on almost the scale of the majestic Rhine."—*Reeve.*

rt. Laube. From this spot the Belvedere, a fine point of view, may be reached.

l. Niedergrund, a small hamlet, picturesquely scattered at the foot of the rocks, is the station of the Austrian custom-house. (§ 87.)

rt. Herrnskretschen, the last Bohemian village, is situated at the mouth of the valley called Kamnitzgrund. Travellers have here the choice either of landing and making, with a guide, on foot the usual tour through the Saxon Switzerland, visiting the Prebischthor, a singular natural arch—Great Winterberg Hill, celebrated for its view — Kuhstall, another natural gate or cavern; and so proceeding to Schandau (*Inns:* Sächsische Schweitz; Forsthaus), a delightful excursion to be made on foot, or by ladies in sedan-chairs (*Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 88);—or of descending the Elbe at once to Schandau, and thence to Dresden by rail or steamer, after skirting (rt.) the Zisca-berg.

ROUTE 264.

PRAGUE TO DRESDEN (RAILWAY).

25 Aust. m. = 115 Eng. m.

Three trains daily, in 6½ hrs., including 1 hr.'s stopping at Bodenbach, the Austrian frontier station.

From the terminus at Prague the railway is carried on a fine viaduct of 88 arches, 3500 ft. long, across the *Karolinenthal*, and several arms of the Moldau.

Bubenz Stat., near the *Baumgarten*, the Prater of Prague, much resorted to in summer.

Rostok Stat. in a picturesque valley. On an eminence, *Lewy Hradek*, said to be the oldest church in Bohemia.

Liebschitz Stat.; near which, on the rt. bank of the Moldau, is the ruined castle of *Chwatierub*.

Kralup Stat. Near this the coal mines of Kladno.

Mühlhausen Stat., with an old castle of Prince Lobkowitz.

Weltrus Stat. Opposite, on the rt. bank of the Moldau, is the village of Weltrus, attached to which are the château and park of Count Chotek, prettily laid out in an island of the Moldau, and intersected with running streams.

Ober-Bergkowitz Stat. The Rly. here leaves the Moldau, and at

Unter-Bergkowitz Stat. approaches the Elbe a few miles below its junction with the Moldau, which falls into it at Melnik, "the town of hops," and also of wines, the best produced on the

Elbe, which is no great praise. On the rt. bank of the river is the romantic *Libocher Gründe*, with the château of Liboch; near which is the *Slawjn*, a Bohemian Valhalla or Pantheon, erected by Mr. Veith, a citizen of Prague, and in which are placed bronze statues of Bohemian worthies, executed in Schwanthaler's studio in Munich.

Raudnitz Stat., a small town and a *castle* of Prince Lobkowitz, with a library of 45,000 vols., an armoury, and a collection of paintings from the time of Charles IV. to the 30 years' war. In this castle Rienzi the Tribune, when driven from Rome, was confined a prisoner of the Emperor for a whole year, 1350, before his removal to Avignon. A bridge over the Eger, near

Bauschowitz Stat.; fine view over the Bohemian mountains. [A bridge over the Eger leads (in 1½ m.) to

Theresienstadt, built 1780-87, in the reign of the Emp. Joseph II., in the midst of morasses, at the junction of the Eger with the Elbe. It is a place of great strength, constructed on the most approved principles of military science, never yet captured by an enemy; and the country around can be laid under water by means of sluices, to render the approach to it difficult.]

Lobositz Stat., 54 Eng. m. from Prague (*Inns:* Eisenbahn; Schiff; Ross), a town of 1500 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Elbe, at the foot of hills covered with vineyards. Here the Austrians, under Marshal Brown, were defeated by Frederick the Great, 1756. This was the first battle of the seven years' war.

A bridge leads over the Elbe to Leitmeritz, a town of 4300 Inhab., on the opposite bank; its houses are seen rising one over another against the slope of the hill. The chief buildings are the Bishop's Palace and the Jesuits' College. One of the churches has a tower shaped like a cup, the symbol of those fierce religious contests respecting the use of the cup in the sacrament, which desolated Bohemia in the 15th centy. Much of the Bohemian glass is polished here. The surrounding district is one of abundant fertility, and is laid out in corn-fields, vineyards, hop-grounds, and orchards. The best Bohemian wines, the Melniker and Tschernoseker, are produced in the circle of Leitmeritz. Large quantities of fruit were formerly exported from this neighbourhood to all parts of Germany, and even to St. Petersburg, but the Prussian custom-house union has now deprived the Bohemians of this profitable outlet to their produce.

Aussig Stat. (Rte. 263), 12 Eng. m. The Rly. is carried along the l. bank of the Elbe all the way to Dresden. Travellers going to Dresden are recommended to betake themselves to the *Steamer*, which leaves Aussig every morning and reaches Dresden in 6 hrs. Baggage is examined on board.

The valley of the Elbe contracts almost into a gorge by the approach of precipitous mountains, which hem in its course nearly as far as Pirna. The scenery is highly romantic throughout this district, known as "the Saxon Switzerland."

Bodenbach Stat., 14½ Eng. m. This being the frontier station, the trains stop an hour for the examination of luggage, &c. A chain-bridge connects the Stat. with *Tetschen*, opposite, on the rt. bank. (Rte. 263.)

Niedergrund Stat. (Rte. 263.) Opposite, on the rt. bank, is Herrnskretchen.

Krippen Stat., opposite *Schandau*
Königstein Stat.
Pirna Stat.
Dresden Station.

} See *Handbook for N. Germany.*

ROUTE 265.

TEPLITZ TO PRAGUE, BY BILIN AND LAUN.

12 Aust. m.=56½ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in 10¼ hrs. The quickest way is to Aussig, and by rail to Prague.

The road from Teplitz ascends the hill called Wacholderberg, passes the château and garden of Krzemusch, near

REFERENCES

Altstadt

1 Theinkirche E b
2 Clementinum D c
3 Kreuzherren Stift D c
4 University E c
5 Rathhaus Altstadt E b
6 Theatre E c
7 Conservatorium of Mus. E c
8 Comm. in Chief F b
9 Clam Gallas Pal. E c

Judenstadt

10 Old Jewish Bur. Ground E b
11 Old Synagogue E b

Neustadt

12 Head Custom House F b
13 Rathhaus E d
14 General Hospital E e
15 Military Hospital E e
16 House of Correction D d
17 Madhouse F e
18 Deaf & Dumb Asy.m E e
19 National Museum F c
20 Monum.t of y.e Swedes G b

Kleinseite

21 St. Nicholas C b
22 St. Thomas C b
23 Wallenstein Palace C b
24 Nostiz Palace C c
25 Lobkowitz Palace B b
26 Arsenal C c
27 Post Office C c
28 Blind Asylum D b

Hradschin

29 Royal Palace C b
30 Damenstift C b
31 Cathedral of St. Vitus C b
32 Archb.ps Palace B b
33 Ständische Gallerie B b
34 Monast.r of Strahow A c
35 Czernin Palace A b
36 Wisschrad E f

Published by John Murray Albemarle Street London.

J & C Walker Sculp.t

which is a remarkable precipice of basaltic lava called Teufelsmauer, 1100 ft. high, to *Bilin*, a town of 2500 Inhab., prettily situated in the vale of the Biela. It is remarkable for its mineral springs (alkaline), which contain a larger quantity of carbonate of soda than any other spring in Germany. The place is not much resorted to, though it is provided with an inn and baths; but the water is bottled, and exported in large quantities. The Tripoli earth found near this has been demonstrated by Professor Ehrenberg, under the microscope, to be composed of remains of infusoria. About 1½ m. from the town rises the very singular isolated basaltic rock (more properly clinkstone, including fragments of gneiss), called Borzenberg, or Biliner Stein: it remains long in sight.

2 Mireschowitz. A few miles on the W. of the road lie the mineral-springs of *Saidschitz* and *Sedlitz*, both of which yield a bitter mineral water; the latter bearing no resemblance to the agreeable draught produced from Sedlitz powders, but very nauseous to the taste. They both owe their medicinal properties to the presence of Epsom and Glauber salts in large quantities, which render them powerful purgatives. The water is not drunk on the spot, as the villages are both miserable places, and the country around the wells is very desolate; but it is evaporated, and exported in the form of salts, which are extensively used in medicine. Near Meronitz there are mines of garnet. The German language, though still spoken for several miles within the frontier, gives way as you descend into Bohemia to the Tshekh or Bohemian.

2 Laun, a town of 2000 Inhab., on the Eger, which annually overflows the surrounding country; hence the necessity of the length of its bridge. The town is still surrounded by old walls.

2 Jungfern-Teinitz.

2 Schlan (*Inn:* Post; comfortable), a curious old dilapidated town of 3576 Inhab. Moreau died here of the wounds received in the battle of Dresden, 1813. His body was embalmed at Prague, and thence transferred to St. Petersburg for burial. Here the road from Carlsbad to Prague (Rte. 267) falls into this route.

A small iron tramroad, which it is proposed to prolong to Pilsen, is crossed before reaching

2 Strzedokluk, a solitary post-house and no inn.

About 3 m. from Prague the road passes near the *White Hill*, where, on Nov. 8, 1620, Maximilian of Bavaria, with the troops of the Catholic League and a division of the Austrian army, gained the memorable battle which decided the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia, and the loss of which drove Frederick, son-in-law of James I. of England, from his throne, and transferred his dominions to his opponent, Ferdinand II. A pilgrimage church was erected by Ferdinand on the spot to commemorate the event. Near to Prague the large convent of St. Margaret is passed.

The custom-house officers stationed at the gates of Prague search the baggage of travellers, as at the entrance of Vienna, for contraband articles (§ 87), including eatables.

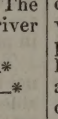
2 PRAGUE (German, Prag; Bohemian Praha).—*Inns:* Englischer Hof (H. d'Angleterre), near Rlwy., best, but bad; Kaiser v. Oesterreich; Goldener Engel, good bachelors' quarters; Blauer Stern. *Restaurant* and *Café Français*, near the Pulverthurm, one of the best.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, with a Pop. of about 150,000, exclusive of the garrison (more than ½ being native Bohemians, the rest Germans, &c.), and measuring 12 m. in circumference, is situated nearly in the centre of that country, on the river Moldau, which divides the quarters called Altstadt and Neustadt on its rt. bank, from the Kleinseite (small side) and Hradschin on its l. It contains 55 Catholic churches and chapels, 11 monasteries, 4 nunneries, 2 Protestant churches, and 10 synagogues. About ⅛ of the population speak German only. On entering Prague from the Rly. Stat. (fiacres 30 kr.) you pass the *Pulver Thurm*, a Gothic tower, ornamented in the late Gothic style, erected by the

citizens in the 15th centy. The Zeltnerstrasse, one of the finest streets, extends hence to the square called Grosser Ring. Opposite the inn called Goldener Engel, in the Zeltnergasse, is the house in which Princess Windischgratz was shot dead, at the window in the first floor, by one of the revolutionary assassins who led the insurrection of June 12, 1848. In the Grosser Ring stands the Town Hall and Teyn Church.

The *Altstadt*, as its name imports, is the oldest part of the town. It is the quarter of trade and business; and in its narrow streets are situated some of the best and most showy shops.

The massy *Bridge* over the Moldau, connecting the Altstadt with the Kleinseite, begun in the reign of the Emp. Charles IV., 1358, finished 1507, is celebrated as the longest in Germany; it measures 1790 German ft., and is ornamented on each side with 28 statues of saints. The eighth on the rt., in going from the Altstadt, is a well-executed bronze statue of *St. John Nepomuk* (Nepomucenus), who, according to the Popish legend, was thrown from the bridge into the river and drowned (1383), by order of King Wenceslaus IV., because he refused to betray the secrets confided to him by the queen in the holy rite of confession. The spot whence he was cast into the river is still marked by a cross with five stars on the parapet, in imitation of the miraculous flames which three days after he was drowned were seen flickering over the place where his body lay under the water. They continued unextinguished until curiosity was excited, the river dragged, and the body recovered. The honour of being enrolled in the calendar was deferred for centuries after his death. It was not till 1729 that St. John was received among the saints, and his body encased in the gorgeous silver shrine placed in the cathedral. From the circumstances of his death, this saint has become the patron of bridges in all Catholic countries, and his statue usually occupies elsewhere the same situation as at Prague.



At the E. end of the bridge is the *Karlsdenkmal*, erected 1848, by subscription, at a cost of 60,000 fl. C. M., to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the university. A bronze statue of Charles IV. stands on a pedestal, in niches on the sides of which are sitting figures of the four faculties, Theology, Philology, Jurisprudence, and Medicine; and at the angles, portrait statues of four of Charles's contemporaries,—two archbishops of Prague, a Kolowrat, and Matthias of Arras, the architect of the cathedral,—selected as being respectively the best representations of the Scholar, the Statesman, the Soldier, and the Artist of the age.

The view of Prague as seen from the bridge (as well as from one or two other points to be mentioned presently) surpasses in its grandeur and imposing character the appearance of almost any other city in Germany.

Prague stands in a basin-shaped valley, cut in two by the Moldau, surrounded on all sides by rocks or eminences, upon whose slopes the buildings of the town rise tier above tier as they recede from the water's edge. There is something of Asiatic splendour in the aspect and form of the domes, turrets, and spires, which rise up almost without number on all sides. But the object which rivets the eye at once is the imposing mass of the Hradschin, the palace of the Bohemian kings, running along the crest of an eminence, and overtopping all intermediate buildings. It is backed by the heights of the Laurenziberg, where the pagan Bohemians are said to have celebrated, in ancient times, the rites of their fire-worship. Those who converted them to Christianity, perceiving the difficulty of banishing altogether the former heathenish associations connected with the spot, substituted in their place the more holy fires which consumed the martyr St. Laurence, whose church is built there. On the other side of the river, looking up the stream, are the black precipices and fortifications of the citadel of *Wyssehrad* (i. e. the Acropolis), whence the fabled Queen Libussa, the founder of Prague, used to precipitate her lovers into the river as soon as she grew tired

of them. Behind the towers of the Altstadt rises Ziska's Hill, which was fortified by the blind Hussite chief whose name it bears, and serves to recall the recollection of those religious troubles in which Prague suffered so grievously.

The old *Watch-tower*, at the end of the bridge next the Altstadt, ornamented with sculptures and arms of the countries allied with Bohemia, alone preserved that part of the town from falling into the hands of the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War, 1648. They had quickly mastered the Kleinseite, and, their attack being quite unexpected, the bridge-gate was so ill-guarded, that they had nearly surprised it, when a Jesuit, rushing out of the college close to the bridge, let down the portcullis in haste, and with the aid of only three soldiers defended the post until the citizens and students of the university came up to support them. The Swedes were thus defeated in attempting to carry the gate by a *coup de main*, and no succeeding assault met with greater success, though they besieged and bombarded the gate for 14 weeks.

An *Iron Suspension Bridge* was constructed (1841) by a company over the Moldau above the stone bridge: the centre rests on the Schützen island. Along the rt. bank, between the two bridges, extends the *Franzensquai*, and upon it has been erected a monumental statue on horseback, in bronze, of the *late Emp. Francis*, beneath a Gothic stone canopy, not unlike Scott's monument at Edinburgh. The base is surrounded by allegorical figures representing the circles of Bohemia. This quay, from the view it affords, is a favourite walk of the inhabitants of Prague.

Close to the old bridge is the statue of Charles IV., and the vast pile of the *Clementinum*, which extends into several streets. It now contains the *Seminary* for the education of between 200 and 300 pupils, under the superintendence of the Archbishop, and the faculties of theology and philosophy belonging to the university. Its magnificent halls, in the richest style of Italian architecture, serve as lecture-rooms. (They are only to be seen in the forenoon.) It also includes a *Library* of 100,000 volumes, particularly rich in Bohemian literature, and 3700 manuscripts: among them autograph theses and sermons of John Huss; a Hussite Liturgy (Canzionale) most richly illuminated; the paintings are illustrations partly of the Bible, partly of the life of Huss; it was executed at the cost of the guilds of Prague. In one of its pages occur 3 miniatures of Wickliffe striking the light, Huss blowing the flame, and Luther holding the blazing torch: here are a copy of Ziska's military ordinances, Huss's autograph comments on the Book of Wisdom, and Tycho Brahe's on the Copernican system; besides various other collections, and an observatory, with Tycho Brahe's sextant. Within the circuit of the Clementinum are the churches of St. Clement and St. Salvator, two chapels, the residence of many professors, and several public offices.

It was originally built in 1653 as a convent and seminary for the Jesuits, by Ferdinand III. His namesake, Ferdinand I., first introduced this order into Bohemia, for the purpose of putting a stop to heresy in his dominions; but so unpopular were they, that for many years after their arrival they were recommended not to show themselves in public.

The *University*, or *Carolinum*, though not interesting as a building, is remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany. It was founded by the Emp. Charles IV. on the model of that of Paris, in 1348: the existing edifice dates from 1715. The fame of the teachers of the university, and the privileges granted to scholars, soon attracted hither students from all parts of Europe, who were divided into four nations: the *Bohemians*, including Moravians and Hungarians; the *Bavarians*, or Austrians, Franconians, and Swabians; the *Poles* and Russians; and the *Saxons*, including Danes and Swedes. The University was composed of 8 separate colleges, similar to those of Oxford or Cambridge, one of which was the Carolinum. By the original constitution of the university, each

nation had an equal vote. A measure proposed in 1409 by John Huss, for abridging the privileges of the foreigners and transferring the preponderance from them to the Bohemians, occasioned the secession in one week of 25,000 students, who dispersed themselves over Europe, and became the founders of the universities of Leipzig, Heidelberg, and Cracow. The number of seceders appears almost incredible, but the entire body of students is estimated by writers of the period at 40,000. From henceforth the Carolinum became the school of those new opinions in religion promulgated by Huss and Jerome of Prague, which gradually separated the Bohemians from the Romish Church. Huss himself was rector of the university, and here first taught those doctrines which he derived from the English reformer Wickliffe. Indeed a close intercourse was kept up between the two nations at that period. Richard II. was married to a Bohemian princess, "the good queen Anne," sister of Wenceslaus IV. Englishmen studied in the university of Prague: they transplanted into Germany the writings of Wickliffe, and his translation of the Bible; thus first kindling the spark of truth which, after smouldering for a centy., at length burst forth in the Reformation of Luther.

During the Hussite troubles, a period highly unfavourable to learning, the university was repeatedly the scene of bloody strife; but it still maintained an important influence in Bohemia, as the rallying-point of the Protestants, the seat of the Utraquist doctrines, and the sanctuary of the Bohemian language. After the fatal battle of the White Hill, however, its privileges and faculty of theology were transferred to the Jesuits' college of the Clementinum, the Protestant faith abolished, and the Carolinum converted into a school of medicine and law. At present the university is in good repute: in 1828 there were more than 3500 students here.

The *Rathhaus* (old Town-hall), in the square called the Grosse Ring, a Gothic edifice has been lately rebuilt, except the tower, which is probably as old as the year 1400, the S. doorway, and chapel. The fine projecting oriel window of the little chapel has been preserved. In the Council Chamber are portraits of former Burgomasters.

In a dungeon beneath the building, called Schpinka, the Emp. Wenceslaus IV. was confined for 15 weeks, in 1403. Here the Corporation of Prague held their deliberations and banquets. Here also grand entertainments were given to the Austrian rulers of Bohemia when they visited their capital. The Rathhaus, and the irregular square in which it stands, are also historically remarkable for the deeds of violence and blood that have taken place in them. Here, in early time, tournaments were held; in one of which John of Luxemburg, the blind King of Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crecy, was unhorsed and severely wounded.

When the insurgent Hussites, in 1419, under Ziska, on their first rising, were marching through the city in armed array, a stone was thrown at them from the Rathhaus, which so enraged them that they burst into the council-chamber, and, seizing 13 German councillors, threw them out of the window. The Germans fell on the pikes of the mob, and were all barbarously massacred.

In 1420, the Hussites, having, by the tolling of the storm-bell, assembled here, proceeded in marching array to the different churches of the town in succession, plundering, destroying, and setting fire to all that fell in their way. Through the blind zeal or cupidity of these fanatics, the ornaments and sculpture of all the ecclesiastical edifices were mutilated; church-plate, robes, &c., carried off; the fresco-paintings on the walls defaced; and the painted glass shattered by these ruthless destroyers. This will account for the small number of ancient churches at present existing in Prague, and for the defective state of the few that do remain.

In 1483 the mob of the town, including many of the burghers, being dissatisfied with their magistrates, broke into the Rathhaus: they threw the burgomaster out of the window first of all, and then, at the instigation of the rioters below, who cried out, "Heave them

over," and pointed their spears upwards to receive them, 5 other members of the senate were ejected after what is termed "the Bohemian fashion." In 1484 the Utraquist Bishop, Augustine, administered the sacrament in both kinds publicly to the people assembled on this spot.

After the battle of the White Hill, in 1621, in which the cause of Romanism triumphed over that of Protestantism, the leaders of the party who had supported the Elector Frederick V. were executed on a scaffold, in front of the Rathhaus, to the number of 27, including 8 great officers and nobles, 14 councillors, and several magistrates, together with a host of inferior persons, to appease the vengeance of Ferdinand. The heads and hands of those of noble birth among the sufferers were stuck up on the gate-tower of the bridge.

A few years afterwards (1633) a similar bloody execution took place of 11 officers of noble rank, and many more of inferior quality, who had been tried by a court-martial, at the suggestion of Wallenstein, for their cowardice in running away at the battle of Lützen. The nobles had the privilege of dying by the sword or cord: the rest were hung, and beheaded with the axe.

Opposite the Rathhaus is the *Theinkirche*, a Gothic church, distinguished by its two tall towers with taper roofs, and 4 small turrets at the angles, built in 1407, at the expense of the German merchants residing in Prague. In 1458 the Estates of Bohemia, assembled in this ch., unanimously elected George Podiebrad King of Bohemia. Here the doctrines of Huss were long preached by the prelate, John of Rokyzan, whose body, buried under the high altar, was afterwards torn up and burned in 1622. The prayers are said here at present in the Bohemian tongue. This ch. contains the grave of *Tycho Brahe*, the astronomer, who settled in Prague at the invitation of the Emp. Rudolph II., and died here. An effigy of him, in armour, rudely carved in relief on a slab of red marble, is placed, by way of monument, against the last pillar on the rt. hand nearest the altar. It bears his motto, "Esse potius quam haberi" —To be, rather than to be esteemed. A colossal crucifix, coloured, is a remarkable specimen of early German sculpture of the 14th centy. In the ch. has lately been erected a finely-executed marble group of the Bohemian Apostles St. Cyril and Methodius, by Em. Max., and a fine organ by Breschkow of Breslau.

The heads of the Protestant leaders, which had been stuck upon the bridge-gate after the battle of the White Hill, were taken down when the Protestants again entered the town, 1631, and buried here. There are 2 curious paintings, by masters of the early Bohemian school, an Ecce Homo, and a Virgin and Child, in this ch. There are scarcely any good pictures in the churches of Prague.

John Huss is said to have lived in the Bethlehemplatz, No. 257, a corner house, opposite to which originally stood the ch. in which he preached. Near that ch. is held a species of rag-fair, or market of old clothes and other things, called Tandel Markt, the principal dealers being the Jews. It is an amusing and lively scene, and well deserves to be visited.

The very large *Theatre* is situated in this quarter of the town, between the Rittergasse and Königsgasse; the musical performances, operas, &c., are sometimes very good. *Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld* has a very fine collection of paintings in his magnificent palace, close to the Clementinergasse, including a *Leonardo da Vinci*, Temptation of the Magdalen; also a fine library.

Judenstadt (Jews'-town), or Josephsstadt. One portion of the old town is appropriated to the Jews, though they are not confined to it now, as in former times, since the richer Jews have houses in the better parts of the town, nor is it locked up at 8 o'clock in the evening, the gates being removed. The Jews' quarter, situated upon the low banks of the Moldau, close to the river, is a labyrinth of narrow dirty streets and low houses, swarming with population like an anthill. One house contains sometimes 8 or 10 families, and the entire number of Jewish inhabitants is estimated at nearly 8000. There are many

fabulous traditions about the early date of this colony of Hebrews, such as its having existed before the destruction of Jerusalem, and that the Jews established themselves here in Pagan times as slave-dealers, who bought and sold the captives taken in the wars of the barbarians. There is little doubt that these people were congregated here from the foundation of Prague—that this is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Hebrew settlement in Europe. The chief *Synagogue* is at least as ancient as the latter part of the 12th centy. In 1290 the Jews were almost exterminated by the fanaticism of the ignorant populace, stirred up by rumours of their having insulted the Host—a prevalent accusation—which caused an almost universal massacre of them throughout Germany. Indeed the history of the Jews in Prague is a dark chapter in that of Christianity. It is one uninterrupted narrative of tyranny, extortion, and blood on the one side, and of long-suffering on the other. Till the end of the last centy., Charles IV., Rudolf II., and Joseph II., appear the only rulers who held out any protection to this devoted race.

The effect of such treatment was to separate them completely from their fellow-townsmen. The Jews of Prague have preserved more strictly than in most other parts of Europe their ancient manners and customs. They have even retained their own institutions. Besides 5 synagogues and several schools, they have magistrates and a town-hall of their own, in which they manage the affairs of the community; and these privileges have been confirmed to them by the later Austrian sovereigns, especially by Joseph II.

The *Old Jewish Burial-ground* (Alter Friedhof) is a truly singular spot. It is a vast enclosure in the middle of the Jewish city, piled up with the dead of centuries, and crammed with gravestones. It is now no longer used, as it will hold no more. The oldest memorials which remain are coeval with the most ancient structures in Prague. One is said to date from A.D. 606. One of the most respected is that of Rabbi Abignor Karo (1439): pilgrimages are even now made to it by the Jews from distant lands. Rabbi Löwi's tomb bears date 1609. The monuments are generally slabs of rough sandstone, covered with Hebrew characters deeply cut in; those of the Rabbins, or of the more wealthy, are built in the form of houses, with sloping roofs. Many bear the symbols of the tribes to which the dead belonged—thus a pitcher marks Levi, the two hands the descendants of Aaron. Upon the top of them, and on every projecting ledge, little heaps of stones are piled. These have been placed there by the friends of the dead in their visits to the graves—a practice which is considered even now a token of respect to ancestors whom the living know only by name. Among the almost countless tombstones, some fractured, others awry, as though about to fall, and all weather-beaten and moss-grown, rise a number of decrepit elder-trees, with wrinkled and twisted branches, which give the appearance of a tangled wilderness to this great grave-yard. In a sort of vestry-house within the enclosure the burial ceremonies are performed over the dead. They are represented in a series of pictures around one of the rooms. Grave-clothes are kept in readiness here; and as soon as a corpse is brought in, be it of the rich or poor, it is set out in the same simple livery—those who are wealthy are no finer decorated, and the same plain coffin of rough boards is provided for all.

The *oldest synagogue* is remarkable for its antiquity (though it is not, as the Jews assert, 900 years old) and for its filth. The dust of ages remains here undisturbed—broom, soap, or whitewash would be sacrilege; and, except for indispensable repairs, no change has been made in the building for centuries. It is a small apartment, supported on pointed arches by three pillars, dingy with age and smoke; and the light which streams in through its narrow Gothic windows cannot dissipate the gloom within. In some of their festivals the Jews burn lamps and torches for days and nights without intermission; hence the smoky and gloomy walls have exactly the hue of the background

of a picture by Rembrandt. The women are not allowed to enter these hallowed precincts—they sit in a separate division of the building, which communicates with the synagogue only by several narrow loopholes in the walls, admitting neither of their seeing nor being seen. The holy books of the law occupy the place where the altar stands in a ch.; they are enclosed in a fire-proof cabinet of metal, and consist of double rolls of parchment. The robes and breastplates of the priests, and the hangings for this cabinet, embroidered with pomegranates, and hung with bells, are curious, though very dingy in appearance.

It appears from statistical tables drawn up by a physician of Prague, that Jewish marriages are more productive than Christian—the average number of children in 10 years being with the Jews 4½, with the Christians 3½. They are also longer lived—1 out of 26 dies annually among them, among the Christians 1 in 22.

The New Town, *Neustadt*, built by the Emp. Charles IV., 1348, entirely encompasses the old town on the land side; it was originally separated from it by walls, and by a ditch now filled up, and existing only in the name of the street formerly called the *Graben*, now the Kolowratstrasse, in which the principal hotels are situated. It was governed by a totally different municipal constitution; and the inhabitants of the two quarters, so far from considering themselves fellow-citizens, were for more than 100 years at variance, and engaged in an almost continual feud. It is neither so populous nor so bustling as the old, and its streets are wider.

The *Rathhaus*, in the square called Viehmarkt, was the scene of a similar act of violence to that which took place in the old town, on the part of the Hussites, who on two occasions ejected the magistrates from the windows. The building was so completely altered by repairs made in 1806, that a corner tower alone remains of the original edifice of the 14th centy.

In the same square stands the *Military Hospital*, a magnificent and extensive edifice, with a façade 624 ft. long, erected by the Jesuits as a college, and converted to its present use after the suppression of the order.

The *Bohemian Museum*, in the Kolowratstrasse, 2 doors from the Schwarzen Ross Inn, contains various collections—1st, of Antiquities, found principally near Prague. Among them is a bronze idol, a specimen of one of the deities of the pagan Slávs, representing a female (Ceres?) holding ears of corn; a copper-plate, with a similar effigy; bangles or bracelets, and sickles, of bronze—all dug up in the country. Also some relics of the middle ages: a crucifix, in the style of Byzantine art; a spoon, such as was used to administer the sacrament, in both kinds, to the Utraquists (it resembles that in use in the Greek Church in Russia, where the wine is received mixed with bits of bread); arms of the Hussites, including a formidable weapon used by Ziska's troops, in the shape of a flail, bound with iron and bristling with spikes.

2. The *Library*, though not very extensive, is well provided with works on natural history, and is also rich in collections relating to Bohemian history, and in books in the Bohemian tongue. 1468 is the date of the earliest book printed in Bohemia: 1480 of the first printed Bible. A folio Missal, 1360, is decorated with exquisite miniatures. There are many editions of the Bible in the Bohemian language: indeed the Bohemians possessed no less than 7 translations of the Scriptures previous to the publication of Luther's German translation. But the greatest curiosities of all are the autograph challenge affixed to the gate of the University of Prague by John Huss, offering to dispute with all comers on the articles of his belief; and an autograph letter of Ziska.

3. The *Museum of Natural History* is almost entirely devoted to the productions of Bohemia, which makes it the more interesting to travellers. In the zoology of the country it is very complete. Among the quadrupeds is a beaver caught on an estate of Prince Schwarzenberg, in the circle of Bunzlau.

[S. G.]

The fossils are very numerous, and include the collections made by Count Caspar Sternberg, and described by him in the 'Flora der Vorwelt.' The gigantic ferns, impressions of plants, &c., brought from Durovain, the circle of Pilsen, and from the great Bohemian coalfield of Swina, N.W. of Prague, are extremely beautiful and perfect. The remains of a mastodon were found on the Laurenziberg; the skull of a hippopotamus was also dug up near Prague. There is an extensive series of meteoric stones which have fallen in Bohemia, where such occurrences seem frequent.

The *Church of St. Emaus, or Hieronymus*, was founded in 1348; it has been modernised, and is now much dilapidated, but the *cloisters* have escaped the Hussite ravages, and display some few traces of ancient frescoes, which have been sadly defaced by subsequent coatings. Near the altar are hung up banners and arms taken at the battle of the White Hill.

The *Rossmarkt*, or Wenzel's Platz, a fine wide street or oblong square, has in the centre an equestrian statue of St. Wenceslaus, the ancient patron of Bohemia. On this saint's day (28th Sept.) it is decorated with green boughs and votive chaplets of flowers, and surrounded by crowds of devotees; on the eve of the festival it is brilliantly illuminated. A sentinel guards each side of it, and persons of all ranks may be seen kneeling before it. Many processions approach it from neighbouring villages, headed by young girls clad in white, bearing garlands of flowers, and singing the old Bohemian hymns in honour of the martyr, in the choruses of which the men and women who follow join. A great part of the night is devoted to this shrill but not unmusical chanting. The Rossmarkt leads up to the *Bastions*, which, now no longer useful as defences, have been turned into a most agreeable promenade, forming a long terrace planted with trees, commanding a view over the town on one side, and over the country, the road to Vienna, and the Ziskaberg, on the other.

The *Kleinseite* (small side), on the l. bank of the Moldau, and at the foot of the Hradschin, is now, as it has always been, the seat of the Bohemian magnates, and contains some of their most splendid palaces. Here reside the families of Thun, Kolowrat, Lobkowitz, Ledebour, and Sternberg. The most interesting among their residences is the *Palace of Wallenstein* (here called Waldstein), built by the great Albert duke of Friedland, the generalissimo of the Thirty Years' War, at the time when he was first dismissed the Imperial service. It has been restored by his collateral descendant Count Wallenstein, its present owner, and the whitewash removed from the walls is replaced by marble and fresco. The parts of the building remaining nearly in their original condition are—an upper room, covered with fresco-paintings; the small chapel adjoining; and on the ground floor a bath, and an open arcade looking into a garden. These last are rather fantastically decorated with grey plaster-work to imitate the stalactites of a grotto. The only relics of the great Wallenstein are, a bad portrait, and the favourite charger which bore him at Lützen, stuffed.

It is recorded that, in order to make room for this residence, 100 houses were purchased and pulled down. Eye-witnesses, who visited this palace in the lifetime of its owner, have left behind a surprising account of its splendour, and of the entirely regal state maintained by Wallenstein himself. The most skilful artists of all countries were summoned to decorate his magnificent abode. In the great hall a fresco painting on the walls represented him in a car drawn by four horses, crowned with laurel, with a star over his head, as the hero of a Roman triumph. Other apartments were decorated with allegorical subjects; and one circular chamber is still covered with mythological and astrological emblems, most probably from his own designs. It is well known that an Italian astrologer, named Seni, resided in his house, that Wallenstein put the most implicit belief in the science, and paid the greatest respect to his interpretation of the stars. Even the stables were most profusely ornamented

with precious marble; 300 carriage and riding horses stood in them, and the animals were fed out of marble cribs. His daily levee was crowded with anxious visitors. In his ante-chamber 6 barons and 6 knights were in constant attendance; while his body-guard, consisting of 50 armed soldiers, stood in the outer room, all dressed in his own uniform. 6 sentinels continually patrolled on the outside of the building, not only to keep out all improper persons, but to prevent any noise or tumult reaching his ears, for he had the greatest dislike for any disturbance. Sixty pages of noble families were educated in his house to wait upon him; and parents of rank contended for the honour of sending their children to him. When he went from home, 50 carriages, each drawn by 4 or 6 horses, conveyed himself and his suite; 50 waggons carried his baggage, furniture, and cooking apparatus; which were followed by 50 of the finest led horses. His fortune was enormous; and yet he was often, during war, at a loss for a few thousand florins, as in those insecure times he could not reckon with any certainty on the payment of his income. Besides his estates and lordships in Bohemia and Moravia, the dukedoms of Friedland and Mecklenburg, and the principalities of Glogau and Sagan, belonged to him. He had vast sums lying in the banks of Amsterdam and Venice, so that his revenues altogether exceeded 6 millions of dollars.

The *Churches* in the Kleinseite are not very remarkable. *St. Nicholas*, the largest and most prominent, built by the Jesuits, 1628, is a magnificent specimen of the style of architecture adopted by that order.

It is worth while to ascend the heights of the *Laurenziberg* and of *Strahow:* first to see the *Monastery of Strahow*, whose Library (open from 8 to 11 a.m. only), as an apartment, has hardly its equal in Germany for taste and splendour: it is lined with polished walnut-wood, and richly ornamented with gilding. Its contents are valuable, and amount to 50,000 volumes. One of its curiosities is the autograph of Tycho Brahe. Here is preserved a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. "Although it has been cruelly retouched, the muscular features, and the gigantic hand with which he grasps the spiked mace, probably preserve some likeness to the person of the Bohemian Samson."—*Reeve.* There is also an Adoration of the Virgin and Child, with a distribution of rosaries, the worshippers consisting of 20 or 30 figures; with portraits of the Emp. Maximilian I., a Pope, several bishops and princes, and the painter himself, by *Albert Dürer*, an early and interesting work, painted 1506 at Venice, but much injured; and a portrait of Ragotzy, prince of Transylvania.

The Premonstratensian monks, to whom this convent belongs, are so obliging as to admit strangers. The ch. contains the tomb of St. Norbert, founder of the order; and the grave of Count Pappenheim, the Imperial general, killed at Lützen, 1632.

Secondly, the trouble of ascending will be repaid by the exquisite view seen from the windows of the convent and the terrace in the garden.

On the site of the convent there stood an old watch-tower, probably the remnant of a strongly fortified castle, the word *Strahow* being derived from the verb *strahowati*—to guard, to protect. It is now encircled by the ancient turreted *walls of the town*, which astonish the beholder by their extent. They were erected by a wise and beneficent monarch, the Emp. Charles IV., to employ his starving subjects in a season of famine, and still go by the name of the *Bread-wall.* Though never very strong, the fortifications could not be taken without opening trenches.

The *Gloriette*, in Count Schönborn's garden, commands one of the best views of Prague.

The *Hradschin* (Hrad, in Bohemian, means a castle), the palace of Bohemian kings and emperors for centuries, is a vast and prominent pile, more imposing from its extent and position than from the beauty of its architecture. It is said to be larger than the palace at Vienna, and to com-

prise 440 apartments; some of them splendid from their size and decorations, as the Spanish Hall and the Throne Hall. The modern palace contains some family portraits, including those of Maria Theresa and her son, but nothing which deserves particular description. The emperor's apartments are in the third court, in the centre of which is a fountain with a bronze statue of St. George and the Dragon, 7 ft. high, made in 1378. A part of the building was for several years occupied by the late Charles X. (ex-King of France) and the young Duke of Bordeaux. The Hradschin is now the residence of the abdicated Emperor of Austria, Ferdinand, who holds his court here; in consequence the interior is seldom shown. The palace was originally built by Charles IV., 1353. Of this age are the 3 picturesque and Gothic-looking towers, the last remaining of 22, which have been destroyed by war, fire, and time. Those known by the names of the *Black* or angular tower, and *White* or round tower, served as a state prison. For the most part only criminals of rank were confined in them; and they were often executed at once, without any form of trial, having first been subjected to the torture. There is a tradition that the Iron Maiden (Eiserne Jungfrau) was the instrument employed here. This was the figure of a female, in the body of which sharp instruments were concealed, which started out on being touched, and inflicted a horrible death on the victim, who was pressed into its arms. Close to the White Tower is another, called *Daliborka*, which still remains in a perfect condition to give an exact idea of the horrors of a prison of the middle ages. The low and vaulted chambers are rarely penetrated by the rays of the sun; the only furniture is bolts and bars, and iron rings, which still remain in the walls. In the floor of the entrance-room is an iron trap-door, with a pulley and rope attached to the roof above it. This was the only entrance into a still lower dungeon, 15 fathoms deep, into which the criminal, sentenced never again to see the sun, was let down by a rope. This tower is shown only by a special permission from the Burggrafenamt in the same building. The *Huldigungssaal*, built by King Ladislaus, 1522, is a fine Gothic hall, unsupported by pillars. In this hall the Bohemian nobles swear allegiance to their sovereign after his coronation. It is now fitted up for the meetings of the *Landtag*.

The present building was begun by Ferdinand I., 1541, but not completed till 1756. The greater part of it, however, dates from the reign of Ferdinand and that of his successor. The grand portal is by Scamozzi.

On the narrow terrace immediately under the palace walls two small stone obelisks mark the spot where the nobles Slawata and Martinitz, the two unpopular members of the Imperial government, with their creature and secretary Fabricius, fell from a height of nearly 80 ft., when thrown out of the window of the council-chamber (Landtag-Stube) by the armed nobles and deputies in 1618. The tyrannical and intolerant edicts which they had drawn up and issued in the Emperor's name against the Bohemian Protestants gave rise to this summary and unjustifiable mode of exclusion. The actors in it excused themselves by saying that it was an ancient Bohemian custom thus to treat intrusive enemies, and only expressed their wonder that their victims had escaped with life, considering the height from which they fell.

The preservation of the Imperial counsellors was attributed to their being received on a dunghill, which very opportunely lay in the way to break their fall, and they were immediately picked up and put to bed by the Lady Penelope Lobkowitz. Fabricius, who was thrown out last, and who is said to have begged pardon of his superiors for incommoding them by falling upon them, was afterwards raised to the peerage, as a reward for his services or sufferings, under the title of Graf von Hohenfall, which may be translated into English, Count of Somerset. The two stones are set up as votive tablets, in consideration of the miraculous escape, and bear the arms of the two nobles. The windows of the green

chamber, out of which they were ejected, are still pointed out.

"This foolish exploit was rapidly followed by events which gave it an abiding place in history. It was the first act of violence in the great struggle of Thirty Years, and the war which ended in 1648 with the unsuccessful siege of Prague was begun in 1618 on the spots of ground still marked out by these obelisks."—*Reeve.*

The *Cathedral* or *Dom*, dedicated to *St. Vitus*, stands within the enclosure of the Hradschin. It was commenced in 1344, in the reign of John of Luxemburg, by *Matthias of Arras*, and continued during the reign of Charles IV. by the architect *Peter Arler*, who, although bearing the surname de Polonia, was a German from Gmund in Swabia. The only parts completed were the choir and one of the towers. This tower was 506 ft. high, consequently the highest in Europe, but was reduced to its present height, 314 ft., in 1541, after a great fire, by which the cathedral was much injured. The view from the tower is uncommonly fine. The cathedral, though rich in Gothic ornament, is deformed as an edifice by having been left incomplete, and by the damage which it suffered from Hussite ravages, and from even more serious injuries inflicted by the bombardment of Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War. The King of Prussia's artillery were directed against it as at a target: it was hit by the first shot; 215 balls passed through the roof alone, and in the end the church received more than 1500. Notwithstanding all this, it is a most interesting building—a perfect museum of curiosities.

The interior has been recently repaired and beautified, and a more extensive restoration is in progress; indeed, the completion of the edifice is contemplated. In the centre, close to the great W. door, is the *Mausoleum*, erected by Rudolph II. as a monument to himself and several other kings of Bohemia and princely persons who lie interred in the vault below it, among whom are King George Podiebrad, the Emperors Charles IV., Wenceslaus IV., Ferdinand I., and Maximilian II. It is executed in white marble by the celebrated sculptor, *Colin of Mechlin*. The effigies upon it, and the carvings around, merit minute inspection. There are two other monuments in a side-chapel, opposite to the altar of St. John Nepomuk, remarkable as works of art; that of Bishop Wlaschin, of Bohemian marble; and near it a bronze figure, originally intended, no doubt, as a recumbent monument, of Ludomilla, Countess Thun, with her two sons, on whose heads she is represented as laying her hands. Its date is 1558, and it is now set upright against the wall of the chapel.

On the N. side of the church, against a pillar, hangs a remarkable head of Christ, said to have been copied from an original in the Vatican, by Thomas of Mutina (?). It is, at least, a very curious and perfect specimen of the style of art called Byzantine. Hirt says it is the finest work of Byzantine art he knows. On the frame are the figures of the six patron saints of Bohemia, by the same hand.

A little further on are several curious representations in wood of the city of Prague in the 17th centy.

The best picture in the church is that over the high altar, St. Luke painting the Virgin, formerly attributed to Holbein, but ascertained to be by *Bernard von Orlay*, and the side-wings by *Michael Coxcie*, his pupil. It was brought from Mechlin by the Archduke Matthias, who presented it to the church. In front of the altar the emperors of Austria are crowned kings of Bohemia.

At the back of the high altar, in the Sternberg chapel, King Ottocar, who was killed in battle, fighting against Rudolph of Habsburg, is buried. The walls of this and other chapels are covered with oil paintings, now sadly defaced, and barely visible. Near this is hung up one of the cannon-balls which fell into the church during the bombardment by Frederick the Great.

In the S. aisle, on the rt. of the altar, is the chapel and *shrine of St. John Nepomuk*, one of the most richly gifted in the world; a costly accumulation of plate, and ornaments of solid silver,

more remarkable for the material than the workmanship, therefore the best way of estimating it is by the weight. The entire weight of silver expended on the shrine is said to amount to 37 cwt. The body of the saint is contained in a crystal coffin, enclosed in one of silver, and borne aloft by angels nearly as large as life, also of silver. The candelabra which stand around, the ever-burning lamps which hang above, are all of the same precious metal; and four angels, apparently floating in the air, are said alone to contain 910 marks of silver.

These decorations were principally executed about the year 1736; but these are only a small part of the wealth showered upon the saint in votive tablets, plate, &c., of all kinds. Below the coffin are 4 bas-reliefs, representing the story of his life and death; in one he is seen undergoing torture in the Hradschin, to make him disclose the queen's confession.

His death is fixed in the year 1383. He was not canonised until 1729. His tongue, wonderful to relate, remains to this day as perfect as when it was cut out of his head, and is enclosed in a case in the wall above the altar of St. Wenzel's chapel, where it is revered as a most precious relic! In the last chapel but one is buried the unlucky Martinitz, who was thrown out of the window of the Hradschin.

The last chapel is that of *St. Wenzel*, patron saint of Bohemia. Its walls are inlaid with Bohemian amethysts, jaspers, and chrysoprase, which serve as borders to a series of remarkable ancient fresco-paintings, executed by order of the Emp. Charles IV. Those in the lower row represent scenes from our Saviour's life, evidently by the hand of an able early master: they are attributed to the artists Wurmser of Strasburg and Dietrich of Prague, and are curious as specimens of the Bohemian school of painting in the 14th centy., but are much retouched. The upper paintings, representing the legend of St. Wenzel (Wenceslaus), are of later date (1500), and by an inferior hand. The remains of the saint are interred in this gorgeously-decorated sanctuary. Here are preserved his armour and sword. His statue, standing under a shrine, is said to have been cast from the first cannon taken from John Ziska, and executed by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, 1420. The brass ring on the door is looked on with great veneration, as it is asserted that the saint clung fast to it when he was murdered by his brother in 936, in the ch. of Alt-Bunzlau.

On the outside of the ch., upon the S. wall of this chapel, is a mosaic representing Christ in glory, surrounded by angels, with the six patron saints of Bohemia below, and the Emp. Charles IV. and his wife, who caused it to be made in 1371 by Greek artists. At the sides is the Last Judgment; it is bleached by the weather, and only curious as a specimen of early art, and as perhaps the only specimen of mosaic used as an exterior decoration to be found N. of the Alps.

The *Schatzkammer* of the Dom contains the original plan upon which the ch. was intended to have been built, a quantity of church-plate, monstrances, &c., and a collection of 368 *mass-robes* for the priests, a very museum of antique embroidery; one of them was worked by Maria Theresa, another is made out of her bridal dress, a third out of the bridal dress of a Countess Czernin. The most remarkable is a linen robe, embroidered with flowers and figures by the hands of the Bohemian Queen Anne in the 14th centy., the last scion of the royal line of Przemysl. Here are also a number of religious relics used at the coronation of the Bohemian kings. To see them, a special request must be made to a canon of the cathedral, who alone shows them, and whose house is close to the church. Among the relics are portions of the bones of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the Virgin Mary's pocket-handkerchief, a piece of the true cross, enclosing a bit of the sponge which was placed on a hyssop, two thorns of the crown of thorns, one of the palm-branches strewed in Christ's way as he entered Jerusalem, besides an immense number of similar curiosities equally authentic and valuable. There is, how-

ever, a rich collection of church-plate and priests' robes.

Adjoining the Hradschin are many palaces of the Bohemian nobility, as that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of Prince Schwarzenberg, of antique Moorish-looking architecture, and others. The vast and splendid *Palace of Count Czernin*, with its colonnades of 32 pillars in front, its internal decorations of marbles, sculpture, fresco-paintings, &c., abandoned by its owner, and unfinished, it is now a barrack.

Opposite the Czernin palace is the *Loretto Chapel*, an exact copy, within and without, of the famous wandering house of Loretto. The sculpture and marble work of the exterior of the real chapel are carefully modelled in plaster of Paris, apparently from casts; and the interior, even to the black deity of this extraordinary shrine, is exactly imitated. The building was erected at the expense of a princess of Lobkowitz. The treasury belonging to it contains the embroidered garments of the image, some embroidered with straw to imitate gold; and a good deal of church-plate, which, if the stones be real, must be of value: one monstrance alone is said to contain 6666 brilliants.

The Pavilion in the Thiergarten, outside of the palace-moat, is erroneously called the Observatory of Tycho Brahe, whereas it is a construction of much later date. That eminent astronomer, when invited by the Emp. Rudolph II., one of the most distinguished patrons of art and science in Europe, to settle in Prague, resided in a house near the Loretto chapel, now no longer remaining. There is in existence a curious petition of Tycho Brahe to the Emperor, complaining that the Capuchins disturbed him in the night, and prevented his observations, by continually tolling their bells. In consequence of this the Emperor commanded that in future the monks should finish their prayers before the stars rose. The Danish astronomer was allowed a house near the place, and a pension of 1000 fl., where he, together with Kepler, prepared the tables called, after their patron, Tabulæ Rudolphinæ.

The palace of Count Sternberg, 57, Hradschinerplatz, adjoining the archbishop's palace, contains a *Picture Gallery*, creditable to those who have brought it together, but really fatiguing from its extent, and the difficulty of finding anything worth looking at. It consists of at least 1400 paintings in 16 apartments: there are many copies, and others are by inferior artists.

The best things are some works of Holbein and A. Dürer in chiaro-scuro; a fine round picture by *Luca Signorelli;* two Guidos; one Fra Bartolommeo, or Mariotto Albertinelli; a Perin del Vaga—and, above all, several productions of the *School of Prague*, executed by Bohemian artists, who studied at Byzantium or Kiew, in Russia. One painting of a Madonna and Child, with the Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel, and several saints, by the very rare master *Theodore of Prague*, with the date 1375, is worth notice, and but little inferior to the contemporary productions of Germany and Italy. *Hans Burgkmair's* St. Henry and Cunigunda is one of the most curious specimens.

The *Bastions* which surround the Kleinseite have within a few years been transformed into walks like those on the opposite side of the town, and a new carriage-road has been traced in zigzags up the height leading to them and to the gate called Sandthor. Perhaps *the finest view of Prague* is that obtained from that part of those new gardens (Neue Anlagen) called the *Bruska Bastion*, a high promontory stretching out over the Moldau. From it the windings of the river, the bridge and islands, the Strahow hill, and the most ancient and picturesque part of the Hradschin are seen to great advantage. Since the events of 1848 the *Bruska* has been fortified; and access can only be obtained by an order from the military authorities; but the view from the heights of the Belvedere, or from the tower of the cathedral, is perhaps equally fine.

The city, however, has so grand an appearance from whatever side it is seen that most persons will not regret to have one or two other stations pointed out from which they may see

it to advantage. Besides the *Laurenziberg* before-mentioned, there is a good view from the citadel of the *Wyssehrad*, at the S. extremity of the town, and on the rt. bank of the Moldau. It is fabled to have been the residence of an Amazonian chief and priestess named Libussa, who, being very capricious, caused her favourites to be precipitated from the top of the rock on which the Wyssehrad stands, as soon as she grew tired of them; so that the precipice above the Moldau goes by the name of Libussa's Bed. At length a young peasant, named Przemysl, fettered the affections of the fickle queen, and not only escaped the fate of his predecessors, but became master of Libussa and her tribe, and founder of the line of Tshekhian dukes of Bohemia. Such, at least, is the tradition.

The two *Islands* in the Moldau, above the bridge, are favourite places of resort in summer; they are laid out in shady walks, and have coffee-houses established on them. On the *Sophien Insel*, above the chain bridge, which is most frequented by the higher classes, a very handsome bathing establishment, with a superb ball-room, has been constructed. A capital military band frequently plays here in the afternoon. In the *Schützen Insel* a club of marksmen hold their meetings. The isle called Gross Venedig is the Sunday resort of the lower classes. Prague is provided with dancing-saloons similar to those of Vienna.

These are the principal things worth notice within the walls of Prague. Outside the town, within the distance of a walk, are the following points of interest:—

The *Ziskaberg*, about ½ m. outside the walls of the New Town, to the E., is a hill of moderate height, newly cultivated, planted, and partly enclosed, commanding a good view of the town. It receives its name from John Žižka (or Ziska, as the name is usually though improperly written), of Trocznow (pron. Trotsnof), the blind chieftain of the Hussites, who led out a host of followers from the city, and collected others from various parts of Hungary, on this spot, to oppose the Emp. Sigismund, the betrayer of Huss, who had been burned at Constance, in violation of the Imperial safe-conduct. Ziska entrenched his army within fortifications of his own contriving, consisting of stockades, ramparts, and ditches, partly constructed by the women and children, who were summoned out of the town, and laboured with enthusiasm under his orders. He not only bid defiance to the attacks of the Emperor at the head of 150,000 men, but at length, descending from behind his ramparts, defeated him in a pitched battle under the walls of Prague, 1420. Ziska was of noble birth, and for several years the chamberlain and favourite of Wenceslaus IV. He acquired his knowledge of military tactics in the wars of Poland, in which he greatly distinguished himself. Ziska lost one eye in his youth, and was deprived of the other by a splinter from a tree struck by a cannon-ball at the siege of the Castle of Raby, 1421; but he continued, though totally blind, to command the Hussite army with his wonted skill and success until his death, 1424. General Scharnhorst, the Prussian commander at Lützen, who died here of the wounds received at the battle, 1813, was buried in a cemetery at the foot of the Ziskaberg; but in 1826 his remains were removed to Berlin.

About 14 m. off, on the same side of the town, is the scene of *the battle of Prague*, gained by Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War, in which his favourite general Schwerin fell. A monument erected to his memory is still standing in an open field.

The *valley of Scharka*, a tributary rivulet running into the Moldau, near the village of Podbaba, is a retired glen, presenting samples of the most romantic scenery.

Another agreeable excursion is to *Bubenz*, or the *Baumgarten*, the Prater of Prague, on the l. bank of the Moldau, ½ m. from the Sand Thor, much resorted to in summer, and especially on Sunday evenings.

The *White Hill* on the road to Saxony is mentioned in page 451. The Castle of Karlstein, the Windsor of the Bohe-

mian kings in former days, but now abandoned and fallen to decay, is described in Rte. 268.

Miscellaneous Information.

The *Post-office* is situated, Josephsplatz, in the Hibernergasse, Neustadt; and there is a branch office in the Altstadt, Zeltnergasse, 598.

The *office of the Eilwagen* is at the Custom-house, in the large building at the corner of Königsplatz, close to the Graben or Kolowratstrasse.

The best shops are in the Altstadt, in the Zeltnergasse, Eisengasse, Jesuitengasse, and Grosser and Kleiner Ring.

The shops for the sale of *Bohemian glass* are among the most showy. A good shop is Hofmann's, next to the Blauer Stern, Kolowrat Strasse. This very beautiful manufacture is produced in the forests on the slopes of the Böhmerwald hills, in the S.W. of Bohemia. In 1837 there were 75 glass-houses, and 22 grinding and polishing mills, employing 3500 families, in the whole of Bohemia; but chiefly situated at Liebenau, Adolphshütte, Gablonz, Silberberg, Georgenthal, and Defereck. It is polished chiefly at Leitmeritz.

The rule of the road here, as at Dresden, in crossing the *bridge*, is always to take the footpath on the rt. hand; this prevents all jostling.

There is a very good *Theatre* at Prague, hardly inferior to that of Vienna. The opera is considered one of the best in Germany. Performances are at times given in the Bohemian language: these generally take place early in the afternoon.

The music of the military bands, which may constantly be heard in public, is most admirable. The Bohemians as a nation are perhaps the best musicians in Germany. The taste for music pervades all ranks equally; it is hardly possible to enter a peasant's cottage without finding a violin or some other musical instrument, and at least one person in the house capable of playing upon it. The Bohemian music has a very plaintive and peculiar character, differing from all its cognates in Polish as well as Russian melody.

Bohemian national music has furnished themes to some of the most elaborate composers of Germany.

The *Festival of St. John Nepomuk* is celebrated every year from the 16th to the 24th of May. On the first day thousands of persons assemble, not only from Bohemia, but from all the surrounding countries, on a pilgrimage to his shrine. (§ 66.) A temporary chapel is erected over that part of the bridge where his statue stands, and which is supposed to be the scene of his martyrdom. Here mass is performed to so large a crowd of devotees that the bridge and every avenue leading to it are choked up; all passage is stopped, and carriages are interdicted by the police from attempting to cross, and must be ferried over in boats. It is even a work of danger to approach the chapel. Not long ago the number of pilgrims in one year amounted to 84,000, and 24 priests were constantly employed for many days in hearing confessions and dispensing the sacrament.

Chronological Table of remarkable events which have occurred at Prague.

1348. The Emp. Charles IV. founds here the first university in Germany.

1419. Hussite insurrection under Ziska.

1420. Emp. Sigismund defeated by him.

1438. The council of Basle concedes the use of the sacrament cup to the Hussites.

1611. Rudolph II. besieged in his palace by the Bohemians; is compelled to abdicate in favour of his brother Matthias.

1618. Martinitz and Slawata thrown out of the windows of the Hradschin by the Protestants.—Signal for the commencement of the Thirty Years' War.

1621. The Protestants defeated on the White Hill by the Imperialists under Maximilian of Bavaria and Buquoi; Frederick V. driven from the throne of Bohemia.

1631. Prague taken by the Elector of Saxony, John George.

1632. Retaken by Wallenstein.

1648. Prague taken and plundered by the Swedes, who, however, obtained possession only of the Kleinseite.

1741. Prague was occupied by the French and Bavarians under Marshal Broglio.

1741-2. Prague was besieged, or rather blockaded, by Prince Charles of Lorraine, with an army of 70,000 men. Yet, notwithstanding this formidable force, Marshal Broglio effected his escape; and, at a later period of the blockade, Belleisle, at the head of 15,000 men, forced the Austrian lines, and made a masterly retreat to Eger. The remainder of the garrison under Chevert capitulated, marched out with the honours of war, and joined the French army at Eger.

1744. Prague taken, after a short resistance, by Frederick the Great.

1757. The Austrians under Charles of Lorraine defeated by Frederick the Great, who besieged Prague, where the Prince had taken refuge. Daun hastened to the Prince's relief, and defeated Frederick at Kolin, in consequence of which the Prussians were obliged to raise the siege and evacuate Bohemia.

Railroads to Olmütz, Brünn, and Vienna (see Rte. 275), to Lobositz, and to Dresden (Rte. 264).

Eilwagen go from Prague *daily* to Eger, Reichenberg, Pilsen, Ratisbon, and Carlsbad; to Budweis, to Hof, to Teplitz (rail to Aussig), to Linz (rail to Tabor), Sun., Mon., Wed., and Fri.

Steamers, in summer, go daily from Leitmeritz to Dresden. (See Rte. 263.)

ROUTE 266.

TEPLITZ TO CARLSBAD.

10⅔ Aust. m.=50 Eng. m.

In the season of the baths Eilwagen daily.

By this new road the journey takes 11½ hrs. posting, including 1 hr. of stoppages. Scenery very picturesque.

The road proceeds in view of the Erzgebirge hills to *Dux* (3 m. from Teplitz), a village belonging to Count Waldstein, the descendant of a collateral branch of the celebrated Duke of Friedland. The *Château* contains a fine library, a museum, a collection of armour, and one or two relics of the great Wallenstein, such as the halbert with which he was murdered, a fragment of his skull taken from his grave, his sword, portions of his dress, his embroidered shirt-collar, stained with the blood of his death-wound; and two portraits of him by Vandyke (?)—one as a youth—the other when advanced in life; a portrait of his wife by Vandyke, and other pictures. In the *Gardens* are beautiful shady walks. Only a part of the existing château is of his time; but the bronze basin in the forecourt was made out of cannon taken by him. At the foot of the Erzgebirge lies the Cistercian convent *Osegg*, one of the wealthiest in Europe; having 24 villages dependent on it. It is also one of the oldest in Bohemia, parts of the building dating from 1196. It contains portraits of Luther and Melanchthon; and near it is a picturesque ruined castle called the Riesenburg.

2½ Brüx, a town of 2900 Inhab., who chiefly live by the neighbouring coal-mines, and by preparing salts from the Sedlitz water. (See p. 451.) Here is a curious *old ch.* and market-place, with fountains beset with statues of saints. On a height above the ruined castle of Landswart is seated.

[Between Brüx and Saatz lie the mineral springs of Püllna, where a bitter water, strongly impregnated with Epsom and Glauber salts, is obtained from pits sunk in the ground, which are filled by the water percolating through it. The water does not acquire its mineral qualities until it has stood several weeks. It is drunk by the natives of the place instead of other water, and is exported in large quantities; but no invalids resort to the spot, Püllna being a miserable village, affording no accommodation.

Saidschitz and Sedlitz, also famed

for bitter waters, but differing somewhat from those of Püllna, lie a little to the E. of the road. Neither of them are watering-places, but the water, or its salts, are largely exported. The country round is desolate and bare of trees; fresh water is scarce, the springs being mostly impregnated with salt.]

The *new road*, in proceeding from Brüx to Kommatau, passes near *Eisenberg*, the seat of Prince Lobkowitz, who, within a few years, has caused a large lake on his estate, called Kumersee, to be entirely drained, by which more than 5000 acres of the best arable land have been gained, and a considerable tract redeemed from the condition of an unhealthy morass.

Kommatau is a pretty town of 3725 Inhab., in a sheltered situation at the foot of the Erzgebirge.

The road enters the valley of the Eger, which it follows downwards.

Klösterle.—Here are two ruins l.

Several picturesque ruined castles are passed.

rt. Hauenstein.

Schlackenwerth.

l. *Castle Engelhaus* is visible for some time in the distance.

CARLSBAD (Rte. 260).

ROUTE 267.

PRAGUE TO CARLSBAD.

16½ Aust. m.=77¾ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in summer, in 16 or 17 hrs. With post-horses the journey may be performed in 12 or 14 hrs. There are no good sleeping quarters between Prague and Carlsbad.

The first part of the road by

2 Strzedokluk
2 Schlan, Post, pretty good

} is the same as Rte. 265.

2½ Rentsch.

2 Horosedl: poor inn.

The road is uninteresting as far as Horschowitz, where, quitting the monotonous slate formations, it enters the granitic district, and the circle of Saatz, where the German language is spoken.

4 Liebkowitz, or Lubenz.

2½ Buchau, a little town under the Castle Hartenstein or Hungerburg; a robber stronghold destroyed by King George Podiebrad in the 15th centy.

The Castle Engelhaus, on the summit of a rock of porphyry, has an imposing appearance.

The view from the top of the steep hill, near the Bergwirthshaus, overlooking the valley in which Carlsbad is situated, is very remarkable. An admirably constructed road carried in zigzag down the face of the hill, and in order to preserve a gradual descent conducted past the town on a level with the roofs of the houses, nearly ¾ m. beyond it, leads, after an abrupt turn, by the borders of the Tepl into

2½ *Carlsbad.* (Rte. 260.)

ROUTE 268.

PRAGUE TO RATISBON, BY PILSEN.

22½ Aust. and 10¾ Germ. m.=155½ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in 36 hrs.; with post-horses it is a 3 days' journey. The only tolerable sleeping-quarters, and those not very excellent, are Pilsen (1st night), and Waldmünchen (2nd night). As the road is not much travelled, it is prudent to write to those two places beforehand to secure accommodation.

' On quitting Prague the road passes, on the rt., the White Hill, the scene of the defeat of the army of "the Winter King," in 1620 (p. 451).

2 Duschnik. A fine new bridge of 7 arches replaces a very inconvenient and old one over the wide bed of a mountain torrent shortly before entering

2 Beraun, an old walled town of 2000 Inhab., on a stream of the same name. At Tettnin, 2 m. from Beraun, St. Ludmilla was murdered in 927, according to the Bohemian legend, by Drahomira, the savage and Pagan mother of St. Wenceslaus. 3 m. off, in the rocky and romantic valley of the Lodinetz, stands the Convent (now sequestrated) and Church of "St. Iwan under the rocks." This saint was a Croatian prince, who retired hither in the 9th centy., and lived in a cave which still exists. The marks of the saint's knees, and of the devil's claws (who came to tempt him), are pointed out, deeply impressed in the rock. This spot may be visited on the way to or from Karlstein.

[Near the village of Budnian, 3 m. from Beraun, to the E. of our road, in the midst of a solitary valley, seated on the summit of a rock, rises the regal *Castle of Karlstein*, the most remarkable feudal fortress in Bohemia. It was built for the Emp. Charles IV., by the architect Matthew of Arras, in 9 years, commencing with 1348, and was enriched with treasures in every department of art, of which few now remain; some have been transferred to Vienna, and to Laxenburg. Karlstein was the residence of the Bohemian kings; their wealth and their regalia were preserved here; the burggraf, or seneschal, was always of the noblest race in the land; no stranger or female dared enter it, and even the Queen of the founder resided in a neighbouring tower, Karleck, while he remained here. It suffered great injury in the Thirty Years' War, but is still in tolerable preservation. The late Emperor expended considerable sums in protecting it from total ruin. A *Donjon Tower*, 121 ft. high, with walls 15 ft. thick, overtops the whole edifice. In the Kreutzkapelle the Bohemian crown was preserved, within 4 iron doors fastened by 19 locks. The walls of this chapel are also inlaid with jasper, amethyst, cornelian, &c., and ornamented, by *Theodore of Prague*, with 130 portraits of saints, whose relics were at one time preserved here. The dungeons and torture-chamber still remain below the building. The ch. of the Ascension of the Virgin contains fresco paintings by *Würmser of Strasburg*, which, however, have suffered much from re-touching. The little *Chapel of St. Catherine*, formed within the thickness of the wall, 12 ft. by 6 ft., is also inlaid with precious stones: the roof is gilt and sprinkled with blue stars. It contains the best preserved of all the paintings in the castle: a Madonna and Child, with the Emperor Charles IV. and his wife on their knees. Many of the paintings which cover the walls of Karlstein are in oil, and are interesting as being among the earliest examples in that style known.]

1 Zditz. About 25 m. S. of Zditz are the silver and lead mines of *Przibram*—the most important in Bohemia: the annual produce of silver is about 22,000 marks. A little on the l. of the road lies Horzowitz, a town of 2265 Inhab., the birthplace of George Podiebrad, and the chief place in the domains of Count Wrbna, which contain (at Komorau and Ginez) the principal iron-works in Bohemia. Above the town is a celebrated pilgrimage ch., containing a miraculous image of the Virgin.

The road now becomes uninteresting.

2 Czerhowitz.

2 Mauth.—*Inn:* Post, where a tolerable lunch may be procured. Mauth is a village of curious log-houses, each with its *porte cochère*. The road passes through a richly-wooded country by the side of a small lake.

2 Rokitzan, a town of 2800 Inhab. Near this, at Kladrowa, there are iron-mines, and northwards, at Radnitz, coal-mines, remarkable for the beauty and number of the vegetable impressions preserved in the strata.

2 Pilsen. (*Inns:* Schwarzer Adler; Kaiser von Österreich; Weisse Rose.)

The *Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew*, in the square, is believed to have been built in 1292. The *Rathhaus* and the *Deutsches Haus* are also Gothic buildings. The house occupied by Wallenstein, immediately before he went to meet his death at Eger, and the arms left behind by him and his followers, are shown here. Pilsen is a town of 8800 Inhab., with some flourishing manufactures. It endured a long siege in the Thirty Years' War, and was finally taken by Count Mansfeld.

2½ Staab, a village on the Radbusa, by whose side the road continues for several stages.

2 Stankau.

2 Bischof-Teinitz, a town of 2088 Inhab., belonging to Prince Trautmansdorf, who has a château and park here. There are glass-works near this. The country is thickly covered with forests and the scenery is striking.

2 Klenz lies on the slope of the Böhmerwald hills. Timber is the chief produce of this district. An excellent road has been constructed across these mountains. It affords a splendid view over deep dark woods, composed not of fir alone, but of beech, oak, and birch intermixed. The Austrian custom-house is in the depth of a valley, one side of which belongs to Bavaria. The Bavarian frontier is passed at Haselbach. Owing to the extensive contraband trade carried on across this frontier, the custom-house regulations are strict. (§ 30 and 89.)

2 Wald-München (*Inn:* Post; small, 4 rooms only, but clean; fare indifferent), the first place in Bavaria, is picturesquely situated in a wooded valley, surrounded by the Böhmerwald hills.

2 Rötz. Already hops begin to be cultivated, and the beer (§ 81) is abundant and good.

1½ Neukirchen. Hereabouts the country becomes flat and uninteresting.

2 Nittenau, on the l. bank of the Regen. Long ascent to

2 Kirn.

2¼ *Ratisbon.* (Rte. 168.)

ROUTE 269.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY TABOR.

43 Aust. m. = 202½ Eng. m. The Railways by Brünn and Olmütz have superseded this post-road.

With post-horses, 10 hrs. to Tabor, 14 to Horn, and 9 hrs. to Vienna.

2 Jessenitz.

2 Dniespeck.

1½ Beneschau.

2¼ Woltitz.

2 Sudomiersitz. The post-road runs on the outside of the town of

2 *Tabor* (*Inn:* Traube, outside town; clean and good), a town of 4000 Inhab., situated on a precipitous eminence, surrounded on three sides by the windings of the Luschnitz, remarkable as the stronghold of the Hussites, who, under the command of Wanczek and Hromada, founded a town in 1420 on this hill, which had been previously called Hradisstie, and gave it the scriptural name of Tabor. Tabor, however, is a Slavonic word signifying enclosure or camp. It became the citadel of the Taborites, and a place of great strength and importance in the Hussite wars; Ziska himself having fortified it, anticipating, it is said, in its outworks the science of modern fortification. The walls, in places double, and the towers which he built, still in part exist around the town, which preserves a character of antiquity and much originality. Its streets include several castellated houses; in front of one of them, at the corner of the *Ring*, or market-place, is an old balcony, called Ziska's pulpit, from which, it is said, he used to address his warlike followers. The *Rathhaus* is the most ancient building, and in it is deposited his suit of chain-mail and some arms. The head of the

one-eyed hero is seen carved in stone in front of the ch. The *Gothic Church* is worth notice; but more remarkable is the beautiful exterior of the Dechanatskirche of Klokot, also Gothic, on the opposite side of the river, surrounded by turrets or cupolas. The hill behind Tabor is called Horeb, and a pond, not far off, the Jordan.

2 Raudna. Here the road to Budweis and Linz (Rte. 271) branches off.

2½ Kardasch-Rzeczitz.

In the castle garden of Kamenitz there is a lime-tree 400 years old.

1½ Neuhaus (*Inns:* dirty and bad), the chief place of the domain of Count Czernin; it has 2000 Inhab., and its buildings show some pretensions to architectural elegance. The most conspicuous object is the *Castle*, on the height above the town. It was burned 50 years ago, and has never been restored. It is one of the houses said to be haunted by the spectre of the White Lady. The high table-land which we have now reached abounds in ponds or small lakes: it forms the watershed between the streams flowing into the German Ocean by the Elbe, and those which run to the Danube and Black Sea.

2 Neu Bistritz, the last town in Bohemia.

2½ Heidenreichstein.

2 Waidhofen on the Thaya.

2 Göpfritz.

3 Horn (*Inns:* Post; Lamm, tolerable), a town of nearly 5000 Inhab., belonging to Count Hoyos, and situated in a fertile country. The *Church of St. Stephen* is Gothic, and contains a curious pulpit and several monumental stones of great antiquity.

3 m. S.W. of Horn is the Convent Altenburg; and 3 m. further in the Kampthal the *Castle of Rosenburg*, one of the finest and best preserved feudal strongholds in Austria. Attached to it are the *Lists* for jousts and tournaments, 153 paces long and 60 wide, with double galleries or boxes for spectators, quite perfect. The castle is entered by a drawbridge; the interior contains many traces of ancient magnificence, and in the last of its 4 courts a pretty Gothic chapel. Rosenburg was the head-quarters of the Protestants in the 16th centy., and an old song in the "Knaben Wunderhorn," *Es liegt ein Schloss in Osterreich*, refers to it.

Between Horn and Maissau an additional pair of horses must be taken for the hill.

2 Maissau. The rest of the road is uninteresting.

2 Weikersdorf.

2¾ Stockerau. Here the Scottish Saint Colman suffered martyrdom.

From Stockerau to Vienna a railroad has been formed: it is a branch of the great *Ferdinand's Eisenbahn* from Vienna to Brünn and Olmütz. (Rte. 275.)

The heights of the Kahlenburg now appear in view on the opposite side of the Danube. (Rte. 195.)

2 Enzersdorf.

2 VIENNA. (Rte. 195.)

ROUTE 270.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY IGLAU AND ZNAIM.

Prag to Kolin by railway, 8½ Aust. m.=40 Eng. m., Kolin to Vienna, 34 Aust. m.=160⅛ Eng. m.

The post-road on this route has been superseded by the railroad from Prague to Brünn and Olmütz. (See Rte. 275.)

From Kolin the post-road runs to

2½ Czaslau (the Inn tolerable), a town of 3000 Inhab. The blind Hussite General Ziska was buried in the ch., distinguished by its high tower. It is commonly asserted that he bequeathed his skin to his followers, to be tanned and stretched upon a drum, in order that even while dead he might

inflict upon his enemies a portion of that terror which his presence while living had invariably caused them. This story is believed to be a fable—he was buried with his skin on. Over his grave was placed his ponderous mace, which he had so often wielded with terrible effect in battle. During the reign of Ferdinand II. his body was torn from the grave, and his tomb destroyed. Frederick of Prussia defeated the Austrians at Czaslau, 1742.

1¾ Jenikau.

1¾ Steinsdorf.

1¾ Deutsch-Brod.—*Inn:* Goldener Löwe, very clean, good sleeping quarters—12¾ hours travelling post from Prague. The town has 4000 Inhab. Ziska beat the Emp. Sigismund here in 1422.

1¾ Stecken.

1¾ *Iglau.*—*Inn:* Goldener Stern. This ancient town has a population of 13,000 souls; many of them are weavers of cloth, and carry on a flourishing trade in that article. The Gothic *Church of St. James*, and the burial-ground, are the most remarkable objects.

A short way out of Iglau, on the road to Deutsch-Brod, 2 granite obelisks mark the boundary of Bohemia and the spot where the national deputies received their king Ferdinand I. in 1527. The river Iglawa divides Bohemia from Moravia.

2 Stannern.

2¼ Schelletau. The country is uninteresting, and the villages poor.

2 Mährisch-Budweis.—*Inn:* clean and good.

2 Frainersdorf.

2 Znaim (*Inns:* Goldener Ochs; Drei Kronen; very good), 11¾ hrs. driving from Deutsch-Brod. Znaim lies in the vale of the Thaya, the western extremity of which, from Znaim to Raab, has been called the *Moravian Switzerland.*

The Archduke Charles concluded here an armistice with Napoleon after the battle of Wagram. The population of the town amounts to 6000. The *Castle* on the height, the ancient residence of the princes of Moravia, is now a military hospital. Near it is a circular *Church*, probably as old as 1180. The *Church of St. Nicholas* is a handsome Gothic building. There is a Gothic *Cross* (Denksäule), richly ornamented with carvings, and dating from 1404, which deserves notice. The markets of Vienna are supplied with vegetables from this neighbourhood. It takes 8¾ hrs. from Znaim to Vienna, posting. Scenery very picturesque.

The road passes on the rt. the convent of Bruck, now converted into an Imperial tobacco manufactory.

2½ Jetzelsdorf, in Austria.

2¼ Hollabrunn.—*Inns:* Kaiser von Österreich; Post; filthy. The *Church of Schöngraben*, a beautiful edifice about 1 m. out of the town, is supposed to have been built by the Templars. The ch. is worth observing principally on the outside, which is covered with grotesque figures like those seen in Norman churches in England of about A.D. 1100.

2 Mallebern.

1¾ Stockerau. This stage lies along the l. bank of the Danube, under the vine-clad hill of *Bisamberg*, and in sight of Klosterneuburg (p. 228).

2 Lang-Enzersdorf.

The various arms of the Danube are crossed by wooden bridges, and

2 VIENNA (Rte. 195) is entered by the Tabor lines.

ROUTE 271.

PRAGUE TO BUDWEIS AND LINZ.

33¾ Aust. m.=159 Eng. m.

Eilwagen from Prague to Budweis daily in 16 hrs.; from Budweis to Linz 4 times a week in 12½ hrs.

From Prague to

13¾ Raudna is described in Rte. 269.

2 Wessely.—*Inn:* Hirsch, dirty. A town of 1885 Inhab.

4 *Budweis* (*Inns:* Goldene Sonne; drei Hahnen), the chief town of the circle of Budweis on the river Moldau, has 14,000 Inhab., and some flourishing cloth manufactories. Its *Rathhaus* is a handsome building, and in the centre of its large square is a fine fountain. The district around Budweis, including the head-water of the Moldau, for the most part composes the vast domain of Prince Schwarzenberg. *Schloss Frauenburg* is one of his seats; it is an ancient feudal fortress, by the side of which he has built a magnificent modern Gothic castle; it commands a fine view. Attached to it is a *Park* containing 800 head of wild swine, 300 of which are sometimes killed at once in the grand hunting-matches which take place here. This part of Bohemia abounds in *fish-ponds* (Fischteiche); in the district of Wittingau alone there are 270, one of which, that at Rosenberg, covers 1200 Joch. They are well stocked with carp, tench, jack, and barbel, and are very productive, the market of Vienna being supplied from hence.

A *Railroad*, or rather tramway, the first work of the kind completed in Germany, is carried from Budweis to Linz, and serves to connect the Moldau and Elbe with the Danube. It was finished in 1832, by a joint-stock company, at an expense of 1,654,322 fl. Carriages drawn by horses convey passengers in 12 hrs., but they do not go throughout the year, being stopped in winter by the snow; it is badly made, and much out of repair; it consists of a single line doubled at certain distances to allow trains to pass. The railroad is used chiefly for the transport of salt from the Salzkammergut in Upper Austria, and of merchandise. The length is 80 Eng. m.; it is therefore 14 m. longer than the post-road, and runs, for the greater part of the way, at a very short distance from it. The summit level, 1081 Eng. ft. above Budweis, and 1519 ft. above Linz, is at Kerschbaum. It makes a day's journey, and passes through fine scenery, and is cheap. Neither time nor expense, however, is saved by travelling along it in *your own* carriage to Linz. The stations are, Halkau, Angern, Kerschbaum, Lest, and Oberndorf. The railroad has been prolonged from Linz to Gmunden, which makes its entire length 122 m.

About 16 m. S.W. of Budweis, near Forbes, is *Trocznow*, where John Ziska was born beneath an oak, in the place of which a chapel dedicated to St. John now stands.

Near Gratzen in the midst of the forest are extensive glass-works (Glashütten).

4 Kaplitz.—*Inn:* Goldenes Kreutz. 6 m. W. of our road, 12 m. from Budweis, on the Moldau, is *Schloss Krummau*, another castle of Prince Schwarzenberg, remarkable for its vast extent, composed of buildings of various ages, enclosing 6 courts, or quadrangles; one of them is a *Tilt-yard* still unaltered, surrounded by galleries for spectators. The castle is approached by a drawbridge, and includes in its labyrinth of halls and chambers a gallery of family portraits, an arsenal filled with old arms, a barrack in which Prince Schwarzenberg's life-guard of 40 men (Grenadiers) is stationed, a mint in which the Prince coins money, a theatre and riding-school, and chapel; an *Archive*, occupying 10 rooms filled with muniments, title-deeds, &c.; and a deep subterranean dungeon (Verliess), hewn in the solid rock. It was originally the residence of the Rosenberg family, which became extinct in 1611; one of whom, in 1402, held the Emp. Wenceslaus a prisoner. The situation of the Castle, on a high precipitous rock, whose base is washed by a sweeping bend of the Moldau, is very striking. The gardens and terraces afford a pleasing view.

Very hilly road to

4 Freistadt (*Inn:* Goldener Hirsch; tolerable, but exorbitant), an old walled town with 2165 Inhab.

3 Weitersdorf.

Shortly before reaching Freistadt the road, entering Austria, winds for about 30 m. across a portion of the Böhmer-

wald range of hills, from the heights of which it passes down by a long and steep descent into the valley of the Danube.

3 Linz (Rte. 195).

ROUTE 272.

MARIENBAD TO VIENNA.

53 Aust. m.=249⅔ Eng. m.

At Kutten Plan is the seat of Count Bercheim, a great landowner and agriculturist. About 1 Eng. m. further is

2 Plan, a town of nearly 3000 Inhab.

2 Czernoschin. Nearly all the village, that is to say, 68 houses, were burned down in 1836.

2 Mies. The postmaster here, Captain von Strenowitz, served in the Peninsular War with untiring zeal and distinguished gallantry. He takes great pride in the testimonials he possesses to his distinguished services, from the late Duke of York, Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, &c. &c.

4 Pilsen (*Inn:* Weisse Rose, homely, but clean and civil). This is the first day's sleeping-place. (See p. 468.) During all this next stage the ruined castle of Reichenhard, on the l. hand, is a conspicuous object.

2 Wildstein. Just before Nepomuk, on the l., is the château of Count Colloredo, called Grünenberg, being on the summit of a wooded hill.

2½ Nepomuk. The church stands on the site of the house in which the celebrated St. John Nepomuk was born, 1323. It contains a silver statue of him, and is the cause of a pilgrimage on the 16th May.

3 Blattna. The Post, a new and handsome house, has been built so as to serve as a Gasthaus, and affords good accommodation. On the l., the château and pleasure grounds of Baron Hallebrand. About half-way between Blattna and Pisek, on the l., the park and preserves of Prince Lobkowitz.

3 Pisek, or rather Pisček (pronounced Pístshek), as the word is written in Bohemian, means sand, and has reference to the situation of this town of 4445 Inhab. It is surrounded by water, and has an old castle.

2½ Wodnian. About 15 m. from this lies Hussinetz, the birthplace of John Huss.

4 Budweis.—Second day's sleeping-place (see Rte. 271). On the l., as you enter Budweis, is seen Prince Schwarzenberg's Castle of *Frauenburg*, one of the largest in Bohemia, on an eminence overlooking the Moldau.

3 Wirtinghau.

2½ Schwarzbach. Just before Schrems, cross a bridge which forms the frontier between Bohemia and Austria.

2½ Schrems. The cultivation and general appearance of the country, buildings, and people, much better than in Bohemia, but crowds of beggars.

2 Schwarzenau.

2 Göpfritz. Here we enter on Rte. 269.

3 Horn. Post — might sleep here; also the Lamm.

2½ Meissau (*Inn:* Grünes Lusthaus; homely, but clean and civil;—an inscription over the door of one of the rooms records the Emperor and Empress having slept in it in 1832). This or Horn is the third night's sleeping-place.

2 Weikersdorf.
2½ Stockerau.
2 Enzersdorf. } Rte. 269.
2 Vienna.

ROUTE 275.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY BRÜNN—RAILROAD.

54 Aust. m. = 254⅜ Eng. m. This Rly. passes through a country open and bare of trees, and generally uninteresting.

Two passenger-*trains* a-day in 15 hrs.

This is the most direct line between Prague and Vienna: the line by Olmütz, which forms what we should call in England a loop-line, is of course much longer. The railroad between Prague and Brünn and Prague and Olmütz is called *the K. K. Nördlichen Staatsbahn*; that from Brünn to Vienna is part of the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*. The line from Prague to Olmütz was begun in Oct. 1842, and opened 20 Aug. 1845. The station is on the N.E. of Prague, at the foot of the Ziskaberg, the base of which the railroad skirts (rt.) on leaving Prague.

Biechowitz Stat.

Auwal Stat. The valley here is crossed by a lofty viaduct.

Böhmisch-Brod. Stat. The Hussite insurrection was put down by a victory gained in 1434 over those savage fanatics by Meinhard of Neuhaus at Lippau, between this and Podiebrad. Procopius the Greater and the Less both fell here,—stones still mark their graves.

Tatetz Stat. The railroad beyond this approaches the valley of the Elbe, which river it runs close to before reaching

8½ *Kolin* Stat., on the Elbe, a town of 5753 Inhab., having a large *Church* with several towers (*Inn:* Post, at the Stat.). rt. On a height is seen an obelisk, erected by the Austrians, as a monument of a victory, one of the most decisive of the Seven Years' War. Marshal Daun, at the head of the allied Austrian and Saxon armies, here defeated Frederick the Great, June 18, 1757, and thereby rescued Austria from the hands of the Prussians. Frederick commanded his army from the windows of a solitary inn (the Sun), which still exists, and serves to mark the centre of his position.

Beyond Kolin the railroad continues along the valley of the Elbe until it reaches Pardubitz, and except near Elbe-Teinitz, where it twice crosses the river, which there makes a sharp bend, it keeps always the l. bank.

Elbe-Teinitz Stat.

Przelautsch Stat.

Pardubitz Stat., marked by a ruined Schloss. Eilwagen to Breslau in 25 hrs. Beyond this the railroad leaves the valley of the Elbe, and enters that of the Lauckabach.

Moravau Stat. Over flat land.

Uhersko Stat.

Zamrsk Stat. By a tunnel about 700 ft. long the railroad enters the valley of the Adler, a feeder of the Elbe, near

Chotzen Stat. The features of the country bolder.

Wildenschwert Stat.

13½ Böhmisch-Trübau Junc. Stat. The last station common both to the Prague and Olmütz and Prague and Brünn railroads, which divide a little beyond this. A little further on, beyond Triblitz, the railroad going to Brünn leaves rt. that to Olmütz, and crosses the water-shed between the Elbe and the Danube. It leaves Bohemia, and enters Moravia, before reaching

Zwittau Stat. Zwittau, an old walled town and Bishop's See, has 3000 Inhab.; and considerable manufactures of cloth and linen. From this to Brünn the railroad runs down the valley of the Zwitta.

Brüsau Stat.

Skalitz Stat.

Blanskow Stat. On the summit of a limestone rock, between this station and Wranau, stands the castle of Nowihrad, the finest feudal ruin in Moravia. Several small tunnels.

Adamsthal Stat. In the vicinity of this village is a Château of the Liechtinsteins, and some very extraordinary caverns of great extent.

8½ Brünn Stat., 94 Eng. m. from Vienna. BRÜNN (in Bohemian, Brno, a ferry).—*Inns:* Kaiser von Oesterreich, close to the railroad, good;—Drei Fürsten, very large, near the station;—Zur Eisenbahn.

The capital of Moravia possesses a Population of 50,000 souls, including 3000 men of garrison. It is built partly in a pretty valley, watered by the streams of the Schwartzawa and Zwittawa, which here unite, partly on the slope of two hills, the last members of a range stretching from the N.W. corner of Moravia, and here sinking down into the plain. The most westerly of the two bears the *Castle of Spielberg*, formerly the citadel of Brünn, but, since its fortifications were destroyed by the French, converted into a prison for state criminals, conspirators, and political offenders. As the *Prigione* of Silvio Pellico, who was shut up within its walls from 1822 to 1830, it possesses a melancholy interest. By the clemency of the Emp. Ferdinand, however, the tenants of its dungeons on account of political offences have all been set free.

Mack the incapable, who surrendered Ulm to the French, was confined here for some time, but was at length released by the Emperor, who was convinced that the disaster had arisen not from treachery on his part, but incompetence. Trenk, the savage leader of the Pandours, the wild vanguard of the Austrian army in the War of Succession, ended his days here.

At the foot of the second hill the city and its extensive suburbs are spread out, while its top is crowned by the *Cathedral of St. Peter.* The *Bishop's Palace* near it, and the Plateau on the summit of the hill, command a beautiful view, extending over the town, the railway viaduct, and over the plain of Moravia as far as the Carpathians. The slopes of this hill are laid out as a public garden, called **Franzensberg.* Within them a monumental obelisk 61 ft. high has been erected, to commemorate the peace of 1815.

The most beautiful church is the *Jacobskirche*, built in 1315; its tower is 276 ft. high. It contains the monument of field-marshal Von Souches, the defender of Brünn in the Thirty Years' War. Baron Trenk is buried in the *Ch. of the Capucins.* The *Dikasterial Gebäude*, formerly one of the richest Augustine convents in the Austrian dominions, is now the seat of the government of the province. The Rittersaal, or hall of meeting of the Moravian Estates, contains the plough with which the Emp. Joseph II. (in emulation of the Emperor of China) turned a furrow with his own hands.

Of the Gothic *Rathhaus*, built 1511, only the portal remains unaltered.

The *Moravian National Museum* contains a library and some interesting collections of the productions of the country.

The largest building in Brünn is the enormous *barrack*, enclosing seven different courts; it was originally a Jesuits' College.

Brünn may be regarded as the first manufacturing town in the empire—as the Austrian Leeds; its cloths and woollen stuffs are very celebrated. The weaving and dyeing of them employ a large part of its population, and have raised the town to opulence: within a few years, however, the cloth trade is said to have fallen off. The stranger will in vain seek here or elsewhere in Moravia for the sect called Moravian Brethren: in fact they never existed here in numbers.

In the suburb through which the Olmütz road passes, on the rt. bank of the Zwittawa, stands the *Zderadsäule*, the oldest monument in Moravia (1091).

[*Eilwagen* to Olmütz daily in 9 hrs. The stages are—2 *Posorsitz*, 2¼ Wischau, 3 Prossnitz, a town of 7000 Inhab., possessing many cloth factories; 2½ Olmütz. Near Posorsitz lies the fatal *battle-field of Austerlitz*, or of the three Emperors — "Drei Kaiser Schlacht" (Dec. 2, 1805). The little town of Austerlitz, whose name would probably never have emerged from obscurity but for this event, lies on the S. of the post-road, about 12 m. from Brünn, and is concealed from view by a low range of hills. It belongs to Prince Kaunitz, and the Austrian minister of that name and family is buried there. This may

be regarded as the greatest of Buonaparte's victories: the forces of the Emperors of Austria and Russia exceeded his own, yet he took 20,000 prisoners, 40 pieces of cannon, and standards almost without number. French accounts of the battle mention a lake in which 22,000 Russians were drowned; and, though nothing of the sort exists in the summer, the marshy country is flooded in the winter, and at the time of the battle the water was frozen. Napoleon, seizing the moment when the Russians were crossing the ice, turned his artillery upon it, breaking it up, and thus sending the hostile force to perdition.

The castles, of *Eichhorn*, which belonged to the Templars, and of *Pernstein*, are worth visiting, being in excellent preservation; they are between 15 and 20 miles from Brünn. Three miles beyond Posorsitz, at the village of Slawikowitz, near Rausnitz, the Emp. Joseph held the plough in 1769: an obelisk of cast-iron commemorates the event, with the words "Agriculturam, humani generis nutricem, nobilitavit."]

Raigern Stat. Raigern possesses the oldest Benedictine Monastery in Moravia, founded 1048, by Duke Bretislaw. The Church is a fine building, and the library rich. The railway here crosses a lofty viaduct.

Previously to the battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon, sagaciously anticipating what the movements of his opponents would be, posted his reserve under Davoust behind the convent, thus laying a snare for them into which they afterwards fell.

Branowitz Stat. in the vale of the Schwarza.

Saitz Stat. rt. rise the limestone hills of Polau, and the ruined castle on one of their summits. The Rly. is carried down the valley of the Thaya to

Lundenburg Junction Stat. At this station, 51⅞ Eng. m. from Vienna, is the junction of the railroad from Olmütz with that from Brünn. There is a new and good inn here. This town is situated on the Thaya. 1½ hr.'s drive N.W. from Lundenburg is *Eisgrub*, a fine estate and park of Prince Liechtenstein upon the Thaya. It includes 2 market-towns, several villages, pretty lakes, pleasure-grounds, summer-houses, temples, towers, &c., and a building which marks the frontier between Austria and Moravia. The railroad continues to descend the valley of the Thaya as far as

Hohenau Stat. From this the railroad runs near the river March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

Dürnkruth Stat. Hence there is a view of the lesser Carpathians. At Anger, beyond this, the railroad leaves the valley of the March. On the fertile plain of the Marchfeld, Ottokar of Bohemia defeated the Hungarians 1260, and was himself vanquished, 1278, by Rudolph of Habsburg.

Gänzerndorf Junction Stat. A village on the Marchfeld. 18⅞ m. from Vienna, whence (l.) a branch Rly. runs to Presburg, Pest, and Szolnok (Rte. 283).

Before reaching the Danube the line enters upon a dreary plain, well cultivated, but without enclosures, and crosses the blood-stained battle-field (5 and 6 July, 1809) of

Deutsch-Wagram Stat. to

Florisdorf Stat.; a branch line runs hence to Stockerau (3 Aust. m., Rte. 269) on the way to Prague. The railroad is carried over the two arms of the Danube on 2 bridges, a little below the Tabor bridge, by which the high-road crosses them.

The *Terminus* in Vienna is at the extremity of the first Allée of the Prater.

Vienna. (Rte. 195.)

ROUTE 276.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY OLMÜTZ RAILROAD.

Prague to Vienna, 61 Aust. m. = 287⅜ Eng. m. Trains from Prague to Olmütz in 13 hrs.; from Olmütz to Vienna, by the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn, in 7 hrs.

As far as the station of Böhmisch Trübau this line is the same as that described in Rte. 275. A little beyond this, near Triebitz, this Rly. branches off towards the N.E.

Rudelsdorf Stat.

Landskron Stat. This is the last station in Bohemia; beyond this the railroad enters Moravia, and follows the course of the Sazawa, passing through a tunnel 460 ft. long, near

Budigsdorf Stat. The railroad crosses the Sazawa 18 times between this and Hohenstadt.

Hochstein Stat.

Hohenstadt Stat. This is the nearest station to Gräfenberg, where people resort to undergo the water-cure. [The post-road runs from Hohenstadt, by 1¾ Schönberg, 2½ Altstadt, to 3¼ Freiwaldau (*Inn:* Silberne Krone), 34½ Eng. m. Gräfenberg lies a short distance to the N. of this small town, in the N. part of the Austrian portion of the duchy of Silesia, which is now included in the province of Moravia. Vincent Priessnitz, the Arch-water-doctor, established a sort of colony here, consisting now of about 100 houses, for patients. The accommodations of Gräfenberg are such that patients should be prepared to rough it. The grateful water-worshippers from Hungary have raised, as a monument to this Aquarius, a colossal lion of iron, from the design of Schwanthaler. Gräfenberg may be easily reached from Neisse, the terminus of a branch of the Breslau and Cracow Rly. (See *Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 85 *a*.) It is 4 Germ. m.= 18 Eng. m. distant from Neisse.] At Hohenstadt the railroad enters the valley of the river March, which it follows nearly all the way hence to Vienna.

Lukawetz Stat.

Müglitz Stat. The seat of an archbishop.

Littau Stat. Municipal town of the Prince of Liechtenstein, whose enormous estates extend, almost without interruption, from Wilfersdorf (on the old post-road between Vienna and Brünn) to the frontier of Silesia, a distance of 200 m.

Stephanau Stat.

Olmütz (Holomauc) Stat., 1½ m. from the town (*Inns:* Schwarzer Adler; Schwan; Goliath; Krone), one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian dominions, situated on the March, or Marawa; it has 12,300 Inhab. It was taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War; but Frederick the Great besieged it in vain, in 1758, for seven weeks, and was then compelled to retreat by Loudon, who cut off his magazines. Lafayette was confined a prisoner within it in 1794. By the aid of a fellow-prisoner, named Bollman, he managed to escape over the walls, but, having lost his way, was soon retaken.

A *University* was re-established here in 1827. It occupies the highest spot in the town, and possesses a fine Library, containing 50,000 volumes and many valuable early-printed books. An irreparable injury was inflicted on Slavonic literature by the loss of the ancient library, carried away by the Swedish generals Torstenson and Wrangel, when they took the town. This valuable collection of books remained till near the end of the last century at Stralsund, packed up in readiness to be conveyed to Sweden: since then all traces of it are lost. The Bishop of Olmütz is the only Austrian prelate who has the right of electing his own dean and chapter.

The *Cathedral* is a modern building. There is a *crypt* (1130) or lower *church* below the choir. King Wenzel III. was murdered here 1306, and is here buried. The *Moritzkirche* has a fine tower and a very large organ. In the centre of the square, called Ober-Ring,

detached from other buildings, stands the handsome *Rathhaus*; and a lofty pillar in honour of the Holy Trinity, adorned with bronze statues by Donner, 114 ft. high, decorates the same square.

There is a *College of Nobles* here. Wallenstein was educated in it under the Jesuits.

Eilwagen to Brünn daily in 8½ hrs.

To the S. of Olmütz the railroad passes over the plain called the *Hanna*, the most fertile portion of Moravia, by

Brodek Stat., to

Prerau Junction Stat. Here the railroad from Breslau and Cracow falls in. (See Rte. 277 and Rtes. 85 *a* and 85 *b*, *Handbook for North Germany*.) Prerau is one of the oldest cities of Moravia. The Castle of Burg was long inhabited by Matthias Corvinus. In the Rathhaus some curious old armour is preserved.

Hullein Stat. West of this, about 1 hr.'s drive, lies Kremsier, one of the prettiest towns of Moravia; the summer-residence of the Prince Archbp. of Olmütz, who possesses a fine palace here, containing a picture-gallery, mineralogical and scientific cabinets, and a library of 30,000 volumes. The park is pretty, and the pleasure-gardens are laid out in French style, with colossal statues. The Gothic Collegiate church, the Piaristenkirche, and the Rathhaus, also deserve notice. It was to Kremsier that the Emperor of Austria withdrew and summoned the parliament during the revolutionary disturbances at Vienna in 1848.

Napajedl Stat., with a fine castle on a hill.

Ungrisch-Hradisch Stat. The town is built upon an island formed by the March, and was formerly a fortress, and was besieged by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, 1469-73, without success. In the Rathhaus are preserved 4 swords, presented by Ladislaus King of Bohemia to the burghers, on account of their bravery on that occasion. 1 hr. W. of Hradisch is the former Cistercian monastery of Wellehrad, formerly the residence of the kings and bishops of Moravia. Here are the ruins of the ancient church of St. Cyril, in which the saint is said to have performed service. 2 hrs. W. of Hradisch are the sulphureous springs of Buchlowitz, with the well-preserved rock-fortress of Buchlau.

Bisenz Stat. Here is a large Schloss of Baron Reichenbach, and tolerable wine is made. From half-way between this and the next station, down to the Danube, the March, which runs at no great distance E. of the railroad, forms the boundary between Hungary and Germany.

Göding Stat. An old town with an old castle, upon the March, which becomes navigable here.

Neudorf Stat.

Lundenburg Junction Stat. Here is the junction of the railroad from Olmütz with that from Brünn. For the rest of the way to

VIENNA, see Rtes. 195 and 275.

ROUTE 277.

VIENNA TO LEMBERG, BY PODGORZE, CRACOW, AND WIELICZKA.

Vienna to Mährisch-Ostrau (Rly.) 36 Aust. m. = 169½ Eng. m.

Mährisch-Ostrau to Cracow, 23 Aust. m.=108½ Eng. m.

Cracow to Lemberg, 48½ Aust. m. =228½ Eng. m.

The usual, quickest, and easiest mode of reaching Cracow from Vienna, is now by the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn to Prerau and Oderberg, thence by the Oberschlesische Bahn to Kosel Myslowitz and Cracow. (See *Handbook for N. Germany*, Rtes. 85 *a*, 85 *b*.) A Rly. is in contemplation, which is to be carried down the valley of the Vistula to Cracow, entirely

within the Austrian territory. This line will leave the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn a little N. of the Mährisch-Ostrau station. However, if the traveller do not wish to make the circuit by Kosel, he will at all events proceed by Rly. as far as Mährisch-Ostrau. Below will be found the post-road between this station and Cracow and Lemberg.

The railroad from Vienna to the Lundenburg Stat. is described in Rte. 275; that from Lundenburg to Prerau in Rte. 276.

The railroad, after separating from that to Olmütz, at Prerau, turns off in a N.E. direction, crossing the Bezwa, and running up the valley of that river to

Leipnik Stat., a manufacturing town of 5000 Inhab., picturesque externally, with old watch-towers around it, but dull and dirty within. It has one of the finest cemeteries (§ 45) in the Austrian dominions, which contains a remarkable echo. On the l. bank of the Bezwa stands the ruined castle of Helfenstein, near where the railroad crosses the post-road.

Weisskirchen Stat. This is the chief town of one of the circles of Moravia, and contains 5000 Inhab. Here is the Castle of Budischow, and near it is the ruin of Swertosch, and the mountain slip (Bergfall) of Propast.

At Weisskirchen a deep cutting commences in order to surmount the high land separating Moravia from Austrian Silesia, and the waters flowing into the Black Sea from those that run into the Baltic. The watershed between the waters of the Oder and the Danube is here not very high.

The Rly. then enters the Austrian valley of the Oder, and runs parallel with it.

Pohl Stat.

Zauchtl Stat. A few m. S.E. of this, on the post-road, is Neutitschen, a town of 7000 Inhab., belonging to the Theresianum in Vienna. Marshal Loudon died here, 1790.

Schönbrunn Stat. The valley of the Oder becomes narrower here. It is a pleasing country, well cultivated, and full of villages.

Mährisch-Ostrau Stat. Hence a branch Rly. is to communicate W. with Troppau, and E. with Cracow. The latter, after a short course parallel with the frontier of Prussian Silesia, past Freystadt, will pass, without surmounting any considerable acclivity, into the valley of the Vistula, and will descend it by Dwary to Podgorze and Cracow.

Oderberg Stat. This is the frontier station of Austria. (§§ 86, 87.)

The Rly. between this and Cracow is described in Rtes. 85 *a*, 85 *b*, in the *Handbook for N. Germany*.

Cracow, see below.

The *post-road* from the Mährisch-Ostrau Stat. to Cracow is as follows:—

2 Neu Bludowitz.

2 Teschen (*Inn:* Brauner Hirsch), chief town of the dukedom of Teschen, which belonged to the Archduke Charles, situated at the foot of the Beskiden hills, on the banks of the Olsa, contains with its suburbs more than 6000 Inhab. In 1779 a treaty of peace was concluded here which ended the war of the Bavarian Succession. Above the town are the picturesque ruins of a castle, destroyed 1644.

About 14 m. to the S.E. rises the river Vistula (Weichsel), in a morass; at a short distance from its source it descends a fall of 180 ft. A little beyond the next post-station,

2 Skotschau, the road crosses it by a wooden bridge 500 paces long; for though shrunk to a mere brook in summer, it occupies at times a wide bed.

3 Bielitz, on the l. bank of the Biala, which divides Silesia from Gallicia. Its 6000 Inhab. carry on extensive cloth manufactures. It belongs to Prince Sulkowsky. A stone bridge connects it with Biala in Gallicia.

The condition of the peasant does not improve on crossing the border; the houses are wretched, the inns hedge-taverns kept by filthy Jews, yet the country is fertile and beautiful.

3 Kenty.

3 Wadowice. Between Wadowice and Izdebnik is Calvaria, a Convent of Bernardines, containing a miraculous image of the Virgin, the cause of numerous pilgrimages from the neighbouring countries.

3 Izdebnik.

[Travellers going direct to Lemberg, and not wishing to visit Cracow, proceed at once from this to Myslenice, 4, and Gdow, 3 Aust. m.]

2 Mogilany, a village with a castle on a hill, commands a fine view of the vale of the Vistula, of Cracow, with the tumulus of Krak on the rt. and the mound of earth raised to Kosciusko's memory on the l.; on the rt. of the road to Podgorze lie the remarkable sulphur-mines of Swossowitze and a sulphur-bath.

2 Podgorze (*Inn:* Goldener Hirsch), a flourishing manufacturing town of 2000 Inhab., situated on the rt. bank of the Vistula, and connected by a wooden bridge 145 ft. long with Kasimierz, the Jews' quarter of the city of Cracow.

1 Cracow* (Krakau, Germ.). — *Inns:* Goldener Anker (Poller's), near the Rly. Stat., best; Hôtel de Russie.

Cracow was until recently the capital of a small state or republic, consisting of a portion of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and whose independence was established by the Congress of Vienna, and vainly placed under the protection of its neighbours, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the town and its territory having been incorporated in 1846 with the Austrian dominions, and since strongly fortified. Cracow is seated on the l. bank of the Vistula, and contains 37,330 Inhab. The population at one time amounted to 80,000, while it continued the place of residence of the sovereigns of Poland, and the seat of one of the most reputed universities in Europe, the great national seminary of the Poles. At a distance it shows itself with splendour unimpaired, beautifully situated, clustered with towers and spires, and overtopped, like Prague, by its regal palace. From the rising grounds N. of Cracow is a fine view of the town, with all its towers, the vale of the Vistula, and a fine range of the Carpathian mountains, in the highest and most broken part of the chain, usually covered with snow. The Eisthaler Thurm, the highest of the Tátra group, has an aspect truly Alpine. But Cracow is as a whitened sepulchre, lifeless, gloomy, decayed, and ghastly within: "consisting of palaces without inhabitants, and inhabitants without bread." Once the most populous and thriving city of Poland, it is now abandoned by trade and commercial prosperity, and includes within its half-filled walls perhaps the most squalid population in Europe.

Though on the outskirts of the town many of the buildings are deserted and going to ruin, yet the number and rich architecture of churches, palaces, and convents still remaining, are striking memorials of former greatness.

The *Royal Castle*, called Zamek, is situated upon a rock called Wawel, at whose base, Krak, the Polish Cadmus, slew the dragon in a cave, which may still be seen; "like the city below, it is in a state of living death, retaining in part the outward form of its better days, not yet unroofed or abandoned to the owl or the weed, but desecrated and despoiled." It was founded by Casimir the Great, in the 14th centy., but a very small portion of his building alone remains; the rest is of the time of Augustus II., who rebuilt it. Sigismund III. was the last king who held his court here, 1610. Down to 1794 the regalia and the treasures of the kings of Poland were kept in the vaults below. It is now converted into a barrack, and partly into a mendicity hospital, but still displays much decayed splendour in its interior decorations. It commands a fine view of the Carpathians. The castle having recently been fortified, a special permission will be required to visit it.

The Austrians are constructing a vast line of fortifications, detached forts, &c., around the town, which will enclose within their circuit the barrow of Kosciusko.

The *Cathedral*, adjoining the palace (built 1004–1102), the most interesting object in Cracow—the Polish Westminster Abbey—possesses externally neither splendour nor regularity of architecture; while within the numerous chapels surrounding it destroy all harmony of proportion. It contains, however, greater treasures of the pre-

* See Mr. Reeve's excellent description of Cracow in the 'Metropolitan Mag.' July, 1834.

cious metals, in costly gifts dedicated by kings, nobles, and wealthy devotees to its numerous shrines, than probably any other ch. north of the Alps and Pyrenees—never yet having been subjected to spoliation; and it also includes the ashes of the most illustrious men that Poland has produced.

In the centre of the nave is the gorgeous *Shrine of the Martyr, St. Stanislaus*, patron saint of Poland; the coffin, supported on the shoulders of 4 angels, and altar, are of solid silver, as well as the candlesticks and statues surrounding them.

In front of the high altar the coronation of the Polish kings took place; the chair in which they were enthroned is still preserved.

The 16 chapels around the ch. contain the tombs of many Polish kings, &c., and may be examined in the following order—Chapel 1. Recumbent effigy in porphyry of Casimir Jagellon (1492), carved by *Veit Stoss*, of King Wladislaus J. (1434), and of Bp. Soltyk, who died a prisoner in Russia (1767). Chapel 2. A majestic figure of Christ, with busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, all 3 by *Thorwaldsen*. Chapel 5. Recumbent effigies in red marble of Kings Sigismund (1548) and Sigismund Augustus Jagellon (1572), beneath a roof of copper gilt: opposite a statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, killed at Moscow 1812. Chapel 8, Monument of Kings John Albert (1501), of red marble, and Casimir the Great, founder of the city (1370), in red marble, under a canopy, by *Veit Stoss*. Chapel 11, once connected with the castle, for the private devotions of the royal family: here is the red marble throne and the monument of King Stephan Bathovi (1586), behind the high altar the tomb of K. John Sobiesky III., the conqueror of the Turks (d. 1696). A ponderous brazen trap-door in the pavement of the nave, raised by a lever, admits the stranger into the crypt beneath, within which are deposited the remains of *John Sobiesky*, in a sarcophagus, bearing his crown, sceptre, and sword; of *Joseph Poniatowski*, drowned at the Battle of Leipsig 1813; and of *Thaddeus Kosciusko*, who died an exile at Soleure 1817. The *Schatzkammer* contains the Polish regalia and some magnificent mass robes: it is shown at 10 A.M.

Of the remaining churches in Cracow, now reduced from 76 to 36 in number, the only one deserving notice is that of *St. Mary*, in the market-place, an elegant Gothic edifice dating from 1276, remarkable for its size and the decorations of its interior, surmounted by two taper towers encircled near the top with turrets. In the choir is some beautiful wooden carving, an altar screen, in a fine state of preservation, by *Veit Stoss*, who was born at Cracow, 1447; also a porphyry monument of King Casimir Jagellon. *St. Anne's*, a handsome modern ch., contains a monument of Copernicus, with suitable emblems and an inscription.

The *University*, one of the oldest in Europe, founded by seceders from Prague, contains a statue of Copernicus, who was professor here, by *Thorwaldsen*. The university library contains the original wood-blocks of one of the first editions of the Bible. The botanic garden and building attached to it are pretty and well kept.

The *Great Cloth-hall* (Tuchhaus, Sukiennica), in the midst of the Market Place, the principal square, built 1340, by Casimir the Great, bears witness to the former importance of the trade of Cracow, by the vast extent of its warehouses. The lower story is used as a sort of bazaar, and occupied by shops.

The space between the city (proper) and the suburbs has been planted and converted into a beautiful garden with agreeable *walks*, enlivened 3 times a week by a military band. The ground it occupies was once covered by fortifications. Here stands one of the finest remains of Gothic defences, a barbican, called the *gate of St. Florian*, in the midst of these grounds, near the Rly. Stat. It was erected, 1498, as a defence of the city against the Turks.

The convent of *Bielany*, built on a white rock, as its name imports, is a favourite resort; it is prettily situated above the Vistula.

The *Schiesshaus*, in the suburb *Wes-*

[S. G.]

sola, is a place of public resort much frequented, and will afford an opportunity for seeing some peculiarities of Polish manners.

A fortress, one of the strongest in the empire, is in progress on the heights near the city, and commanding it: its outworks will extend 5 m., but will require some time to finish, though as many as 9000 men have been employed on it at once. This fortress is intended as a defence against the Russians.

Valets-de-place, chiefly Jews (great bores) ply for hire, and are usually paid with 6 Polish gulden the day: 3 P. g. for ½ day.

Eilwagen daily to Bochnia, Tarnow, and Lemberg—to Teschen.

3 m. from Cracow, on the eminence of *Bronislawa*, stands the colossal *mound of earth*, 150 ft. high, raised as a monument to *Kosciusko*, by the senate, nobles, and people of Cracow, who toiled themselves at the construction of it. 4 years were occupied in raising it; and parcels of earth, brought from all the great battle-fields in which the Poles have been engaged, were thrown upon the heap. The summit commands a good view, and hence may be discerned the more ancient barrows of Krak and Vanda, dating from a period anterior to recorded history.

Railroads—to Breslau (*Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 85 *a*),—Warsaw —Olmütz, Brünn, and Vienna (*Handbook for North Germany*, Rte. 85 *b*.)

Piaskowa Skala, 10 m. from Cracow, is a curious old castle of the family Wielopolski. It is situated on a precipitous cliff of limestone, commanding a narrow valley, in the middle of which rises a singular and insulated column of rock of great height, called Hercules' Club. The court of the castle is surrounded by a triple row of arcades, and is handsome. The chambers contain various curiosities of furniture, Turkish tapestry, &c. Not far from hence, in a similar valley of white limestone, are the caves of Oicow, or Oytzow, and further on the silver-mines of Olkasz. The gardens of Count Wodicki, late president of Cracow, are rich, and botanically arranged.

The principal sight in the vicinity of Cracow is the *Salt-Mine of Wieliczka*, 1½ hrs.' drive; ¾ hr. by Rail. In order to reach it the Vistula is again crossed to Podgorze. You then pass the large earthen tumulus mentioned before, traditionally said to be the tomb of Cracus, the founder of Cracow.

2 *Wieliczka* Stat. This town contains more than 5000 Inhab., and is only remarkable for its *Salt-mines*, probably the most extensive and productive in the world. They were discovered 1250, and began to be worked soon after. The excavations commenced beneath the town, which is entirely undermined by them; and they extend from E. to W. more than 9590 ft.; and from N. to S. 3600 ft. Their depth is 1783 ft., and their annual produce averages 1,000,000 Austrian zentners (55,121 tons).

Permission to see the mines is freely granted on application to the Directors (office in the *Schloss*), who appoint a guide to attend on strangers. The time occupied in exploring the mines thoroughly is about 2 hrs. The proper hour for entering the mine is either 10 a.m. or 3 p.m. There is no danger in the descent. Although visitors are forbidden to give fees to the miners, it is usual to pay 2 or 3 zwanzigers to the guide, who furnishes cloaks and lights and accompanies strangers into the interior of the mine.

Visitors should provide themselves beforehand, if possible, with Bengal or blue lights, or some such contrivance, to illumine the vast expanse of the caverns, which the common torches of the miners are quite inadequate to effect.

"The town of Wieliczka is pleasantly diversified with slight hills, but its position has nothing of the picturesque aspect of the salt-works near Salzburg or in the Vallais. Several shafts in different parts of the town descend into the excavations which have been made in the salt-rock. Down the principal of these shafts it was my fate to descend; and having put on a kind of white surplice, and hired a certain number of boys to carry iron lamps, I took my place with the guides in a kind of swing, suspended from a capstan, and we were all let down 34

fathoms, hanging like a bunch of grapes from a single rope. This descent brought us to the 1st story or *field* of the works, where considerable numbers of men were engaged in packing and pounding the salt in barrels, whence it is raised up the great shaft. We walked for some distance along the wide galleries, which are perfectly dry and airy, till we arrived at various halls or chambers excavated in the salt. My guides lit their broom torches, which threw a transient glare over the immense caverns; the hewn vaults and the dark irregular walls glittered with the crystals imbedded here and there in the compact mass; and the vast obscure, thus fitfully illuminated, gave one the gloomy impression of a temple dedicated to the infernal deities. We crossed a salt-lake, which fills the bottom of one of these halls on the second field, in a broad flat-bottomed boat, and beyond it we found the workmen continuing the work of excavation. Some of the galleries through which we passed are a thousand paces in length, and several of the chambers are from 80 to 100 ft. in height. It was an appalling reflection that these prodigious perforations, descending 783 ft. into the earth, and extending, in a vast labyrinth, 4 stories deep, over a tract as large as a huge city, have been effected for the sole purpose of seasoning human food; that man has hence eaten the earth, obeying it would seem an instinctive rather than an artificial want, since it appears to be common to all mankind; and the mineral substance thus profusely consumed has a sacred character in all the more primitive forms of religion.

"The salt-rock of Wieliczka is perfectly compact; no natural chasms have ever been found in the mass; and the salt is mixed with no kind of extraneous substance, except the soil and clay in the parts nearer to the surface. The halls and passages, which have been gradually excavated in the course of 900 years, during which the mines are known to have been worked, are all named after distinguished personages, and many of them are adorned with obelisks and columns left standing by the workmen. The chapel is a chamber of moderate size scooped out in a more regular Gothic form, ornamented with various statues and a huge crucifix, all of the same material. One of the statues, composed of a single transparent salt-crystal, represents Sigismund Augustus of Poland, as large as life, though the emblems of his regality have slightly defloresced since his reign. Another statue, which I took for Lot's wife, proved to be St. Cunegunda, once duchess of the country, and still patroness of the mines, which the tradition says were discovered in the course of a very vigilant search made for the wedding-ring of that princess. Mass is celebrated once a year in this subterranean chapel, in the presence of all the miners—and that is on the festival of St. Cunegunda.

"Nearly 1000 men are employed. The miners are a fine race; their labour is healthy, and it is not true that any of them live under ground—they seldom remain below more than 8 hrs. at a time. The implements they use to detach large fragments of the rock from the mass are of the simplest kind; and the mines are worked at the present day just as they were in the 9th centy., with the exception of the gunpowder occasionally used in blasting. The whole nature of the works has, in fact, little analogy with the science of mining; and it would be more correct to term them salt-quarries than salt-mines.

"The whole administration is now a monopoly in the hands of the Austrian government. The salt is sold to the ordinary purchaser on the spot, at the price of 5 fl. 38 kr. per zentner. By an arrangement made with the Russian and Prussian governments at the Congress of Vienna, salt is sold to them at a price which enables them to make exorbitant profits by re-vending it to their subjects a little dearer than it is sold in Austria. The monopoly is enforced in Gallicia with the utmost rigour: and severe punishments are inflicted on the peasants who should venture to use even the drippings of salt-water drained from the mines; the

slightest trace of salt in the country is immediately seized by the authorities for the imperial monopoly. Of course the quantity of salt raised is regulated entirely by the demand: it now varies from 700,000 to 1,000,000 zentner annually. The wages of the men who work at the excavations, and who are paid by task-work, vary from forty kreutzers to one florin per diem (16*d.* to 2*s.*); the pay of the men otherwise employed about the mines is only 16 kr. (6¼*d.*).

"Accidents very rarely happen; and when they do, they are generally caused by an unforeseen approach to some neglected part of the works, where water has accumulated in the lapse of centuries. Since the Austrians have been in possession of the mines, many of the salt pillars, which had been left by the miners to support the cavities, have been hewn away, and immense piles of wood have been substituted. It is apprehended that this change may be attended with disastrous consequences at some future time, though the wood becomes exceedingly durable from its being impregnated with salt. In 1835 the crust gave way in one part, and a house in the town descended gently into the depths below. But the extent and apparent solidity of the passages give an air of great security to the immense labyrinth; and fortunately the idea of being earthed scarcely crossed my mind. It might seem hard to be drowned as well as buried alive; but in the middle of the lowest field to which I penetrated, I had the satisfaction of learning from the guides that the lake we had crossed half an hour before was just over our heads. A fortnight would scarcely suffice to explore the whole extent of the excavations, but I was perfectly satisfied with a journey of two hours. The monotonous immensity of the subterranean vaults, the broad darkness all around, just rendered visible by our passing torches, and the stony silence—so infinitely more deep than the stillest hour of a summer's night—only broken by the picking heard at intervals, or the rough explosion of the blasting powder, weighed heavily on the imagination. I took my place again with great pleasure in the swing which raised me to my native surface; and I joyfully opened my eyes and mouth to quaff with rare appetite a draught of light and air."—*Reeve.*

The rock containing the salt is supposed to be of tertiary formation, but as this fact is not correctly ascertained, visitors may serve the cause of geological science by collecting specimens on the spot of the fossils found embedded in the rock in connection with the salt

A very extensive *Bathing Establishment*, supplied with brine, douche, and vapour baths, has recently been erected here, which already in 1839 was much resorted to.

At some distance N. of the Vistula are sulphur-mines belonging to a branch of the Radziwill family.

An interesting excursion may be made from Cracow into the Polish portion of the Carpathian mountains, here called Krapak; and thence, if desired, into Hungary. The scenery comprised in the part lying between Jablunka and Neumark is very grand. It lies at the back of the group of mountains called Tátra in Hungary, and is traversed by the various confluents of the Vistula find a passage. The principal places to visit are the lake Morski ocho, the five lakes, the Tooth mountain, and the gorge Koscieliska. There are some fine waterfalls. (See Rte. 288.)

At Krzeszowice, a few miles W. of Cracow, is the handsome modern seat of Count Arthur Potocki, the principal landowner of the neighbourhood.

Sucha Zamek, at some distance from Cracow, is a pretty country seat.

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2 Gdow, a miserable Polish village on the Raba. Here the road from Wieliczka and Cracow joins the direct road from Lemberg to Vienna.

2½ Bochnia Stat., a town of 5500 Inhab., with considerable salt-mines, inferior to those of Wieliczka, but derived, it is supposed, from the same enormous deposit. The houses are mostly of wood.

The Railroad runs from Podlezé to Klay Stat.

Slotwinia Stat.

Bogumilowice Stat. The highest summits of the Tátra mountains may be discerned from this.

2 Tarnow Stat., a town of 2500 Inhab., half Jews, belonging to Prince Sangusko, whose *château* lies in the neighbourhood. The *Cathedral* contains the very curious monuments of the families of Ostrog and Tarnowsky: they are of marble, richly adorned with statues and bas-reliefs of battles, &c., and reach up to the roof of the ch., a height of 60 or 70 ft.

3 Pilsno. From Pilsno a good post-road leads into Hungary by the easy pass of Dukla. It proceeds by the baths of Bartfeld, and the old town of Eperies, to Kaschau and Pest. (See Rtes. 288 and 290.)

2 Dembice Stat. Here is a *château* of Prince Radzivil.

3 Gora-Kopczyka.

3 Rzeszou, a town of 5000 Inhab.

2 Lanszut (Lanshut), a town of about 2000 Inhab., one-third of them Jews—much linen is made here. Here is a handsome old castle belonging to the Count Alfred Potocki.

3 Przeworsk. Here is a pretty modern villa belonging to the Prince Henry Lubomirski.

2 Jaroslaw. — *Inn:* that kept by Johann Schetz is tolerably clean. The town belongs to Prince Czartorysky; it is prettily situated, has 3372 Inhab.; two-thirds are Jews. It lies on the San, a navigable stream.

2 Radymnol.

3 Przemysl, an old town with 4000 Inhab., on the San, here crossed by a bridge 500 ft. long. It is still surrounded by the ancient walls, and contains 16 churches, most of them Gothic. It is the See of a Roman Catholic and of a Greek Bishop. It is a flourishing place. Without the walls is a ruined castle.

The villages of the Rusniaks, or Ruthens (see Rte. 288), a Slavonic tribe who inhabit this part of Gallicia, are miserable in the extreme; their wretched huts are twisted reeds plastered with mud.

2 Szehynie.

2 Moseiska. 2500 Inhab.

2 Sadowa—Wisznia. 2200 Inhab.

3 Grodek, a town of 4000 Inhab., situated between 2 small lakes.

2 Bartutow.

2 *Lemberg* (in Polish, Lwow; Latin, Leopolis; French, Leopol). — *Inns:* Hôtel de Russie and Hôtel de l'Europe, both in the suburbs; Wolf's Restaurant and Coffee-house. Lemberg is the capital of the Austrian portion of Poland (Gallicia), and has 70,000 Inhab., 20,000 of whom are Jews, excluding military.

It is the seat of 3 archbishops, Catholic, Armenian, and Greek. It contains 14 Roman Catholic Churches, a Greek and Armenian Cathedral, a Protestant Chapel (Bethhaus), and 2 Synagogues, besides several Catholic and Greek Convents. The town itself is small, but it is equalled in extent by each of its four suburbs; and in them are situated the finest houses.

In the market-place in the centre of the city stands the *Rathhaus*, finished 1835.

The *Dominican Church*, in imitation of that of St. Carlo in Vienna, contains a monument by *Thorwaldsen*, to the Countess Dunin-Borowska.

In the Cracow suburb is situated the *Church and Palace* of the Armenian Archbishop, a handsome pile of building. The celebration of the Armenian church service may here be seen.

The principal *Jews' Synagogue*, in the quarter of the town exclusively appropriated to them, is the most splendid in the Austrian dominions.

The *University*, re-opened in 1817, is attended by more than 1000 students.

There is a public *Library*, particularly rich in Polish literature, and a *Museum* is in the course of formation, which is especially to be devoted to the *national* productions.

The fortifications of the town have been razed and turned into walks. On the N. rises the Sandberg, on whose summit stands the old ruined Castle of *Löwenburg*, commanding a fine view of the town.

Lemberg is the place of greatest trade in Gallicia, though it is chiefly

limited to carrying and commission business; and it is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews. Important fairs are held at stated periods; the most considerable is that called Drei Königs Messe, which lasts 6 weeks from January 14. During this period, which is called Contractszeit, a great concourse of Christian and Jewish merchants and traders assemble, and much commission business, &c., is transacted.

The road is continued 6 posts to Brody—the fords—opposite to Radziwilow, the Russian frontier. The first post out of Lemberg leads through a valley with much wood and water: it then skirts a long even range of hills, and, entering on a marshy plain, reaches Brody, a town of Jews, belonging to Count Francis Potocki. Much Jew business, connected with the eastern overland trade, is done here.

At some distance from the road is Podhorce, a castle of the Counts Rzewuski.

SECTION XV.

HUNGARY,* CROATIA, SLAVONIA OR MILITARY FRONTIER.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

§ 115. *Passports.* — § 116. *Travelling, Posting, Bauern Post, Railways.* — § 117. *Inns.* — *Requisites for Travelling in Hungary* — *Map.* — § 118. *Languages.* — § 119. *Vocabulary.* — § 120. *Military Frontier.*

ROUTES.

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§ 115. PASSPORTS.

The police regulations are, in respect of passports, at least as stringent as in any other part of the Austrian dominions. (§ 86.)

The English and American traveller should take care, before leaving Vienna, to secure the proper visas for his journey.

*** Money the same as in Austria. (§ 88.)

§ 116. TRAVELLING. — POSTING. — BAUERN POST.

The greater part of English travellers in Hungary are contented with a visit to Pest, which is most easily effected by descending the Danube from Vienna by steamer in 10 to 12 hrs., returning (not by water but) by Rail in 8½ hrs.

* German, *Ungarn;* Magyar, *Magyarország.* See Paget's 'Hungary,' an excellent work.

The *posting charges*, according to tariff, are,—

	c. m. fl.	kr.
For 2 horses, per post - - - - - - -	1	40
grease-money - - - - - - -		8
post-calèche - - - - - - -		25
postilion (but he is not satisfied with double) -		18
Total -	2	31

With the extra Trinkgeld for the postboy, and 6 kr. to the ostler, the expense per post must be calculated at 3 fl. *at least.*

On certain routes in Hungary, and especially between Pest and Trieste, by Kanizsa, Warasdin, and Agram, there is a separate posting establishment set on foot by peasants who drive their own horses, thence called *Bauern Post*, also *Eilbauern*. It is one-third cheaper, and at least twice as expeditious as the ordinary post; but the traveller must have his own carriage, as post-calèches are not provided by the peasants. "The pace at which these men take on a light Vienna carriage is perfectly wonderful, especially when the length of some of their stages is considered. The last stage between Vienna and Pest cannot be less than 40 miles, and, with a short pause of about a quarter of an hour to water, they do it for the most part at full gallop, and with the same horses, in 4 hours. It is glorious to see the wild-looking driver, his long black hair floating in the wind, as he turns round to ask your admiration when his 4 little clean-boned nags are rattling over hill and hollow at a pace which, for the first time since he left home, shakes an Englishman's blood into quicker circulation."—*Paget.*

In Croatia and Sclavonia (Militar Gränze) those who are unwilling to incur the expense of posting may resort to the small country carriages (? carts), which are found everywhere, and, when *filled with hay*, make no bad conveyance over mountain roads, where springs are unknown, or, if known, would only be broken. The fare should not exceed 1 fl. per Germ. mile.

Hungarian Railways.

Railways projected:—

a. Szolnok to Debreczin and Gross-wardein.
b. Szegedin to Temeswar.
c. Vienna to Fünfkirchen, Eszek, Peterwardein, and Semlin, S. of the Danube.

Lines completed and open:—

1. Vienna to Presburg and Pest.
2. Presburg to Tyrnau and Szered.
3. Pest to Szolnok and Szegedin.
4. Vienna to Bruck on the Leitha and Raab.
5. W. Neustadt to Oedenburg.

§ 117. INNS. — REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLING IN HUNGARY. — MAP.

"The Hungarian inns, *i. e.* such as one meets with out of Pest and other great towns, are on the whole the worst I have found in Europe. They are generally of one story, planted in the midst of a court-yard ankle-deep in mud, with an arcade running round them; broken steps and uneven pavement lead up to them. Landlord and waiter are seldom at hand to receive a traveller when he presents himself; the attendance is slow and bad: but these are trifles. I am not over nice, but I must confess the public dining-room, with its tobacco fumes, dogs, the practice of spitting to excess, and not unfrequently the horrid smell of garlic, and, what is worse, the total absence of all attempt to purify the apartment, filled me with disgust. But you are no better off in the bed-rooms: they are equally bespitten, and as seldom cleaned. The spider nestles for ever in the corners, and his tapestry is the only drapery which adorns the bare walls. As

for the beds, I shudder to think of them. With all the discomforts of those of Germany they have this in addition, that they are usually filthy. The sheets are sewn on to the coverlid, and how often they serve it is impossible to say. You must specially *order* clean sheets, and your desire will then be complied with. A bell is almost unknown, even in the chief towns. If you want anything, you must open your window or door and call out to the waiter. You need not expect an answer; but go down stairs, and you will find him in the passage curling his moustachios.

"Housewifery, however, is but little understood, even in private families and among the upper classes. A Vienna lady, settled in Pest, tells me it is with the greatest difficulty she can get Hungarian servants to work at all: one German will do as much as three; and they are most intractable, from their idleness and unconquerable filthy habits.

"A great portion of the inns are kept by Germans, as the Hungarian considers it degrading and servile, generally speaking, to perform the duties of a landlord. From this cause, as well as from the great number of German colonists (Schwaben, as they are called) settled in all parts of the country, and forming by far the most industrious portion of the community, the German language is generally understood at inns throughout Hungary; but a *servant* who speaks Hungarian (Magyar) and Slavonic would be very useful, and almost indispensable, for an Englishman, especially if he does not speak German. Few of the inns afford more than 2 or 3 rooms for the use of travellers; it is therefore inconvenient to travel in a large party. We have usually found the interiors tolerably clean."—*P.* 1842.

"A *stout travelling carriage* is absolutely necessary. Except on one or two roads, Hungary affords no post-chaises or calèches; nothing but common carts, *Leiterwägen.* A tolerable carriage, new or secondhand, adapted to the roads of the country (which for the most part are no roads at all, only ruts), may be purchased at Pest. A carriage of the country is better than any other, because, if it happen to break down, it is possible to find a workman able to mend it; but to expect them to repair anything better than their own clumsy manufacture is quite out of the question."—N.B. A carriage is of no use at Constantinople, though it is indispensable in travelling by land across Hungary.

Leather sheets are desirable, and sleeping in a carriage is often preferable to a bed. No Hungarian gentleman thinks of travelling without his sheets, pillow, pillow-case, and leather sheets. Mattresses are required by those about to penetrate from Hungary into the far east. Mosquito-curtains will be found of the greatest service to those who descend the Danube, and who value skin, sleep, or comfort, since myriads of those venomous insects are engendered on the marshy shores of the river. The portmanteau should be waterproof, or provided with a tarpaulin.

Fowls are always to be had by waiting half an hour; in other respects the larders of the country inns are very badly provided: therefore let the traveller furnish a basket with cold meat, &c., and take several bottles of good wine from Pest, or whatever other starting-point he may set out from. The favourite and national dish is chicken, seasoned with red pepper (capsicums), called *Paprika Händl;* the same hot seasoning is applied to other viands, and the taste for it marks the Eastern origin and descent of the Magyars. A block-tin tea-kettle, and some tea, will often repay the trouble of carriage. Pistols may be of use, as Hungary is one of the few countries of Europe where robbers still exist, individually and in bands, but only in certain districts. It would be also advisable to take plenty of stout rope; the wretched tackle with which the horses are fastened is always breaking. An extra splinter-bar, however rude, will be required now and then.

"The climate of Hungary is very variable; the hottest days are succeeded by very cold nights; and the traveller will not repent if he provide himself with that portion of the national costume called a *Bunda* before he sets out on a journey.

This is a cloak of sheepskin, with the hair turned inwards, and the leather ornamented with rude embroidery and strips of gaudy colours. The Magyar peasant rarely abandons it summer or winter; it seems to serve him at once for coat, bed, and house. A Bunda of the better sort, lined with black wool, may be purchased for 30 or 40 fl."

A medicine-chest, or at least a supply of quinine and calomel pills, will be taken by every person, when informed of the dangerous fevers, agues, &c., bred in the pestilential marshes at the mouth of the Danube. (See Rte. 284.)

Professor Schedius' map of Hungary, in 9 sheets, is very correct, and will prove useful to the traveller. Also Zuccheri's map reduced from the large one by Lipsky (§ 68), and Aszalay's Mappa Generalis Regni Hungariæ in 4 sheets.

§ 118. — LANGUAGES.

A traveller who speaks German will have no great difficulty in making his way through Hungary. Almost all the inhabitants of the western frontier, from the Drave to the Danube, for about 20 miles inland, are Germans. There are also two districts, the Zipserstädte district, in the N. of Hungary, and the Sachsenland, in Transylvania, entirely peopled by Germans. The German population of the counties of Tolna, Baranya, Bács, and the Banat, is very considerable. Germans are, moreover, settled in most of the towns, and scattered all over the country. They generally call themselves German Hungarians (Deutsch Ungarn), and have retained many traits of the primitive German character. They number (in Hungary and Transylvania) 1,423,000. There are 6 languages spoken in Hungary, — German, by the German Hungarians, and the educated classes of the other races; Magyar, the language of the dominant race; Romanic or Valach, the language of the Valachs; and 3 Slavonic languages, viz. South Slavonic or Illyrian, spoken by the Slávs of Croatia, Slavonia, and S. Hungary; and Slovak and Rusniak (which are dialects, the former a Tshekh, the latter a Russian dialect), spoken by the Slávs of N. Hungary. To add to this confusion of tongues, the inhabitants of the Hungarian seaports speak Italian; the French, Albanian, and Bulgarian colonists in S. Hungary, their respective languages; and Armenians, Greeks, Jews, and Gipsies, are to be met with in most parts of the country.

Latin is not so much spoken now as it was formerly, though a stranger is often addressed in that language, especially by clergymen.

Many words in the Magyar and Slavonic languages seem difficult to pronounce, on account of the orthography of these languages differing from that which we have adopted. The difficulty is, however, more apparent than real, the *sounds* being frequently identical. For instance, the following *signs* are used in the following languages to express the same *sounds*, that is to say, are *equivalents*.

English.		German.		Magyar.		Polish.		Bohemian.		Illyrian.
s	=	s	=	sz	=	s	=	s	=	s
ts	=	z / tz	=	cz	=	c	=	c	=	c
sh	=	sch	=	s	=	sz	=	š	=	š
tsh	=	tsch	=	cs	=	cz	=	č	=	č
y	=	j	=	j	=	j	=	j	=	j
v	=	w	=	v	=	w	=	w	=	v
f	=	f / v	=	f	=	f	=	f / w *	=	f
		ch			=	ch	=	ch		
French j			=	zs	=	ż	=	ž	=	ž
						rz	=	ř †		

* In the final syllable, *ew*, *aw*, *ow*.

† A peculiar sound, as the Polish rz. In this Handbook it has been rendered by its Polish equivalent, rz; the Boh. ř has also frequently been rendered by the Pol. cz.

Examples. Magyar, Szepes = Sepesh: Vácz = Váts: Pest = Pesht: Bács = Bátsh: János (John) = Yánosh.

Boh. Cernowic Pol. Czernowic	Tshernovits.	Boh. Lobkowic Germ. Lobkowitz	Lobkovits.
Germ.	Zar.		
Magyar,	Czár	Tsar.	
Pol., Boh., and Illyr.	Car.		

As Magyar proper names frequently occur in the following pages, it may not be irrelevant to observe that *h* is always aspirated, and *g* always pronounced hard, as in the words *get, give.*

The English *equivalents* for the Magyar *signs ly, ny, ty, gy,* would be *ly, ny, ty, dy,* both letters having their usual English sound, but the sounds of both being made to coalesce so as to form one sound. It will thus be found that these *signs* express *sounds* heard in the English words, filial (*filyial*), pinion (*pinyion*), tune (*tyoon*), endure (*endyoor*), and in the French words, *fille, peigne, métier, adieu.*

Examples. Magyar = Ma-dyar (not Mad-yar); Baranya = Ba-ra-nya.

It is much more difficult to give *equivalents* of *vowel sounds,* each language having, in this respect, peculiarities of pronunciation, which require a nice ear and long practice to discriminate. The Magyar language has 14 vowel sounds, 7 short and 7 long; and as the Magyar alphabet is the most perfect of any in Europe, each of these *sounds* (with one exception of no great importance) is represented by an invariable *sign,* as follows:—

Magyar i, pron. as i in the word fit						Magyar o, pron. as o in the word not				
í	„	i	„	machine		ó	„	o	„	note
e	„	e	„	met	*	u	„	u	„	pull
é	„	a	„	paper		ú	„	oo	„	pool
a †						ö, ő, as the German, ö				
á	„	a	„	half		ü, ű „ Germ. ü, French u, Boh. y.				

§ 119. VOCABULARY OF MAGYAR AND ILLYRIAN WORDS THAT ENTER INTO THE COMPOSITION OF NAMES OF PLACES.

Magyar.

Alsó, lower.
Aly, alyja, alja, the lowest part, under, undermost.
Apát, abbot.
Aranyos, golden.
Bánya, mine.
Dió, a nut; *diós,* nutty.
Egyház, church.
Erdő, forest.
Érsek, archbishop.
Fa, tree, wood.
Falu, falva, village.
Fejér, fehér, white.
Fekete, black.
Felső, upper.
Fő, chief, principal.
Föld, ground, earth, land.
Folyás, folyó, river.
Forrás, a spring.
Fürdő, a bath.
Gyöngy, a pearl; *gyöngyös,* studded with pearls, pearly.
Ház, house.
Hegy, mountain, hill, peak.
Hely, a place.
Híd, bridge.
Hideg, cold.
Homok, sand.
Kápolna, chapel.
Kapu, gate, door.
Kereszt, a cross.
Kert, garden.
Király, king.
Kis, little.
Kő, stone.
Kolostor, klastrom, a convent.
Kút, a well, a spring.
Lak, a dwelling.
Láp, bog, morass.
Ló, horse.

* These are the common sounds of e, é, but each of these *signs* has two *sounds,* which must be heard to be discriminated; those of é correspond to the French é and è.

† Has a short broad sound, often heard in our provincial dialects, something between the sounds of *a* in *far* and *war.*

Meleg, warm.
Mező, a field, a plain.
Mocsár, morass.
Monostor, a monastery.
Nagy, great.
Nemes, noble.
Német, German.
Ó, old.
Oláh, a Valach, Valachian (Wallachian).
Olasz, an Italian.
Palánk, plank, palisade.
Palota, palace.
Püspök, bishop.
Patak, a brook.
Sajó, salt.
Sár, mud; *sáros*, muddy.
Sebes, rapid, quick.
Sekély, a ford.
Só, salt.
Szász, Saxon, Saxonic.
Szék, chair, seat, stool.
Szent, *Sz.*, Saint, St.
Sziget, island, isle.
Szikla, rock,
Szőlő, vineyard.
Tenger, sea, lake.
Tó, *tava*, lake, pool.
Török, Turkish.
Torony, tower.
Tót, a Sláv, Slavonic.
Új, *új*, new.
Vár, *várad*, castle (the Germ. *burg*).
Vármegye, county.
Város, town.
Vas, iron.
Vásár, market.
Világos, clear, conspicuous, luminous.
Viz, water.
Völgy, valley.
Vörös, red.
Zöld, green.

Illyrian. *

Běl, white.
Brod, a ford.
Cerkva, church.
Cern, black.
Dolina, valley.
Dolnji, lower.
Gora, mountain, hill.
Gornji, upper.
Grad, castle.
Hladno, cold.
Jela, fir-tree.
Jezero, lake.
Kamen, stone.
Kralj, king.
Lipa, a lime-tree.
Mali, little.
Morje, sea.
Novi, new.
Ostrov, *otok*, island, isle.
Pèsak, sand.
Polje, field.
Potok, brook.
Rěka, river.
Ribnjak, pool, pond.
Sad, garden.
Selo, village.
Sol, salt.
Star, old.
Stěna, rock.
Toplo, warm.
Velik, great.
Vèrt, garden.
Voda, water.
Vrělo, a spring.
Zvonik, tower.

§ 120. MILITARY FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA.

That long strip of territory intervening between the Austrian dominions and Turkey, and extending from the Adriatic to the Bukovina—the length of the extreme frontier line being upwards of 900 Eng. miles—is known as the Military Frontier. At the period of the Turkish conquests north of the Balkan, long-continued wars, and frequent pestilence and famine, had almost depopulated this truly debateable ground along the Christian and Turkish frontier, which, even in time of peace, was the arena of constant conflicts between the Ottomans and their almost equally savage Christian neighbours, still thinly scattered over the border. It was a common exploit for a horde of Turks to dash across the frontier upon a border foray or raid, in search of Christian heads and ears, on delivery of which they were paid at a fixed rate by their pasha on their return. Hence arose the necessity of raising up a living rampart to defend this heretofore unprofitable territory. The idea was by no means a novel one, the kings of Hungary having frequently established military colonies on the most important points of the frontiers of their dominions, the earliest instance on record being at the close of the 11th centy., during the reign of St. Ladislaus.

In the beginning of the 16th centy. Lewis II. deemed it expedient to place the principal fortresses of Dalmatia and Croatia in the hands of his brother-in-law, the Austrian archduke Ferdinand, who afterwards became King of Hungary and Emperor of Germany. Ferdinand garrisoned these fortresses with German

* The Illyr. *sign ě*, or *je* as it is frequently written, has the *sound* of the Eng. word *yea*.

troops, and, after his accession to the Hungarian throne, may be said to have laid the foundation of the present military frontiers by granting tracts of waste land to refugees from Bosnia and other Slavonic countries that had been conquered by the Ottomans. Following the plan adopted by Matthias Corvinus under similar circumstances, Ferdinand exempted these refugees from taxation and manorial services, on condition of their guarding the frontier against the incursions of the Moslems. In the latter half of the 16th centy. these military communities, together with the frontier fortresses, were formed into two well-organized military districts, called the Croatian and the Vindic, afterwards the Karlstadt and the Warasdin District, both districts being placed under the authority of the Austrian War-Office. In the 17th centy. another district was formed, and called, from its being placed under the jurisdiction of the Ban of Croatia, the Banal District.

Towards the close of the 17th centy. vast numbers of Slávs from Servia and Rascia took refuge in Hungary. Many of them were Roman Catholics, but by far the greater number members of the Greek Church; and it is a singular fact that this difference in their religious belief should have caused a people of the same race, and speaking precisely the same language, to be known under two distinct appellations: the Roman Catholic Serbs settled in Hungary being called Shokats (Germ. Schokazen or Schokzen), and the Serbs of the Greek Church, Rascians (Germ. Raitzen). Leopold I. granted these Servian refugees considerable privileges and immunities, and in 1702 formed the lands on which they had settled into two new military districts, one extending along the Theiss and Maros, and the other embracing the whole territory, since called Slavonia, that lies between the Save and the Drave, the Danube and Croatia. The establishment of such extensive military colonies was viewed by the Hungarian Diet with great jealousy, in consequence of which the ministers of Maria Theresa deemed it expedient to comply with the resolutions passed by that assembly respecting them. In 1747 three counties (Syrmia, Verőcze, and Posega) were accordingly formed out of the Slavonian district; but a narrow strip of land was left along the Save and Danube which has ever since constituted the Slavonian Military Frontier; and in 1750 the military colonies on the Theiss and Maros were broken up, and the territory incorporated with the adjacent counties.

Military colonies were established in the Banat by Marshal Mercy in 1724, and in 1768 were withdrawn from the civil jurisdiction of the counties in which they were situated, and formed into a military district, which, in 1773, was extended, in order to embrace a district that had been colonised by Germans.

During the wars with Frederick the Great a flotilla of gunboats was constructed at Komorn, and manned with Borderers (Grenzer). These were afterwards formed into a river artillery battalion, called the Tshaikist battalion (from the Magyar word sajka; Turkish, kajk, a boat), and in 1764 located in a small district at the confluence of the Danube and Theiss, which was annexed to the Slavonian Military Frontier. The Magyar tribe, known under the name of Szeklers, had, from a very early period, guarded part of the Transylvanian frontier; but it was not until 1766 that this frontier received its present organisation, by which an uninterrupted chain of military posts was finally established along the entire S. frontier, from the Adriatic to the Bukovina. It has often been a matter of surprise that the Austrian Government, being fully aware of the advantages derived from the system, should not have established military colonies along the Dalmatian and Gallician frontiers.

The present military frontiers comprise — 1. The Croatian Frontier, which furnishes 8 infantry regiments, and extends from the Adriatic, along the borders of Dalmatia and Bosnia, to the confluence of the rivers Lonya and Save, and thence inwards, N. to the Drave. 2. The Slavonian Frontier, which furnishes 3 infantry regiments and the Tshaikist battalion, and forms a narrow strip, from

5 to 25 Eng. m. in width, along the Save from its junction with the Lonya to Semlin, and thence along the Danube to Peterwardein. 3. The Banat Frontier, which furnishes 2 regiments and 1 battalion of infantry, and extends from Semlin to Transylvania. 4. The Transylvanian Frontier, which furnishes 4 infantry regiments and 1 regiment of Hussars, and extends from the Banat to the Bukovina. This frontier does not, however, form a district or territory exclusively under military jurisdiction, the borderers being scattered among the rural population.

The entire population of the military frontiers is 1,225,000 persons, classed, in respect to race,—Slávs, 870,000; Valachs, 205,000; Magyars, 107,000; Germans, 40,000; Albanians, 1500; Greeks, 750; Jews, 750. The troops furnished are 17 regiments (each of 2 battalions) and 1 battalion of infantry, 1 Hussar regiment (1792 men), and the Tshaikist battalion (1287 men). Including the officers and 50 gunners, a Transylvanian infantry regiment has 2264 men, and each of the other infantry regiments 2570 men, forming altogether an effective army of 46,800 men. In time of war the whole of this force can be withdrawn from the frontiers, the reserve battalions being then called out and left behind to guard them; and in any great emergency Landwehr battalions are formed, by which the active frontier-army is raised to 80,000 men. In the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, 102,692 borderers left the frontiers, 38,583 of whom never returned.

Peterwardein, Karlowitz, Semlin, and 9 other towns within the frontiers, are called *Free Military Communities*, on account of their being governed in some measure by civil magistrates, although virtually under the jurisdiction of the military authorities. The burgesses of these towns are moreover exempted from service in the Border regiments; but each town is obliged to furnish from 1 to 6 companies of militia (landwehr), which, in time of war, are called out and employed in active service within the frontiers. With the exception of these free communities, the system of military colonisation prevails throughout the frontiers.

The leading principle of this system is that every male inhabitant of the military frontier is a soldier, as well as citizen or peasant; not merely that he be ready to serve on occasions, but to pass his whole life, from his 18th to his 60th year, in almost uninterrupted military service. Reckoning the days passed on duty, with those occupied in going to and returning from his watch-posts, which are often 2 days' journey from his home, the borderer (*grenzer*) has not much more than one-third of the year at his own disposal. His service, however, is not without an equivalent, and the burthen of it was besides lightened, at the establishment of the system, by the consideration that he was not merely defending the state, but at the same time protecting his own homestead from his foes the Turks. The emperors, who, in consequence of the destruction of the original landowners in the Turkish wars, soon became proprietors of nearly the whole frontier, bestowed on every border family a piece of land or fief, to be held as their own property, to cultivate in the intervals of duty, on condition of their giving, instead of rent, so many days of military service. The trades of soldier and ploughman, however, do not agree well together, and agriculture is in a very backward state within the military frontier. In order to promote it as much as possible, an agricultural officer is attached to each company.

Every family receives, in proportion to the number of its members, either a whole fief, varying from 36 to 50 acres in extent, a half, or a quarter fief, and every fief is bound to maintain a certain number of soldiers. The oldest man of the family, unless incapacitated by infirmity or some crime, exercises a sort of patriarchal authority over the members of it, who are bound to yield him obedience. He is styled the *house father*, and it is his duty to appoint the men to their posts, to portion their tasks in the fields, to look after the farm, to take

care of the house, and to provide for the necessities of the family; while his wife superintends the domestic economy, and watches the females under her, whose duty it is to prepare food and clothing for the 50 or 80 members composing the family, or *house communion*, as it is called.* When a family becomes rich or too numerous, some of the members are allowed to separate from it, and are located upon unoccupied land elsewhere.

Besides the duty of a frontier-guard in the neighbourhood of his own dwelling, the native of these provinces is obliged to serve for a stated period with his regiment in garrisons or in remote parts of the Austrian empire. He is subjected to military discipline, not merely when on duty as a soldier, but even in his own house: in fact, the whole government is a military rather than a civil regulation. Thus the towns and villages, in proportion to their size, are subjected to the authority of colonels, captains, and upper lieutenants. Each of these officers is at the same time magistrate and judge; he is in his village what the captain of a man-of-war is on board his ship.

The fear of Turkish aggression, which gave rise to the defence of the boundary line, has long since disappeared; but the Austrian government has many and weighty reasons for continuing the system in full force, beside the ostensible one of protecting Europe from inroads of the plague, which has been certainly restrained in its march westward by this highly efficient cordon. It is equally useful as a preventive service to check smuggling, since an uninterrupted chain of posts, consisting of guard-houses of wood or stone, and sometimes huts of boughs, extends from one end of the line to the other, at intervals of 2 m. or less, stretching away over the tops of the mountains, through the depths of the valleys, and along the swampy flats of the rivers. By day a sentinel is ever on the look-out; in the night-time a constant communication is kept up between the posts by patrols; and during the continuance of the plague, any person approaching the line, and not stopping when challenged, is shot without mercy. Each station-house contains 6 or 8 men dressed in a coarse brown uniform, but well armed. The daily duty at ordinary times along the line requires 4179 men; if the plague be raging in Turkey, the force is augmented to 6798, and on extraordinary occasions to 10,016 men. The great political importance, however, of the military frontier consists in its being able to furnish the Austrian government at a moment's notice, even in time of peace, and at scarcely any expense, with a standing army of 47,000 highly disciplined troops. In the event of foreign invasion, or any untoward event in the heart of the Austrian dominions, this force, armed, equipped, and provisioned for 3 days, can be assembled in the short space of 12 hrs. An alarm, sounded by bells and shots, or spread by beacon-fires, is communicated in the course of a few hours to the extremities of the line. These troops may be reckoned among the most trustworthy and efficient in the Austrian service, and their bravery has been well proved. These provinces furnished, during the Thirty Years' and Seven Years' Wars, those irresistible Pandours and Croats, whose very aspect, when they penetrated into the extreme W. frontier of Germany, and into France, spread terror and dismay.

The military provinces, though the most remote of the Austrian empire, are even more civilised than many nearer home. They are governed by a well-administered police—they are well disposed to the Austrian government, and have no sympathies with the Hungarians; so that their force, though no longer necessary to restrain the Turks from without, might, if occasion required, be employed to overawe the discontented within the pale of the monarchy, a purpose to which it was applied in 1848–9.

* Strictly speaking, this was the system that prevailed up to 1807, when it was reformed under the auspices of the Archduke Louis; since that period each *House Communion* elects its *House father* from amongst its own members. At the present day the relationship between the individuals forming a *House Communion* is almost nominal.

ROUTES THROUGH HUNGARY.

THE DANUBE, BELOW VIENNA.

THE Danube (Duna, in Hungarian) is the natural outlet for the produce of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Hungary, and a large part of the Austrian dominions, into the Black Sea; and the steam-navigation of the Danube opens a direct communication between central Europe and the East, and may possibly be the means of bringing back a large portion of the commerce of the world into its old channels across our continent, which it followed before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. No less than 17 navigable tributaries fall into the Danube between Passau and Rassova, and the chief of these within the territory of Hungary. Previously the navigation of this main artery of Europe had been almost exclusively downward, and, with little or no aid from sails or oars, accomplished by flat-bottomed barges or rafts (see Rte. 175), constructed in the rudest manner, because they were to be broken up as timber at the end of the voyage.

DANUBE STEAM-COMPANY.

The scheme of navigating the Danube by steamboats owes its origin to two English shipbuilders, named Andrews and Pritchard, established at Venice, who, in 1828, commenced the undertaking unaided by others, and obtained an exclusive privilege, for 3 years, of running steam-vessels on that river. It is extremely probable that the attempt would have proved unsuccessful, and that, sharing the usual discouragements which attend strangers in a foreign country, they would have been compelled to abandon their plan, had it not received the encouragement of two enlightened noblemen, Baron Puthon and Count Stephen Széchenyi. The former, in conjunction with several bankers of Vienna, formed a company in 1830; and Count Széchenyi, soon after, perceiving the importance of such an enterprise to his country, took an active share in promoting the design; and to his talents, patriotic zeal, and ceaseless activity must, in the main, be attributed its rapid progress and present success.

The Austrian government sanctioned the undertaking by granting it a charter, conferring the exclusive privilege of navigating the Danube and its tributaries for a period of 15 years, which has since been extended to the year 1880.

The company, with a capital estimated at 13,500,000 fl. C. M. (the largest capital embarked in any similar private enterprise), at present possesses 85 steamers and steam-tugs, and 270 vessels for merchandise, besides vessels of a peculiar construction, used for the conveyance of pigs from Servia to Vienna, and which are towed up the river by the company's steam tug-boats. Many of the engines are by well-known British engine-makers.

Number of trips made by the steamers per month, and time occupied on the voyage:—

	On what days.	Length of voyage down.	Length of voyage up the river.
Vienna to Pest .	daily.	13 hrs.	25 hrs.
Pest to Semlin .	5 times a-week.	32 hrs.	39 hrs.
Semlin to Orsova	twice a-week.	20 hrs.	14½ hrs.
Orsova to Galatz	Sat.	4½ days.	. .

Express Steamer (Eilfahrt).

	Length of voyage down.	Length of voyage up the river.
Pest to Galatz	4 days.	6½ days.
Galatz to Constantinople	52 hrs.	. .

These fast steamers are built after the American fashion, with a spacious deck saloon, and sleeping cabins behind.

The portion of the river between *Drenkova and Skela-Gladova* was long regarded as impracticable for steamers, on account of the rapidity of the current, but is now passed with ease and safety.

The company has 3 sets of steamers; one for the Upper, another for the Middle, and a third for the Lower Danube. From Vienna to Galatz steamers are consequently changed twice — at Pest and Skela-Gladova. When the river is high, the steamer from Pest goes to Skela-Gladova without interruption; when the water is low, it stops at Orsova; when very low, at Drenkova; but passengers are conveyed either from Drenkova or Orsova, as the case may be, in a small steamer of small draught: so that, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, very little delay takes place.

The latest information regarding Danube navigation is to be obtained from the Company's bills and advertisements. During the long days of summer, and in clear moonlight nights, the steamers continue the voyage, but they are obliged to lie-to in the dark; and in the autumn cannot set out in the morning until the mists have cleared away.

The total distance from Vienna to Constantinople, by Galatz, is about 1544 Eng. m.

LIST OF FARES.

Vienna to	1st Cabin. Fl.	2nd Cabin. Fl.	Carriages. Fl.
Pest	15	10	30
Orsova . . .	55	35	80
Calafat . . .	65	45	85
Giurgevo . .	90	60	100
Braila . . .	100	70	110
Galatz . . .	100	70	110
Constantinople .			

The price of a *private cabin* from

	Largest size. Fl.	Middling. Fl.	Small. Fl.
Vienna to Giurgevo	110	90	55
„ Galatz	120	100	60

N.B.—11 florins are about equal to 20*s.* sterling, or 25 francs.

A printed table of the days and hours of departure of the steamers during the season is issued from the *Company's Office*, No. 582, Bauernmarkt, Vienna, and the departures and arrivals of the steamers are so arranged that passengers shall be forwarded from one end of the line to the other with as little interruption as possible. The voyage, however, cannot be performed without some sacrifice of comfort. Let travellers be prepared beforehand for the chance of delays and stoppages by the way. The sandbanks of the Danube are so numerous and intricate, that it is no uncommon occurrence for a steamer to stick upon one for 8 or 10 hrs., until it can be lightened by the entire removal of the cargo.

The Danube rises, in consequence of the melting of the snows, from the beginning of June to the middle of July, and does not begin to sink until the middle of August. These "freshets" are highly favourable to the navigation, as the water then covers many of the impediments existing at low water. The captains and pilots have extended greatly their knowledge of the river; but notwithstanding, it is still not an uncommon thing for the vessels to run aground in August and September.

Accommodations on board the Steamers.—Provisions are not included in the fare, but there is a very tolerable restaurant on board, and the dinner-hour is 12 o'clock. The sleeping accommodation is not good, fleas are very numerous; there is a small ladies' cabin, generally very crowded; and round the gentlemen's cabin is a sofa or divan, serving instead of beds; but in summertime it often happens that there is not room for half the passengers, and the remainder must therefore sleep on the floor or on deck. The decks of the steamers are often crowded with merchandise, and the convenience of passengers is sacrificed to the accommo-

dation of goods, inasmuch as they have barely room to stir. Two or three other inconveniences must be mentioned. The mosquitoes, gnats, &c., abound, especially in the lower part of the river; and to escape this plague it may be prudent to take a mosquito net. The marshy land at the mouth of the Danube is *most unhealthy* at certain seasons, *teeming with fever and ague*, which those even who merely pass up and down without stopping do not always escape. Between Pest and Orsova, and between Orsova and Constantinople, the passengers must sleep on board.

The Hungarians almost surpass the Americans in the filthy habit of spitting, which is not always confined to the deck.

ROUTE 282.

THE DANUBE (E).—VIENNA TO PEST.

There is now an uninterrupted line of *Railway* from Vienna to Pest. Trains daily in about 11 hrs. (Rte. 283.) The most powerful steamers go in 12 hrs., and none of them take more than 14 or 15 hrs. Travellers are therefore recommended to go by the steamer and return by the railroad. (See Rte. 283.)

Steamers to Pest daily in summer. The voyage occupies 3 hrs. to Presburg, and about 10 more thence to Pest. It takes 24 or 25 hrs. to ascend from Pest to Vienna. Owing to the rapidity of the current and the intricacy and number of shoals in this part of the course of the Danube, its navigation by steamboats is difficult. A small steamer, destined expressly for passengers, sets out every morning at 6 from the Danube canal in Vienna, a little below the Ferdinand bridge, and in about ½ an hr. reaches the great steamer, moored in the main stream of the Danube, a little below the Kaisermühlen (Imp. mills). The passengers are at once transferred to her, and she starts from her moorings, which are nearly opposite the Island Lobau.

l. The l. bank of the Danube, from the hill of Bisamberg to the mouth of the March, and from the margin of the river to the foot of the Hohenleuthen hills, is an uninterrupted plain called the *Marchfeld*—monotonous and destitute of picturesque beauty, but historically interesting as the scene of that victory, gained by Rudolph of Habsburg over Ottocar of Bohemia, which laid the foundation of the Austrian empire, and as the field on which were fought in recent times the battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram.

The Danube is here split into numerous arms or branches, and vessels steer their course through narrow channels between willow-wooded islands and high sandbanks, with contracted prospects and scenery totally devoid of interest. It may be possible, through gaps in the trees, and the openings between the isles, to obtain a glimpse of

l. The villages of Aspern and Essling, the scene of the memorable engagement on the 21st and 22nd May, 1809, when the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, gained a temporary but important advantage over Napoleon. Aspern was reduced to ruins during the battle, but no traces now remain of it, save the marks of cannon-shot in the walls of the churchyard. The French army effected a passage from the rt. to the l. bank of the Danube, by a bridge of boats thrown across from

rt. The village of Ebersdorf to the *Island of Lobau*, one of the largest in this part of the river; it is passed on the l. in descending. While the battle was still raging, the Austrians contrived to destroy the bridge between the Lobau and Ebersdorf, by means of

fire-ships floated down the Danube, and thus compelled the French Emperor to fall back upon the island, where his army remained cooped up for several weeks, in a situation imminently hazardous. His foes, however, were unable to take advantage of their success; and Napoleon, gathering up his forces for a fresh effort in the beginning of July following, re-crossed to the l. bank of the Danube, lower down than before, and gained the decisive victory of Wagram, a village to the N. of Aspern, 5th and 6th July. Traces of the works of Napoleon's fortified camp on the island still remain; they were completed in a month: 3 solid bridges connected the island with the rt. bank —a 4th ran all across the islands from shore to shore, 240 fathoms long, protected by piles against shocks of the river, or fire-ships, and fortified at its N. extremity by a *tête de pont*, a complete fortress with wet ditches, armed with 80 pieces of cannon. To counteract these preparations, and prevent the French issuing from this point, the Austrians threw up works across the Marchfeld, from Enzersdorf to Essling. But Napoleon's preparations were but a pretence to conceal his real design. Hidden behind the island of Lobau, he had in readiness the materials for 3 other bridges; by the aid of these, under cover of 120 pieces of artillery, he threw his army hastily across at a point where the Austrians did not expect it, effecting the passage of the river with the whole of his force *in a single night;* so that on the morning of the 5th of July, 1809, the Archduke Charles found the left flank of his position turned, the entrenched works, which had cost 6 weeks to construct, taken in reverse, and all his plans frustrated. The forces crowded together by Napoleon, on this narrow island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad, amounted to 150,000 foot, 30,000 horse, and 700 pieces of cannon, concentrated from all quarters of Europe.

rt. Schwächat, in the distance, is a village of 2000 Inhab., more than a mile from the Danube. A stone monument outside the village marks the spot where the Emperor Leopold (the meanest of Austria's monarchs) met John Sobiesky after he and the Duke of Lorraine had raised the siege of Vienna, and driven back the Turks in 1683. Leopold, who was a stickler for etiquette, inquired in what manner he was to receive the Polish hero. "With open arms," answered Lorraine, in reference to the greatness of the obligation which Sobiesky had conferred on him. Leopold, however, thought otherwise: studiously punctilious as to the formalities to be observed between himself, as emperor, and an elective monarch, he displayed no feelings of gratitude to his deliverer, even if he felt any. They met on horseback, they descended at a given signal, and Sobiesky was greeted with a cold embrace. An interview so formal was necessarily short.

l. Gross-Enzersdorf, at some distance from the river.

rt. Fischamend, a village named, it is said, from an iron *fish*, 11 ft. long, attached to the *end* of the gate-tower, by way of a weathercock. The name of the streamlet, however, which here falls into the Danube, is Fischa—a better derivation.

rt. Regelsbrunn.

rt. Petronell, a small village, believed to occupy the site of the Roman *Carnuntum*, destroyed by Attila. A chapel, in the Romanesque style of Gothic, attached to the parish church, is by some believed to have been built by Charlemagne; others attribute it to the Templars, who had a palace here. A mile S. of Petronell is the *Heidenthor*, the ruins of a triumphal arch erected by Augustus to commemorate the conquest of Pannonia by Tiberius.

Here begins a very singular rampart, extending as far as the lake of Neusiedel, and defended, at intervals, by redoubts. Its origin is not precisely known, but it is believed to have been thrown up by the Romans, and it was employed by the Austrian army in 1683 as a defence against Turkish invasion.

rt. Deutsch-Altenburg. A village of 900 Inhab., with a handsome modern château. The warm springs here were known to the Romans under the name Aquæ Pannonicæ. On an eminence

outside the town stands the curious Gothic Church of St. John, and in the churchyard is a circular chapel of much greater antiquity. This circular chapel, as well as that previously mentioned at Petronell, belongs to a curious class of buildings, of which but few remain in Germany. They are round, small, of the Romanesque character, having a semicircular apse or cell, and usually stand inside the churchyard of another church. They are generally attributed to the Templars, and seem to combine the characters of a Temple church such as we have in England, and a baptistery like those of Italy. In some instances chapels of a more modern style seem to have replaced them, as at Petersdorf. Those now existing in Germany are these two, one at Tulln, one at Ratisbon, S. Michael at Fulda; the one mentioned by Boisserée, at Bonn, is now demolished. There is one near Wesprim in Hungary, and three in England, besides the Temple in London, and St. Tommaso in limine near Bergamo. Near this and by the road-side is a tumulus 60 ft. high; the time and cause of its construction are wrapped in complete mystery.

rt. Hainburg, a town of 4000 Inhab., 1000 of whom find employment in the *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* established here. Tobacco is a government monopoly in Austria, and the cultivation of it is prohibited in the Austrian states, excepting Hungary, whence the supply is derived, as well as the introduction of it, except through the government channels. The town is entered by 2 antique castellated gateways, planted at the two extremities of the principal street. Haydn, the great composer, was born at Rohrau, a frontier village near Hainburg. He was the son of a poor cartwright.

l. The Castle of Theben is built on a high rock at whose feet the river March (Morava) unites its waters with the Danube, forming the boundary between Hungary and Austria. It was reduced to its present state of ruin by the French.

The solitary slender tower perched on the summit of a pointed rock is called the *Nun's Tower*, from a tradition that the mistress of one of the lords of this castle, having been immured in a convent, was carried off by her lover to his abode. Those, however, who offended the majesty of the Church by such a sacrilege were not allowed to go unpunished. The castle was besieged by a large force, and the lovers, seeing that it was equally vain to hope for mercy or to find escape, retreated to the tower, and, locked in each other's arms, threw themselves from its summit into the Danube. A passage has been cut through the rock below the castle at the water's side.

rt. Wolfsthal, about 3 m. from Hainburg, and 1 from the river, is the Custom-house station between Austria and Hungary. Tobacco cannot be introduced from Hungary without a permission from the authorities at Pest. There is a boat-bridge over the Danube at

l. PRESBURG (Hungarian, Pozsony; Latin, Posonium). — *Inns:* Grüner Baum; Rother Ochs; Goldene Sonne. Presburg, a town of more than 42,000 Inhab., is or rather was the seat of the Diet and place of coronation of the King of Hungary, and was at one time considered the capital of Hungary, after Buda, the ancient capital, fell into the hands of the Ottomans in 1541. The town, though pleasantly situated on the Danube, has neither fine buildings nor objects of art and antiquity to attract a stranger. It is even destitute of prominent national peculiarities in its aspect, or that of its inhabitants, to distinguish it from an Austrian town, so that the traveller must not expect to gain an insight into Hungarian manners by penetrating only thus far into the land.

The most conspicuous edifice is the *Royal Palace* on the top of the hill above the town. It is, however, but a mere shell, surmounted by 4 towers at the angles. Its foundation is very ancient; it was enlarged in 1766, and destroyed by fire in 1811, since which it has not been repaired. It is said to have been set on fire by the soldiers of an Italian regiment stationed here, to put an end to the labour they incurred

in carrying their wood and water up the hill. The walk up to it will be well repaid by the very extensive view.

It was here that Maria Theresa, at the commencement of her reign, 1741, when attacked by enemies on all sides, threatened even in her capital, and deserted by all her allies except Great Britain, received the deputation of the Hungarian Estates. Clad in deep mourning, in the Hungarian garb, with the crown of St. Stephen on her head and girt with his sword, both objects regarded by the Hungarians as scarcely less than sacred, she laid before them, in a Latin speech, the disastrous situation nf her affairs, and the dangers which threatened her kingdom; and, throwing herself on the fidelity of her Hungarian subjects, demanded their assistance.

The recital of the wrongs of an injured and youthful Queen, then in the prime of her beauty, produced such an effect on the Magyar chivalry, that in an instant every sword was drawn from its scabbard, as with the impulse of one mind, and amidst the cry, "Moriamur pro *reye* nostro Maria Theresa!" they swore to assert her rights, and to shed the last drop of their blood in her defence.

The Queen had previously maintained a firm and calm deportment; but, affected by this outbreak of loyalty, she burst into tears. The Hungarians, excited to frenzy by this display of sensibility, repaired to the diet, voted liberal supplies to carry on the war, and summoned the wild tribes from the remotest corners of Hungary, from the borders of the Save, Drave, and Theiss, to rally round her standard, and Croats and Pandours carried terror to the furthest extremity of the Continent. This was the last occasion in which the "insurrection," or rising of the Hungarian nobles in arms, was productive of any great or decisive effect.

The *Hall of the Diet—Landhaus*—is an unpretending modern edifice, in the Michaelergasse, distinguished by the plainness usual in a Methodist meeting, both in exterior and interior. The two Chambers, of Magnates or Peers forming the Upper House, and of Delegates constituting the Lower House, met in simply furnished apartments provided with green tables in the centre, and seats around for members, who spoke from their places, and not from a tribune.

The kings of Hungary were crowned in the *Cathedral*, an ancient Gothic structure, 1074, but destitute of interest. The crown (which was stolen in 1849) was brought from Buda for this purpose, attended by its guardians and body-guard, and was exhibited to the people in this church for three days together. Over the high altar is a fine statue (in lead) of St. Martin on horseback, in the Hungarian costume, by Raphael Donner.

On the l. bank of the Danube, near the Bridge where the steamers stop, is an artificial mound, about 12 or 14 ft. high, called *Königsberg*, to which every new king of Hungary repairs on horseback after his coronation, and from its summit makes the sign of the cross in the air with the sword of St. Stephen, which he waves in turn towards the four points of the compass, in token of his intention to protect the land on all sides.

There are more than 7000 Jews here. They are restricted to the quarter on the slope of the Castle Hill, or Schlossberg.

The treaty of Presburg was signed here, after the battle of Austerlitz, 1805, between Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, who thereby ceded Venice to the French, and Tyrol to the Bavarians.

The view from the esplanade in front of the castle, over the vast plain of Hungary, intersected by the Danube, which is split into numerous branches immediately below the town, is very striking.

The undulating hills around the town are covered with vineyards. The best wine grown here is the St. George's Ausbruch.

On the opposite side of the Danube, near the bridge, is a *public garden*, which is much frequented in summer evenings.

A *Railway*, on which the trains are moved by horse-power, connects Pres-

burg with Tyrnau, where is a very fine *Cathedral*, built 1389.

Immediately below Presburg the Danube, as if relieved from all restraint, spreads out its waters over a wide extent of country, intersecting the broad plain with its numerous arms, each in itself a river, which are lost to view amidst the dark forests which clothe their banks and islands. One of these arms, called the Neuhäuseler Donau, branches out of the main Danube, on its l. bank, at Presburg, and falls into it again at Komorn, a little above which fortress it receives the river Neutra, and, about 12 m. higher up, the river Waag. Another arm, called the Raaber Donau, issues from the main stream at Ragendorf, the second post station from Presburg, on the rt. bank, and joins it again near Gönyö. The town of Raab is situated at the junction of the river Raab with this arm, about 7 m. from the main Danube. The two large islands formed by the three streams are the Grosse Schütt on the l., and the Kleine Schütt Insel on the rt. bank of the main Danube. The former is about 42 m. long, and 15 broad; the latter about 25 m. by 6. Both are very fruitful, and contain good cornland.

After leaving Presburg the banks of the Danube are flat and uninteresting, unvaried by towns or villages; for the fearful inundations occurring almost every spring drive the people to fix their habitations on the high ground. Embankments have been made to control its vagaries, at considerable expense; the river is still shallow, but not quite so rapid.

On the rt. bank and about 10 m. from Presburg, on the road to Pest, lies the castle of Karlburg, the seat of count Zichy-Ferraris. It is a modern edifice in the Tudor style; entirely decorated and furnished by Hungarian artists and artisans. In the garden are the tombs of a Turkish pasha and his daughter, who once inhabited this spot.

rt. The Raaber arm enters the main stream. About 12 m. above the junction, quite out of sight, lies the town of *Raab* (Hung. Győr; Lat. Jaurinum). It was in the plain of Raab that the Hungarian insurrection, or undisciplined *levée en masse* of the nobles, was scattered at the first onset by the veteran troops of Napoleon (Rte. 291).

rt. Gönyö (*Inn*, tolerable for Hungary), a small town, and the first post-station after Raab, on the high road to Pest, which here runs along the rt. bank of the river. When the Danube is very low, the steamboat takes up and discharges its cargo and passengers here, instead of ascending to Vienna. A steamer runs daily between Gönyö and Raab in connection with the steamers from Vienna and Pest.

rt. On the Martinsberg (Sacer Mons Pannoniæ), an eminence about 14 m. S. of Gönyö, is the splendid Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin (Sz. Márton), which is well worth visiting. It is the oldest monastery in Hungary, having been founded by Geisa, the father of St. Stephen, at the latter end of the 10th centy. Within the ample circuit of its walls are a convent, a castle, a large church, and several outbuildings. The great object of veneration in the church is the *Stephansstuhl*, a red marble seat said to have been used by St. Stephen when he attended the service of the mass, celebrated by Asticus, or St. Athanasius, as he is commonly called, the first abbot of St. Martin's. The library of the convent (80,000 vols., with some interesting MSS.) is placed in a splendid hall, richly decorated and ornamented with the statues of King Stephen and the late Emperor Francis. The view from a high tower in front of the convent is, perhaps, the finest and most extensive in Hungary. The abbey is amply endowed, and possesses princely domains, which extend towards the S. across the Bakonyerwald hills to the lake of Balaton. There are actually about 150 monks belonging to the abbey, but only 50 or 60 reside there, the others being employed as teachers and professors in two academies (Presburg and Raab) and 8 Gymnasia (Presburg, Raab, Odenberg, Gran, Tyrnau, Komorn, Güns, and Pápa). The abbot, or arch-abbot (Germ. Erzabt; Hung. Főapát) as he is styled, is chosen by the king, from three candidates elected by the brethren of the

order, and is a magnate *ex officio*, and as such takes his seat at a diet on the bench of bishops in the Upper House.

The scenery after leaving Gönyö continues to be very monotonous—on each side a low bare sandbank, with now and then a tuft of willows, a village, and a fleet of water-mills stretching obliquely in long lines from the shore into the middle of the river. They consist of a water-wheel suspended between two boats moored in the line of the current, one of them serving as a dwelling for the miller.

rt. Acs, where a desperate but undecisive conflict took place on July 11, 1849, between the Hungarians under Görgei, and the Austrians under Haynau.

l. *Komorn* (Hung. Komárom) — *Inns:* Goldener Fassl; Rössel — a town of 17,338 Inhab., almost exclusively Magyars, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, situated at the S. extremity of the island of Schütt, and at the point of land above the junction of the Neuhäuseler arm of the Danube (sometimes called the Waag because that river empties into it) with the main stream. It was founded by Matthias Corvinus. In 1783 its defences suffered great injury from an earthquake, and had already fallen into decay, when, in 1805, they were rebuilt, and the capabilities of the place for defence greatly increased. It is a matter of boast with its inhabitants that it was never taken by an enemy. In 1848-49 it resisted all the efforts of the Austrian army to capture it by force from the Hungarians under Klapka.

A figure of a female is pointed out in one of the streets, with the inscription, supposed to be addressed to an enemy, "Kom-morn" (come to-morrow), a play upon the name of the place. The Emp. Francis deposited his valuables here while Vienna was in the hands of the French. The fortifications are of great extent. The central part or nucleus is the *Old Fortress*, built in the 16th centy. at the angle formed by the junction of the Neuhäuseler arm with the main Danube. It contains the military depôt, a cannon-foundry, manufactory of firearms, baking-houses, &c. Behind it lies the town, which is separated by a narrow glacis from the *New Fortress*, which forms the defence on the W. or Schütt side. It encloses the quarters of the commander and officers, and several barracks, all of them bomb-proof. Opposite the old fortress, on the l. bank of the Neuhäuseler Danube, is a *tête-de-pont*, consisting of a series of redoubts which communicate with each other and extend along the l. bank of the Neuhäuseler arm to its junction with the main Danube, along whose l. bank they are continued until they reach a point opposite Ó-Szőny. Another *tête-de-pont* extends on the rt. bank of the Danube from Ó-Szőny to Új-Szőny, and is as strongly fortified as the other. It was principally against this tête-de-pont that the Austrians directed their operations in 1849. These fortifications alone would suffice to render Komorn a very formidable position; but they have been greatly strengthened by outworks during the war with the French. They consist of the *Palatinal line*, which is drawn across the Schütt from stream to stream, and of two fortified islands, the *Donauinsel*, about 2000 yds. long, in the main Danube opposite Új-Szőny, and the *Apaliainsel*, formed by the junction of the river Neutra with the Neuhäuseler arm of the Danube. Both islands bristle with breastworks, redoubts, and batteries. During the civil war these extensive works mounted 300 pieces of ordnance. A bridge of boats connects Komorn with Új-Szőny, which is the 7th post-station from Presburg, and the 5th from Pest.

[From Komorn an excursion may be made to Babolna, where there is an imperial stud of Arabian horses of the purest breed. There are several such studs in the Austrian dominions, kept up for the purpose of supplying the army with good horses. They are all under military management, and have large farms attached to them. The largest is that of Mezőhegyes in the county of Csanád, about 25 Eng. m. from Arad, which has a domain of 38,993 Eng. acres, and a stud of 16,000

horses. The area of the Babolna domain is 6870 acres. The number of horses seldom exceeds 600. The traveller would do well to provide himself with a letter of introduction to the commanding officer (Gestütscommandant), who is generally a major or lieut.-col. of cavalry. Babolna is 10 or 12 m. from Új-Szőny, where Eilbauern (§ 116) may be procured.]

rt. Dotis (Tata), a town of 9000 Inhab., with an old church, and an old castle, said to have been a favourite residence of Matthias Corvinus. Count Nicholas Esterházy, has a fine *château* here, and some extensive wine-vaults, in one of which is a tun, capable of holding 34,700 Eng. gal., and which, moreover, generally does hold that quantity of excellent Hungarian wine.

rt. A chain of low hills now approaches the river, and relieves the landscape from its previous monotonous flatness. The slopes are planted with vineyards, one of which, Nesmühl (Hung. Neszmély), produces one of the best Hungarian wines. It belongs to the Counts Zichy and Esterházy. The Emp. Albert II. died here in 1439.

l. The mouth of the river Gran.

rt. *Gran* (Hung. Esztergom; Lat. Strigonium), a town of 11,700 Inhab., and the see of the Primate of all Hungary, said to be the richest in Europe, the revenue being estimated, before 1848, at 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* per annum; but the act passed by the Diet of 1847–8 for the abolition of tithes and manorial services swept off at least ⅓ of the revenues of the Hungarian bishops. The *Cathedral*, the *Palace of the Archbishop*, and the houses of the chapter, occupy a commanding position, overlooking the town and river, on the summit of a high and precipitous rock, the site of an ancient fortress, now removed except a few walls. The *Cathedral*, the most extensive modern building in Hungary, was commenced by the late Prince-primate Rudnay, in 1821, and, after being carried on at great cost at his own expense, and completed after his death. It is an Italian edifice, surmounted by a dome, and faced with a handsome portico of 38 pillars. The interior is lined with polished red marble, and supported by 54 columns. The dome is 82 ft. in diameter. The altarpiece, by Hess, a Hungarian artist, represents the Baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary. Munich artists have been employed on the internal decorations. The side-chapel on the l. is the sole existing fragment of an ancient ch., built 1507, on a hill at some distance, which was destroyed by the Turks. This chapel was removed thence stone by stone to its present position. Under the ch. is the primate's burial-vault. Gran is believed by some to be the Bregetium of Ptolemy; it was long the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, and the finest city in Hungary, until annihilated by the repeated attacks of the Turks. After remaining for 78 years in their hands, it was finally surrendered to the Christian army, under the Duke of Lorraine and John Sobiesky in 1683. Previous to the siege, Sobiesky, with his Polish cavalry that formed the vanguard of the army, fell into an ambuscade near Párkány, and would have been cut to pieces but for the timely arrival of Lorraine, who extricated him from the perilous situation in which his rashness and impetuosity had placed him. After the taking of Gran, John Sobiesky returned with his army to Poland, and left Lorraine to continue one of the most glorious campaigns recorded in history.

l. Párkány is connected with Gran by a flying bridge. It is near Nagy-Nána Stat. (Rte. 283), of the Pest and Vienna Railway, which hence to Pest keeps close to the Danube.

The outline of the porphyry mountains between which the Danube now runs in a contracted channel is very picturesque; they are a continuation of the chain which bounds the romantic vale of the Gran.

The Danube between Gran and Vissegrad is like a lake, and so shut in by high mountains, while it is unbroken by islands, as to look more like a basin than a flowing stream. This part of its course is more striking if not more beautiful than any part of the Rhine.

rt. Dömös. — Ruins of an ancient priory, which depended on the see of Gran.

rt. *Vissegrad* (Latin, Arx alta).—A cluster of towers and battlemented walls on the summit of a precipitous hill, connected by a straggling wall with an isolated tower 6 stories high, at the water-side, are all that remain of the favourite residence of the sovereigns of Hungary. It has been the scene of many remarkable events in her history. The tall tower at the water-side was the prison of King Solomon, when confined by his cousin, Ladislaus, at the end of the 11th centy., and is named after him. It was for attempting to regain the crown by force of arms after he had formally resigned it that Solomon was imprisoned, 1081. As he gazed on the rapid waters of the Danube from his lonely tower, he is said to have cursed the people who, according to his notions, had abandoned him, and to have devoted them to eternal discord. Within this castle, Felician Zach, spurred on by the thirst of vengeance for the wrongs his daughter Clara had endured from Casimir of Poland, the Queen's brother, attempted to assassinate the royal family, and was cut to pieces on the spot. Kings Charles I. and II. of Hungary both died here, and within these walls Sigismund was detained in captivity by his turbulent Magnates. Vissegrad attained the height of its splendour in the reign of Matthias Corvinus, who laid out vast sums in embellishing it, and in converting the barren rocks around into gardens and pleasure-grounds. In his days it deserved to be styled the Hungarian Windsor. The Papal Legate who visited him here calls it an earthly paradise. The magnificence of this palatial stronghold has long since disappeared; the Turks under Sultan Solyman, 1529, captured and despoiled it, and Christian and infidel, in successive sieges, have since equally contributed to its destruction. The Emp. Leopold caused its fortifications to be razed. Its tall donjon still rears itself aloft, a picturesque and conspicuous object. The cistern for holding water remains, but not entire, and the chamber where the Hungarian regalia were kept is still pointed out.

Below, l., the village of Maros, the hills on the l. bank subside and recede, and the Danube, which has hitherto flowed from W. to E., here makes a sudden bend, and runs for nearly 200 m. due S. At this point the river divides into two arms, encircling the island St. Endre, a flat tract about 18 m. long. In the angle formed by the bend of the river, on the left-hand bank, stands

l. *Waitzen* (Vácz), an episcopal town, with a population of 11,300. It is divided into 3 quarters; one exclusively occupied by Catholics, in which Jews are not allowed to enter, except during fair time; another appropriated to Raitzen; and the third chiefly inhabited by Protestants. It belongs partly to the bishop, partly to the chapter. The chief building is the *Cathedral*, conspicuous at a distance from its dome and portico; it was built by Cardinal Migazzi, 1777, who also erected the splendid *Episcopal Palace*. Some curious Roman antiquities found here are built into the bishop's garden-wall. Waitzen is one of the oldest settlements of the Magyars in Hungary. A treaty of peace was signed here, 1535, between the Emp. Ferdinand and John Zápolya.

All the steamers call at Waitzen. The Waitzen Stat. on the Presburg and Pest *Rly.* is 21 Eng. m. from Pest. (See Rte. 283).

rt. Alt-Ofen (Ó-Buda), though now merely a poor village, existed long previously to Buda, or Ofen itself, having been known to the Romans under the name *Aquincum*. Remains of several Roman buildings, such as a bath near the Florianiplatz, foundations of an amphitheatre, capable of holding 8000 persons, within which 28 houses now stand, and an *aqueduct* about 1½ m. on the road to St. Endre, which still conducts water to turn the wheels of a powder-mill, &c., exist here. After the expulsion of the Romans, Attila erected here his iron throne. The *Docks* and building-yard of the *Danube Steam-Company* are at

Alt-Ofen. Their river-fleet consists of 95 vessels.

The approach to the Hungarian capital is proclaimed by the number of rafts and barges moored to the banks, by the long files of clacking water-mills, and by the rocky citadel of Buda, crowned by the Palatine's Palace, now a heap of ruins, and backed by the still more lofty height of the Blocksberg, now a fortress.

The capital of Hungary is composed of two parts, containing together more than 120,000 Inhab.; *Buda*, the old town, on the rt. bank of the Danube, previous to the insurrection of 1849 the residence of the Palatine, and seat of government; and *Pest*, on the l. bank, the modern and rising town. They are connected together by a grand suspension-bridge, near which, on the l. bank, the steamers are moored.

l. PEST.—*Inns:* H. de l'Europe; Erzherzog Stephan; Königin von England; three fine large houses on the quay near the landing-place of the steamers and the chain bridge.—Jägerhorn Kleinebrückgasse, near the river;—König von Ungarn.—Restaurant, National Casino, on the first floor for members, on the ground floor for the public. There are good restaurants at the Königin von England, the Erzherzog Stephan, and the H. de l'Europe.

The common *water* at Pest is undrinkable; but water is always supplied in wine-bottles from the Eliasbrunnen at Buda, which is excellent; it costs 1*d.* per bottle. Rohitscher Sauerwasser, so called from an alkaline spring near Gratz, which furnishes it, is used as a substitute for Seltzer water.

Pest, though one of the oldest towns in Hungary, was a place of slight consequence until the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II.; its previous history is little more than a series of misfortunes, as it was five times taken by the Turks, and only rescued from their hands in 1686 by the Duke of Lorraine. Since that time it has risen rapidly into prosperity and importance. It is now the finest, most populous and commercial city of Hungary, the seat of manufactures and improvements, and, before the insurrection, was constantly increasing in extent and prosperity.

Pest presents a complete contrast to the antique, irregular, and rock-built town of Buda opposite; it stands upon a flat; its streets are wide and regular, many of them crossing each other at right angles. Along the water-side runs a wide *Quai*, which is highly ornamental now that it is terraced and well paved; a few years back the ground which it occupies was nothing but a rush-covered marsh. Most deserving of attention is the row of really handsome buildings, nearly 1½ m. long, with which it is lined. They are high and brilliantly whitewashed, and, though the outline is a little monotonous, the effect is generally good. The portico near the centre belongs to the *Theatre* and *Redoute*, a building not in the best taste.

The corner house at the upper end of the Quai, also with a portico, is the *National Casino*, an admirable institution, established upon the plan of a London Club, and most liberally thrown open to strangers, who are allowed free access to and use of it during their stay, on their names being entered in a book by one of the members. English travellers, indeed, through the kindness of the committee, are even brought in without a formal introduction. It is to be hoped that this confidence will not be abused. Englishmen will find great resources in its library and reading-rooms, in which Galignani's Messenger, the Times, Athenæum, Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews are taken in, besides the best Continental Journals, French, German, &c. The establishment, which was set on foot chiefly at the instigation of Count Széchenyi, includes ball and billiard-rooms, and members can have their meals sent up to them by the restaurateur on the ground-floor. One part of the building is appropriated to a Casino for the tradesmen (Kaufmännischer Casino), which is also well arranged, but not fitted up with equal elegance. An apartment on the ground-floor serves as a sort of Exchange or Börsenhalle.

The Herrn-, Waitzen-, Gross-Brück-

en, and Dorotheen-gassen, are the Regent and Bond Streets of Pest, and may vie, in the show of their shops and the elaborately-painted signs, with those of Vienna. These, and the streets leading to the bridge, concentrate the chief current of population. The other streets and squares are remarkable for little except their size and width. The scenes presented by the streets give the stranger a mixed impression of splendour and semi-barbarism: magnificent equipages, glittering with liveried hussars behind the carriages, encountering a troop of wild horses fresh caught from the Puszta, or a herd of faun-coloured, long-horned oxen, with savage herdsmen in sheepskins.

There are few fine public buildings; but one edifice, remarkable for its enormous dimensions, deserves notice: it is the *Neugebäude*, a barrack and artillery depôt, probably the largest in the world. It is 4 stories high, and consists of a central court, nearly equal to the area of Belgrave Square, with entrances at the angles, a small part of which are taken off. It was built by the Emp. Joseph, 1786, for what purpose was never exactly explained. The Hungarians hint darkly at the extent of the underground apartments, which they say are far too numerous to be of use as cellars, and they conclude, from the chains and rings with which these dungeons were provided, that it was the Emperor's design to have provided accommodation in them for a large portion of the Hungarian nobility.

Pest is the seat of the only Hungarian *University*, originally planted at Tyrnau by Cardinal Pázman, its founder, but removed to Buda, and newly endowed by Maria Theresa, 1780, and transferred to Pest by Joseph II., 1784. The students are about 1500 in number, and the instruction is entirely gratuitous. Attached to the University is a *Library* of 75,000 vols., a *Botanic Garden*, a printing-press, also in Buda, and a Museum.

The market is held in the square opposite the *Rathhaus* (built 1844); near it is the *Stadtpfarrkirche*, containing a monument to Marshal Kray (d. 1804), and a recent one by *Ferenzey*. The *Greek Church*, near the Queen of England Hotel, may interest those who have not seen elsewhere the arrangements peculiar to its rites—its pictures, &c. The Churches of Pest are few in number in proportion to the population, and not distinguished in an architectural point of view.

In addition to the large German or *Städtisches* Theatre near the Danube, a *National Theatre*, appropriated solely to Hungarian performances, has been built. It is an elegant and appropriate edifice; the architect is Mr. Zitterbarth, who has also built some very tasteful private houses in other parts of the town.

The *National Museum*, a very fine edifice in the Landstrasse, completed, partly by private subscriptions, partly by aid granted by the Diet, the ground on which it stands being also a gift, owes its origin to the munificence of Count Francis Széchenyi, who, in 1802, presented his valuable library and unique collection of Hungarian coins. Various other nobles have contributed from time to time money and presents. Most of the pictures were presented by the late Archbishop of Erlau, Ladislaus Pyrker, the author of 2 epic poems. The *Library*, of 120,000 volumes, is particularly rich in all that relates to Hungarian history and literature, in MSS., records, and printed books. *The coins and medals* of Hungary commence with the reign of St. Stephen. Among the modern medals are several curious ones struck by Count Tököly, leader of the Protestants, bearing his head, side by side with that of his ally the Turkish Pacha; there are others of Francis Rákóczy. The *antiquities* comprehend a vast and well-arranged collection of pottery, glass, bronzes, weapons, and implements, inscriptions and sculptures, almost exclusively Roman, which have been dug up in various parts of Hungary and Transylvania, and are only interesting as relics of the settlements of that great nation in this country, besides many Egyptian antiquities found it is said in Hungary; how they came hither is not easily explained.

There are also some *historical relics* of persons celebrated in the Hungarian annals, such as the sword and battle-axe of Rákóczy, Prince of Transylvania; Stephen Báthory's armour; the Marshal's staff of Nicholas Pálffy; the saddle of Lewis II., brought from Mohács; Matthias Corvinus's goblet.

The collections of *Natural History* are confined almost entirely to the native productions of Hungary, partly arranged according to the counties from which they are derived. Hungary is particularly rich in *minerals:* coal, that great source of national wealth, is dug at Fünfkirchen; it is of the kind called brown coal, but excellent bituminous coal is found at Orovitza in the Banat. Rock-salt comes from the county of Mármaros and Transylvania, where enormous mines are worked in six different places; gold from Kremnitz; wash-gold from various places on the Danube, and from the rivers of Transylvania; there is a mass here from Orovitza, weighing 8 ounces; silver from Schemnitz; very fine specimens of native tellurium from Nagy-Bánya; brown iron ore from Gömör.

The *fossil remains* are highly interesting. There are many perfect skulls and other bones of rhinoceros from the bed of the Theiss, in which an immense deposit of such relics of a former world seems to exist; mammoth bones from the Banat and the Danube near Presburg; mastodon tusks, &c., from Temesvar; cave-bones of bears, hyenas, &c., from the county of Bihar.

Four fairs are held at Pest annually, and while they last it is calculated that 20,000 strangers and 14,000 waggons pass the outer lines: 8000 large barges unload at the quay in the course of the year: the principal trade lies in *wines*, raw hides, honey, wax, and a vile spirit, called Slivovitz, made from plums.

Pest is the seat of the chief judicial tribunals of Hungary: they are called the *Königliche Tafel* (Royal Table or Court, Curia Regia), and *Septemviral Tafel*, so termed because originally composed of 7 members, but now extended to the Palatine, 4 prelates, 9 magnates, and 7 nobles. It is the supreme court of appeal in the kingdom.

In the *County Hall*—Comitats Haus—*Vármegyye Háza*—the nobles or freeholders of the county of Pest used, previous to the events of 1849, to hold their quarterly meetings for the discussion of comital affairs, and a triennial meeting, called a Restoration, for the election of the country magistrates.

Several newspapers are printed here in the Magyar language. The principal bookseller is Hartleben, who keeps a stock of French and English books, as well as German and Hungarian. Schedius' great map of Hungary is published by him.

Excellent Hungarian tobacco may be purchased at the shop bearing the sign of the *Magnate*.

The best wines of the country may be bought of the "Society for the Encouragement of Hungarian Wines," where all that is sold is at least genuine. The red wines bear carriage, but none of the white, except Ausbruch. The sweet wines of Tokay and Menesch (nearly as good as Tokay) are apt to turn sour if transported when new. *Tokay*, sweet and fruity-flavour, is cultivated by Magyars; Ödenburger and Ruster are grown by Germans; and Menescher by Wallachians.

There are several stands of *Fiacres* here and in Buda. As the fares are not fixed, a bargain must be struck beforehand.

Ferry Steamers cross the river between Pest and Buda every hour, starting as the clock strikes.

Railways—to Vienna by Pressburg; Terminus at the end of the Waitznergasse, 20 min. drive from the bridge;—to Szolnok and Szegedin.

The *Field of Rákos* (*Rákos Mezo*), is a plain, a short distance out of town, memorable in Hungarian history, because the Diet, the great national assembly of the Magyars, was anciently held on it, in the open air. On these occasions the deputies repaired hither on horseback, the magnates armed to the teeth, and the chief ecclesiastics in their sacerdotal robes, with mitre and crosier, each attended by a large retinue of vassals, so that the multitude

assembled was sometimes swelled to 100,000 men, who dwelt in tents while the deliberations lasted. Horse-races now take place annually on the Rákos. They are supported and encouraged by the nobles, many of whom have acquired a taste for such matters from a residence in England, whence they procure thorough-bred horses, who run for a cup, with their jockeys and trainers. There is also a sweepstakes for native horses ridden by peasants in their usual costume, with wide trowsers, broad-brimmed hats, and without saddles. Some years ago Lord Derby's stag-hounds were bought by Count Károly. The Hungarian sportsmen turn out in the most correct style, with red coats, buckskins, and top-boots.

Since the beginning of the last centy. Pest has experienced 13 inundations caused by the sudden swelling of the Danube and the stoppage of the ice a little below the town. The most fearful was the *Inundation* in March, 1838, which laid a large part of Pest under water, and totally destroyed 2281 houses in Pest, 207 in Buda, and 1500 in the environs, besides seriously injuring upwards of 1000 more. The *Quai* and city suffered little, but the Josephstadt and Franzstadt, built, it is said, on the old bed of the Danube, were almost entirely overthrown. Hundreds of houses were undermined, and a greater number of poorer mud-hovels dissolved and melted away. This catastrophe was attended by much misery and serious loss of life, but has led the way to important public improvements, since the hovels destroyed have been replaced by tasteful and substantial rows of houses.

In April, 1849, Prince Windischgrätz left a garrison at Buda under the command of General Hentzi; Pest had been occupied by the Hungarians, and all communication between the twin cities was interrupted. On the 4th of May, Görgei, with an army of 40,000 men, occupied the heights above Buda and commenced bombarding the fortress. Hentzi retaliated by bombarding Pest—against which he had directed 100 pieces of cannon—from noon till midnight. The Hungarians on the Pest side of the river had refrained from firing on the fortress in order that Hentzi might have no pretext for bombarding the town, but, it would appear, that he had observed them making preparations to attack the troops stationed in the Buda workyard of the Suspension Bridge and the adjacent buildings containing the engines which supplied the fortress with water, and which were strongly palisaded and provided with artillery. A division of Görgei's troops made several attempts to take the workyard and waterworks by storm, but were repulsed by the garrison. On the 9th, Hentzi, observing that the Hungarians on the Pest side were preparing to erect a battery against the workyard, opened a tremendous fire on Pest with shells and grape-shot. It lasted but an hour, but did considerable damage and set fire to several houses. The inhabitants of Pest now fled in terror from the town, 80,000 persons of all ranks and conditions taking refuge in the Stadtwäldchen, where they remained till the siege was over. Görgei had meanwhile crowned the heights above Buda, from the Blocksberg to Alt-Ofen, with battering artillery from Komorn, and from the 9th to the 13th Buda was bombarded day and night with little or no interruption. A number of houses and public edifices were destroyed, including the Palatine's palace, which continued burning for 4 days. On the 13th Hentzi began to retaliate in earnest upon the rebels, and directed all his batteries to bear on Pest, which was bombarded without intermission from 7 in the evening until midnight.

In the night of the 16–17th May the Hungarians attempted to force their way into the fortress, but were repulsed with great loss by Hentzi. In the night of the 20–21st they stormed Buda on all sides. The assault and defence were conducted with equal gallantry. Palisade after palisade was forced by the Hungarians, who, after a sanguinary struggle in which Hentzi and a number of Croats perished, eventually succeeded in making themselves masters of the fortress, on whose shat-

tered ramparts the standard of revolt was hoisted at dawn of day.

rt. BUDA (called OFEN, or *Stove*, by Germans, on account either of its hot springs, or from there once being numerous limekilns (Kalk-öfen) in the neighbourhood), the old capital of Hungary, has a Pop. of 30,000, chiefly Germans, and is connected with Pest by a magnificent chain *Suspension Bridge* thrown across the Danube, here 1408 ft. wide, rather wider than the Thames at London, and 27 ft. deep. It is distinguished by its rushing rapidity, and by the clear green colour of its waters. It is usually covered with ice from December to March; during the intervening months the old boat-bridge was taken away, and the communication between the two banks, for carriages and foot-passengers, was kept up across the ice, as soon as it became solid. There were intervals, however, of many days previous to its setting, and after it had broken up, when the river, covered with floating masses, could only be crossed, with great risk, in ferry-boats. Thus, owing to the want of a permanent bridge, it sometimes happened that 100 lives were lost in the river in one winter. The breaking up of this icy covering is a moment of great anxiety to the inhabitants of the borders of the Danube, especially to those of the towns. If, at the commencement of spring, the snow melts, and rains come down gradually, the river rises at the same rate, the ice slips gently off by a few yards at a time, and all is well. If, on the contrary, the thaw be sudden, the water comes down in a body, bursts through the ice with an explosion like artillery, tossing up vast masses into the air, and forcing icebergs many tons in weight ashore, and into the streets of Pest. The rupture is often so sudden that persons are caught upon the middle of the ice, and have not time to reach the bank. The most calamitous inundations, such as that of 1838, mentioned above, ensue when the ice in the higher part of the river breaks up before it begins to stir lower down. When this is apprehended, watchmen are posted all along its banks, on every eminence, who give notice of any movement by firing alarm-guns all along the line. At such times a park of flying artillery is called out at Pest, to discharge volleys into the solid ice, and thus hasten its departure, and open an outlet for the rising water. The Danube does not freeze over entirely, except in very severe winters; in 1851, 52, 53 it did not freeze. In the last 20 years the earliest date at which it was frozen was Dec. 17, 1840; the latest, Feb. 7, 1836. The earliest thaw and break-up of the ice was January 23, 1845; the latest, March 13, 1839.

The *Suspension Bridge* was built from the designs, and under the direction, of the late Tierney Clark, Esq., the engineer of Hammersmith Bridge. The width of the water-way in the central opening is 627 Eng. ft., that of each of the side openings 271 ft. Distance from centre to centre of the towers 667 ft. (Between the same points of the Menai chain-bridge, 560 ft.) The width of the roadway is 25 ft., and of each footpath 6 ft.; the height of the under side of the platform above the ordinary level of the river 43 ft., and the height of the towers above the same level 117 ft. The foundation of the piers was a work of very great difficulty, the velocity of the river being from 7 to 8 miles an hour. The water where they stand is 54 ft. deep; below this there are 18 ft. of sand and gravel, before the clay, on which the foundation is laid, is reached. Trees 100 ft. long and squaring 16 in., were used for the cofferdam, and many of the blocks of granite weigh from 12 to 20 tons; the latter were brought from the quarries of Mauthhausen below Linz. The chains and other iron-work were brought from England. The cost was 460,114*l*. The bridge was begun in 1840, and finished in 1849. It was opened on the 5th of January, 1849, to allow the Hungarian army of Kossuth to retreat, when pursued by the Austrian forces. The Hungarians passed over in the greatest disorder, closely pursued by Imperialist squadrons of cavalry and artillery at full gallop, supported by thousands of infantry—in fact, the whole platform was one mass of mov-

ing soldiers. During the first 2 days 60,000 Imperial troops, with 270 pieces of cannon, passed over. The bridge was, therefore, at once tested in the severest manner. In the night of the 29th of April the Imperial troops again passed over the Suspension Bridge and the bridge of boats, pursued in their turn by the Hungarians. The bridge of boats was then burned and the wooden platform removed from the Suspension Bridge.

It was only after a severe opposition that the Hungarian Diet was brought to agree to the substitution of a permanent bridge for that of boats. The mere convenience, however, of a permanent bridge is nothing in comparison with the national and political importance of the principle acknowledged by the Diet when they decided on its construction. The stranger arriving at Pest used to be surprised to observe that he and all other persons who had a good coat on their backs were allowed to pass the boat-bridge toll-free, while those who, from their costume, appeared to belong to the class of peasants, of the poorer orders, and especially beggars in rags, were compelled to pay. When the traveller, should he not have been previously informed, inquired the reason, he was told—"The nobleman in every part of Hungary is free from tolls, tax, and impost, of what kind soever. This is the Hungarian constitution!" This monstrous anomaly, indeed, was not only the law of the land, but was esteemed by the Hungarians a fundamental principle of *freedom!*—The whole direct taxes of Hungary were thus wrung from the hard earnings of the peasant; while the Magnate, with his millions of acres, and millions of florins' revenue, did not directly contribute a single kreutzer. The excuse offered by the defenders of the system was, that the peasant had a right in the land in consequence of his paying taxes, and that the tax was a part of the rent paid to government, instead of to the lord. Hence the importance of the law which passed the Diet, that persons of all classes, noble and ignoble, shall pay toll in crossing the suspension bridge.

A direct communication was opened 1855 from the bridge to the Schwabenberg, by a large *tunnel* pierced beneath the Schlossberg, the hill on which the fortress of Buda stands. It was also planned by Mr. Clark. Near its outlet is the *Horvath-garden*, a summer theatre much frequented in the fine season, open to the air—the view of the Blocksberg serving instead of drop-curtain.

The upper town of Buda, called the *Fortress* (Festung), is situated proudly on the summit of a commanding rock, at an elevation of 485 Eng. ft. above the sea: it has the air of a feudal citadel, though, after braving 20 sieges in the course of 3 centuries, from Christian and Mahomedan, the original fortress has disappeared, and strong modern works of defence supply its place. The most conspicuous buildings on the rock are the modern *Royal Palace*, or *Palace of the Palatine*, and a mutilated Gothic ch., which for more than a centy. was converted by the Turks into a mosque, and bore on its tower the crescent instead of the cross. Along the base of the rock, on the narrow strip between the Danube and it, runs a girdle of houses, low, small, and irregular, forming the suburb called Wasserstadt, prolonged up the rt. bank into the suburb Landstrasse, through which the high road to Vienna runs. The belt of houses extends behind the castle rock, and they sweep up the slopes of another and a still higher hill called the Blocksberg, which is quite precipitous on the side of the Danube, and forms a fine background to the view. A fanciful resemblance may be traced between the Hungarian capital and Edinburgh; the new town being represented by Pest, the Castle-hill by the fortress of Buda, while the dark Blocksberg occupies somewhat the position of Arthur's Seat. It only remains to complete the comparison by imagining a wide river, like the Danube, flowing through the hollow formerly called North Loch, and separating the Old Town from the New.

Besides the winding carriage-road up to the fortress, there are several long flights of steps up the face of the rock, by which foot-passengers may have

access to it from the river. Within, it appears solitary and lifeless in comparison with Pest. It includes the *Royal Palace*, built in the reign of Charles VI., on the site where the palace of Matthias Corvinus stood. It was the residence of the Palatine of Hungary, was partly destroyed during the bombardment of 1849, but now restored with greater splendeur. In the centre of the square is a Gothic *Cross*, or pinnacle of bronze, under the canopy of which lies a wounded knight, over whom Fame is bending: it was erected to the memory of the brave Hentzi and his 418 companions in arms, who fell here in defence of their Emperor and their country. At the side are the names of the 418. In the chapel in the l. wing were preserved the *Hungarian Crown and Regalia*, including the sceptre, sword, and mantle of St. Stephen, objects of such veneration and jealous care, that the removal of them to Vienna by Joseph II. tended more than any one other act to alienate from him the hearts of his Hungarian subjects. It led them to suspect him of the design to destroy the independence of Hungary. They are regarded as the palladium of the state, and the fate of the kingdom was anciently believed to hang upon the possession of them. They are watched over by a bodyguard of veteran Hungarian grenadiers, and carefully locked up within an iron chest, the two keys of which were confided to two grand dignitaries of the realm, called Crown-wardens, who were elected by the Diet. The regalia were allowed to be seen only three days before the coronation of the sovereign. The circlet or brow-band of the crown was sent by the Greek Emperor, Michael Ducas, to King Geysa I., from Byzantium. The two arched ribs of gold crossing each other above it, belonged to a crown, superstitiously supposed to have been fabricated by angels, which was given to St. Stephen (A.D. 1000), on the establishment of Christianity in Hungary, by Pope Sylvester II. It was thence called "The Holy and Apostolical Crown." When removed to Presburg for a coronation, it was packed in an iron case, sealed with the royal seal, and guarded night and day. The crown was taken away by Kossuth, and hid in the ground near Orsova, from 1849 to 1853.

The *Parish Church* is the oldest in Buda, built probably in the 13th centy.: it has suffered sorely from the Turks, who converted it first into a mosque, and afterwards into a stable, and is hardly worth notice. The view from the terrace behind it, overlooking the river, is fine. The 20th of August, the festival of St. Stephen, is celebrated with grand religious ceremonies and processions; and the right hand of the saint, still quite perfect, is then exhibited in this ch.! Adjoining the ch. are the *Government Offices*, *Treasury*, &c. The solitude of the spot is complete; there is nothing to disturb it, unless it be the clanking of the chains of the miserable convicts brought out from the dark dungeons under the bastions to clean the streets. In this quarter of the town are the palaces of Count Teleki, Prince Batthyány, and of Count Sándor. The terrace formed by the bastion at the back of the fortress is an agreeable walk. It commands a view of the suburb called *Raitzenstadt*, consisting of long rows of hovels piled in tiers upon the slopes of the Blocksberg. This dirty quarter of the town was formerly entirely occupied by Raitzen. The Raitzenstadt was totally destroyed by fire in 1810.

The hills around Buda are covered with vineyards, producing the good *Hungarian red wine*, called Ofner: the kinds named Adelsberger and Turk's blood may be recommended.

The view from the summit of the *Blocksberg* (765 Eng. ft. above the sea), now crowned by strong fortifications, which entirely command both sides of the Danube, and whose guns could lay Pest in ashes in an hour, is by far the most extensive and interesting the neighbourhood affords. To the E. and S. the eye wanders over a vast plain, barely interrupted by the very distant outline of the Mátra hills. The *Observatory* is on this commanding ridge, and has been enclosed within the fort. The way up the Blocksberg lies through the Raitzenstadt, and afterwards fol-

lows a line of small chapels or stations.

Turkish Baths.—"From the foot of the Blocksberg, and other hills against which the town of Buda abuts, stream forth copious springs of hot sulphureous water, which were highly appreciated by the two bath-loving nations who in turn kept possession of Buda as conquerors—the Romans and the Turks. No less than 3 public Turkish baths remain to this day, in so perfect a state as still to be used by the common people. The largest and best preserved is situated near the bridge, under the Blocksberg: its Saracenic architecture and a Turkish inscription, still visible outside, near the entrance, sufficiently mark its founders. On opening the low door I was met by such a cloud of steam, and so disagreeable an odour of sulphur, that I was in doubt at first whether to enter. The apartment was also so dark that I could not see a foot before me, and as I knew there must be water near, and that a single step might plunge me into the middle of it, my hesitation to advance increased. My conductor, however, better accustomed to the place, led me to a spot where, in a few minutes, my eyes, becoming accustomed to the gloom, began to discern objects athwart the darkness. I found myself in a spacious circular vault or dome, supported by 8 massive columns, surrounding a basin of water so hot, that the vapour rising from it filled the whole interior, and fell in drops from the ceiling. The dim light, partially admitted through one or two very small windows, was barely able to penetrate this dense atmosphere. It was therefore only by degrees that I discovered in the midst of the basin a crowd of bathers, male and female, of the very lowest order, promiscuously intermingled—the former stark naked, except a slight vestment round the loins, the women in not much ampler garb, but partially covered by their long tresses falling about them. Others were squatting on the floor, at the waterside, depositing their filthy rags previously to enjoying this cheap luxury; and not a few, stretched at full length upon the stone benches along the walls, were taking a vapour-bath. The scene was curious, but very disgusting; and I soon retired with a copious deposit of steam upon my face and clothes." There are private baths attached to these establishments, to which respectable people resort. The temperature of the water is about 118° Fahrenheit.

Another of these baths, called *Kaisersbad*, about 1½ m. above the bridge, adjoins an old *Turkish fort*, built at the waterside, with 4 round towers surmounted by conical roofs: it is now converted into a corn-mill. In a pool of the tepid water, where it flows in the open air, grow and flourish plants of the true Egyptian lotus, how introduced, is unknown, but preserved from the effects of the climate by the temperature of the water. On the hill, about 50 yards behind the fort, and in the midst of the vineyard, stands the *tomb* of a *Turkish Santon* (the Sheikh Gül Baba). It is a small octagonal building with a circular dome, covered with red tiles. Within it shows mere bare walls, bearing a few Turkish sentences inscribed. Yet the preservation of this structure is prescribed by a special article in the treaty of Carlovitz, 1699, between the Emperor and the Porte. Nearly two centuries have elapsed since the Mussulman saint breathed his last in this land, which then belonged to a people of his own race and faith, and yet his memory is still cherished by their descendants; and now and then (in May) a pious dervise repairs to the bank of the Danube, from the far East, upon a pilgrimage to his neglected shrine.

Buda was taken by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent in 1541, who introduced into it a garrison of 12,000 Janissaries, and secured the person of the infant prince, John Sigismund Zápolya, called by the party who supported him, and their allies the Turks, the elected King of Hungary; Ferdinand of Habsburg, who was elected at the diet of 1526, being however the King of Hungary recognised by the European powers. Solyman soon afterwards made himself master of the entire course of the Danube from the Raab

to Belgrade, thus reducing Hungary within the Raab and Theiss to the condition of a Turkish province. Buda continued the seat of the Turkish power for 144 years; it contained more than 20 mosques, which, with their minarets, were destroyed by the Christians. It was the residence of a Vizier, who had several Pachas under him, and down to the end of the 17th centy. two-thirds of Hungary belonged to the Turks. In 1686 it was recovered by the Imperial army, under the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector of Bavaria, after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in the annals of warfare.*

Railroads.—To Waitzen, Presburg, and Vienna (see Rte. 283). (2) To Szolnok on the Theiss, in connection with the Theiss steamers to Tokay and to Szegedin.

The office of the *Steamboat Company* is in Pest, on the Quai above the bridge.

Eilwagen from Pest to Debreczin twice a-week; to Esseg, Fünfkirchen, Klausenburg, Semlin, and Zemervas, once a-week; to Grosswardein twice a-week; to Kaschan 4 times a-week.

* The siege was carried on without intermission from June 18 to September 2. Among "the Volunteers," from almost every country in Europe, who served in the Imperial army, were a number of English officers and several noblemen who greatly distinguished themselves. One of the Harleian manuscripts (No. 4989) contains a curious account of the siege, entitled, 'A Journall of the Siege and Takeing of Buda by the Imperiall Army, under the Conduct of the Duke of Lorraine and his Electorall Highnesse the Duke of Bavaria; By Mr. Jacob Richards, One of his Ma.ts Engineers, who was appointed by the Right Hon.ble the Lord Dartmouth Master Generall of his Ma.ts Ordnance &c. to Serve in the said Army to his Improvement for his Ma.ties future Service." Speaking of an assault in which the Imperialists were driven back, Mr. Richards says, "What Men wee Lost is not yet Knowne. Among the English there was Cap.n Rupert Mr Wiseman Mr Moore and Cap.n Talbott Killed, Coll. Forbes Cap.n St George Cap.n Bellasize and My Lord Savile Wounded by Muskett Shott besides severall others hurt by stones." The entries in this Journal are often amusingly quaint; for instance, "June 24. Wee had Intelligence that severall Turkish Women Embark'd from Buda with a Designe to passe down the Danube towards Belgrade, upon which 400 Hussars were sent after them in Two Boates, who Boarded and tooke them; They were of the Bassa's Family who had sent them with his Treasure towards Belgrade. The Booty amounted to 100,000, besides what the Women and Children will sell for." And again: "June 26. My Lord Montjoy was hurt in the Eye by a Canon Shott from the Towne which Graz'd amongst the Stones."

ROUTE 283.

PEST TO VIENNA, BY PRESBURG. RAILROAD.

37 Aust. m. = 174¼ Eng. m. *Trains* twice a-day in 10 to 12 hrs. Terminus at the end of the long Waitzner Strasse.

The Rly. is preferable to the Danube steamers in ascending the river to Vienna, as by it 12 to 24 hrs. are saved.

1 Palota Stat. on the Danube. The Rly. runs along the l. bank of the river to

1 Dunakesz Stat.

2½ Waitzen Stat. (See Rte. 282.) The Rly., following the bend of the river, continues along the l. bank to

1 Verőcze Stat., very striking scenery.

1 Nagy-Maros Stat. Opposite, on the rt. bank, are the ruins of Vissegrad. (See Rte. 282.)

1½ Szobb Stat.

2 Gran-Nána Stat., near Párkány, and opposite Gran, where is a wooden bridge over the Danube, where the steamers stop (Rte. 282). The Rly. now leaves the Danube, and crossing the rivers Spoly and Gran, and much marshy ground near their mouths, proceeds in a N.W. direction to

2 Köbölkút Stat.

2½ Sz. Miklós Stat.

1½ Neuhäusel (Ersek-Ujvár) Stat. A town of 6000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Neutra. During the Turkish wars Neuhäusel was strongly fortified, frequently besieged, and taken several times both by Turks and Christians. In 1663, Count Adam Forgács, the commander of the fortress, marched with a very inadequate force against the Grand Vizier Kiuprili, who had crossed the Danube near Gran. The Vizier gained an easy victory over his rash adversary, who threw himself, with his shattered forces into Neuhäusel, which was forthwith invested by the Turks. After a 5 weeks' siege Forgács, owing to the insubordination of the garrison, was obliged to capitulate. He was subsequently tried by a court-martial for his conduct on this occasion, but was honourably acquitted. In 1684 the Turks were obliged in their turn to surrender Neuhäusel to the forces of the Duke of Lorraine. The fortifications were afterwards razed, and no traces of them are now to be seen.

(There is a post-road from Neuhäusel to the mining district, through Verebély. Rte. 289.)

1½ Tót-Megyer Stat.

½ Tardosked Stat.

1½ Tornócz Stat. The Rly., beyond this, crosses the Waag before reaching

½ Sellye Stat., country flat.

(Sellye is about 15 Eng. m. from Neutra. Rte. 289.)

1½ Galantha Stat., with a château of Prince Esterházy.

1 Diószeg Stat.

2 Wartberg Stat., near which is the Forest of Mártony, well stocked with game.

1 Lanschitz Stat. A handsome château of the Esterházy family, from the terrace of which is a fine and extensive view of the Carpathians.

1 Weinern Stat.

1½ *Presburg Stat.* (See Rte. 282.)

After leaving Presburg, the Rly. passes through a tunnel 1800 ft. long, beyond which it crosses the March, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Austria.

2½ Marchegg Stat. Here luggage and passports are examined.

2½ *Gänserndorf Junction* Stat., on the Ferdinands-Nordbahn, leading to Prague. (Rte. 275.)

4 VIENNA. (Rte. 195.)

ROUTE 284.

THE DANUBE (F).—PEST TO THE BLACK SEA, AND TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Steamboats go regularly in summer 5 times a-week from Pest to Semlin, in 32 hrs.; twice a week Semlin to Orsova, in 20 hrs.; once a week Orsova to Galatz, in 4½ days.

Immediately below Pest the Danube takes leave of the hills, and enters that vast plain which extends from the Carpathian mountains on the N. to the mountains of Slavonia and Servia on the S., including the basins of the Danube and Theiss, and extending E. to Debreczen, Grosswardein, and Temesvár. It may be termed a European Pampa, being probably the largest plain in this quarter of the world; and though in places sandy, and marshy near the river, it contains vast tracts of the utmost fertility, endowed with the richest soil, but thinly inhabited, not turned to advantage by the population already upon it, and chiefly occupied by vast wandering flocks of sheep. A land journey across it is monotonous and irksome in the extreme; and, though the banks of the Danube for nearly 400 m. below Pest are destitute of picturesque beauty, and afford few objects of interest, the advantages of the steamboat conveyance over the hay-cart (the only public travelling vehicle or substitute for a post-chaise in this part of the

world), or even a commodious private carriage, are immense.

For considerable distances scarcely a human habitation occurs on the banks, and the widely scattered towns, though dignified with that name, have, with few exceptions, the appearance of villages, the houses being generally of wood, or mud thatched with reeds. They are long, low, narrow cottages with the gables turned outwards, surrounded by a garden inclosed by fences of wicker basket-work, and generally provided with a draw-well, from which water is obtained by a bucket attached to one end of a long lever balanced on the top of an upright post. Owing to the constant wars with the Turks, which desolated Hungary for centuries, few of the towns possess any ancient edifices. As the buildings stand singly, with gardens between them, and as the streets (or rather roads, for they are rarely paved) are very wide indeed, it is difficult to fancy oneself in the midst of a populous town.

When the city of Budapest (as the Hungarian capital is sometimes called) has disappeared from view behind the mass of the Blocksberg, and the 5 long lines of water-mills are passed, there is nothing worth note on the river for a considerable distance. Contracted within a narrow channel at Pest, it expands into several arms below the town, and forms an island more than 20 m. long. The Danube is on the whole an intractable river, and presents many difficulties to the navigation of large vessels. By occupying a bed out of all proportion with the volume of its water, its course is often interrupted by shallows, and owing to the rapidity of its current it is constantly shifting the sand and gravel banks from side to side, so that the steersman who has passed safely over a particular spot one week may run aground on it the next. In one or two instances it has changed its channel entirely, and when the winter snows melt, it rises sometimes 12 ft. above the ordinary level, overflowing the country on either side to a distance of 3 or 4 m. Owing to the flatness of the plain which it traverses, these inundations are not wholly drawn off by the shrinking of the river, but remain, and stagnate in swamps, until dried up by the evaporation of the sun's rays. Thus it will be seen that hitherto the Danube has been a scourge rather than a blessing to the country through which it passes, or at least that none of the advantages have been derived from it which such a watercourse might be capable of conferring. This, however, may be attributed in a great degree to the fault of those who dwell along its banks, who have made no attempt to regulate its course.

The establishment of the steam navigation will doubtless lead to other improvements; plans are already suggested by which a circuit of many miles might be saved, by cutting through several of the narrow isthmuses, round which the Danube winds, in complicated sinuosities, between Paks and Tolna. One cut, already executed, avoids a considerable bend, and has been scoured out and enlarged to 4 times the width and depth of the original excavation, by the force of the current, since it was opened. Another, which is projected in combination with the construction of a dam along the rt. bank of the Danube, and a slight alteration in the course of a tributary stream, the Sárviz, would not only straighten and shorten the navigable channel of the river, but would rescue many thousand acres in the neighbourhood of Tolna from the condition of a morass, not only useless, but pestiferous.

The only spot where effectual attempts have as yet been made to restrain the river is *Marienau*, the property of the Archduke Albert, who inherited it from his father the late Archduke Charles, one of the best managed estates on the Danube, and one of the few instances in Hungary where a race of happy tenants live under a benevolent and liberal landlord.

rt. 3 m. below Buda is Promontorium, a village and estate belonging to the Archduke Albert—originally to Prince Eugene. The habitations in the upper part of the village are for the most part subterranean, and excavated out of the solid limestone-rock, as well

as a very extensive cellar, formed to hold the wine produced in the neighbouring vineyard.

The first town at which the steamboat stops is

rt. Földvár: it has 9000 Inhab., and a very considerable sturgeon fishery. It may not be known to every one that the English word *Isinglass* is only a corruption of the German words for sturgeons' bladders—Hausenblase.

rt. Paks. Here begin the swamps and windings of the river. The E. bank of the river, far beyond the eye's reach, is a desert and useless morass, which might be redeemed, however, at comparatively small expense, by embankments and canals, did not a want of enterprise prevent the native proprietor, and unjust laws deter foreign capitalists, from the undertaking.

rt. Tolna (there is a tolerable *Inn* here). An ancient town of 5000 Inhab., chiefly Germans, belonging to Count Festetics, who has a château here. The surrounding district produces vast quantities of tobacco of a very good quality. The Turkish ambassador of Sultan Solyman the Magnificent was drowned here by King Lewis II.; an act of treachery which he expiated soon after at the battle of Mohács.

A good red wine is grown at Széxard.

l. Bája, a town containing 14,000 Inhab., and a palace of Prince Grassalkovich.

rt. *Mohács*, a town of 8300 Inhab., where the steamboats stop to take in fuel. A species of brown coal is obtained from mines at Fünfkirchen: it is of an inferior quality, and requires to be mixed with wood for use.

Mohács is famous for the battle so fatal to the independence of Hungary, fought here in 1526, when the army of Solyman the Magnificent, 200,000 strong, annihilated at one blow that of Lewis II., leaving 22,000 out of 30,000 Christians dead upon the field, including 2 archbishops, 6 bishops, and 28 magnates, with the flower of the Magyar chivalry. The king himself was stifled in a swamp near the village Czecze, while attempting to escape. His death occasioned a change of dynasty, and first opened the throne of Hungary to a German sovereign. The Hungarian forces were summoned to attend their monarch against the Turks, by sending round a bloody sabre, which was passed from hand to hand, from village to village, by swift couriers, in the manner of the Fiery Cross in the Highlands of Scotland, as a signal to rouse all who were capable of bearing arms. The battle of Mohács left Hungary for a centy. and a half open to the Ottomans, and defenceless. But on the same spot, in 1686, the disgrace was retrieved, with a loss of only 600 Christians, but by the slaughter of 20,000 Turks, who received so serious a repulse from the army commanded by the Duke of Lorraine, that the hordes of the Crescent have never since attempted the invasion of Hungary.

l. At Monostorszeg the canal of Francis, Franzenskanal, which connects the Danube with the Theiss, commences.

l. Apatin. The Danube now rolls over the spot where this village formerly stood, having carried away a large part of it during an inundation. About 10 m. lower down,

rt. The *Drave* (Hung. Dráva; Germ. Drau; Latin, Dravus) pours its vast tributary streams into the Danube. A steamer ascends it from Draueck, as far as Esseg (Eszék), in connexion with the steamers from Pest and Semlin. (?)

rt. The ruined castle of Erdöd (Teutoburgum?), with its massive round towers, stands on a promontory, within Slavonia, which occupies the rt. bank of the Danube hence to Semlin. The rt. bank now presents a slightly swelling outline, and rises into eminences beyond the town of

rt. Vukovár, with 6000 Inhab., at the mouth of the Vuka.

rt. Scharingrad, and below it Illok, villages with ruined castles. Illok belongs to the Odescalchi family. The castle of the prince commands a fine view of the Danube, here more than a m. wide, and over a great extent of the plain of Hungary. Roman remains of a temple of Diana have been found near this.

"There is a perceptible alteration in the course, as well as hues, of the Danube, after its union with the Drave: it flows henceforth of a darker colour, and in a more collected volume, as though it had given over its gambols of overflowing, and intended to proceed in earnest to the sea. There is also a change in the character of its banks. The rt.-hand shore is fringed by those dark, interminable, and almost untrodden forests which cover a large part of Slavonia, furnishing mast to innumerable herds of swine, and masts and planks to the English navy. Oak and such like timber-trees take the place of weeds and willows, throwing a sombre shade over the water. Upon its surface bundles of reeds are seen afloat; they are the rude buoys attached to the sturgeon-fishers' nets. The increased velocity of the current carried our steamer rapidly down 'the exulting and abounding river,' and as we passed along under its dark woods we scarce perceived any indication of human habitation, save a log hut, or rude hovel of straw, set up by the swineherd, and occurring only at wide intervals. Now and then we passed a full-grown forest tree, undermined and uprooted by the current, with its lordly head half sunk in the water, awaiting the first rise of the river to wash it away. There was something very impressive in this utter solitude in the heart of Europe. I could have fancied myself in the American backwoods; but I could not help looking forward to the prospects of this European Mississippi, and to the changes likely to be produced on its banks within the next half centy. The borders of the American river have been converted in less time from an untrodden wilderness into a hive of population and a centre of civilization. They have become studded over with cities, ranking in extent and number of inhabitants above many European capitals. Sixteen centuries have passed away since the Danube was first reached by the Roman legions, and less change or improvement has taken place in the countries which it washes, in this part of its course, during that long interval of time, than has been effected in the above-named short period in America. The reason for this is easily traced to the dire depopulating wars with the Turks, which converted Hungary for centuries into one vast battle-field, and taught its inhabitants to handle swords, not ploughshares. Other causes, not yet removed, are to be found in the partial and tyrannical distinctions made by the Hungarian laws between noble and peasant. Hence springs the rooted indolence which forms a chief trait of the Hungarian national character; and hence it is that the Danube still flows through marshes and morasses, instead of fertile corn-land, and that the rich alluvial soil on its banks bears reeds instead of wheat. The Hungarian peasants seen now and then upon the shore, with skin of swarthy hue, wild features, set off by unshorn beard and long mustachios, and with shaggy mane-like locks hanging down the back, might pass as good counterparts for American savages. Their cloaks or rugs of rough sheepskin, looking somewhat like the thatch of a roof thrown over the shoulders; the scanty shirt of coarse sackcloth, soaked in lard to protect the wearer from insects; and the broad sombrero hat, turned up at the brim, are nearly as uncouth in their aspect as the scalp-locks, painted face, blanket, and deer-skin of the American Osage. I am not surprised at the inward upbraidings and prudential scruples of Mr. Quin, when he first went ashore in this neighbourhood, as to the risk he ran in trusting himself with no other weapon than an umbrella, particularly as the kind of spade used in tilling the fields might easily be mistaken for an axe or other instrument of offence; but those who know anything of the country will tell him that the men are wild only in their looks, and that there is less danger for person or property in their company at the spot where he landed, than in walking down Bond Street."—*MS. Journal.*

For the first time since leaving Pest, the scenery of the Danube bears a really pleasing aspect. On the rt. bank is the picturesque mountain chain, the *Fruskagora* (the Mons Almus of the Ro-

mans), which runs parallel with the Danube from Illok to Slankament. The Fruska hills are clothed with forests, and their lower declivities planted with vineyards, which produce a good full-bodied red wine, known under the name of Karlowitzer. Vines were first planted in Syrmia A.D. 276, by order of the Emperor Probus, who was himself a Syrmian, the son of a poor gardener of Mons Almus.

rt. Kamenitz—a village 2 m. above

rt. *Peterwardein* (Hung. Pétervárad), a rockbuilt fortress, celebrated in the campaigns of Prince Eugene, who gained a decisive victory over the Turks near there in 1716. It has been called the Ehrenbreitstein and Gibraltar of the Danube, but hardly deserves the comparison, as it wants the towering and imposing elevation of both, though built on a lofty escarped rock. It presents to the water and land side a very formidable face of walls, bored with port-holes, and tier above tier of green bastions,—"turf-covered cushions stuffed with earth, upon which the god of war leans his elbow as he looks down from his stronghold upon the river and plain below, which lie entirely at his mercy." In addition to the visible defences, the ground is said to be undermined for a considerable distance in several directions. The fortress also serves as a state prison. The town attached to the citadel is of little importance: it is said to contain a population of 3000, and a garrison of the same number, though capable of holding one of 10,000 men. The Arsenal contains a few Turkish trophies, arms, standards, &c. The *Franciscan Church* contains the tombs of Laurence Duke of Bosnia, and of John Capistran, the preacher of a Crusade against the Turks. Peterwardein stands on the extremity of a promontory, formed by a bend of the Danube, on the site, it is supposed, of the Roman Acumincum (named from *acumen*, point). Its present name is traced to Peter the Hermit, who marshalled on the spot the soldiers of the first Crusade.

The Danube is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 840 ft. long, defended by a *tête-de-pont*, at which the steamboat stops for about a quarter of an hr. on the outskirts of the town of Neusatz, which stands opposite Peterwardein.

l. *Neusatz* (Lat. Neoplanta; Hung. Uj-Vidék), a modern town, called into existence only in the reign of Maria Theresa (1700), but already numbering more than 21,000 Inhab. It owes its sudden increase partly to the numbers of German colonists who emigrated hither from Belgrade in 1739, when that place was given up to the Turks; but chiefly to its advantageous situation on the Danube, near the junction of three great rivers, the Drave, Theiss, and Save—a sufficient source of its actual commercial prosperity. There are in this neighbourhood curious earthen embankments, which, although they are called the *Römer Schanzen*, may be more correctly ascribed to the Avari. One line of these entrenchments runs from Apatin right across the country of Bács, almost parallel with and about 11 m. from the Danube, to the borders of the Tshaikist district, where it is intersected by another line extending from Neusatz on the Danube to Csurog on the Theiss. The latter line may perhaps have been originally constructed by the Romans to enclose the triangular tract of ground between the two rivers, and thus establish a fortified camp to defend their great military depôt of Sirmium on the Save from the attacks of the barbarians.

Peterwardein and Neusatz are situated in the Austrian military frontier.

The steamer takes 6 hrs. from Peterwardein to Semlin. The fortress remains long in sight, as, from the excessive sinuosity of the Danube, the vessel runs round 3 sides of the promontory on which it is built. The next place,

rt. Karlowitz, a town of 5500 Inhab., has given its name to the treaty of peace signed here in 1699, under the mediation of England and Holland. It secured to Austria Hungary and Slavonia, which for nearly 200 years had been occupied by the Turks, and procured for her the important acquisition of Transylvania, thus depriving the Sultan, at one stroke, of half his European territory. Although Karlowitz is situated within the military

frontier, it is one of the free communities (see § 120), and therefore governed by civil magistrates, and the citizens exempted from frontier service. The most conspicuous buildings are the *Cathedral* and the *Palace* of the Greek Metropolitan Archbishop, the head of the pure Greek church (nicht unirte, not united with the Romanists) in the Austrian dominions. They agree in their tenets with the established church of Russia, whose head is the Emperor, and with that of Greece, under the Patriarch of Constantinople. Karlowitz is the archiepiscopal see, and the Greeks have a theological college here. A good wine is grown on the hills behind the town, around the *Chapel of the Peace*, which stands on the site of the house where the conferences were carried on with the Turks in 1699. Near this very spot the Turks, 17 years afterwards, suffered a severe defeat from Prince Eugene, with a loss of a Grand Vizier, 30,000 men, 50 standards, and 250 pieces of artillery, having themselves broken the truce. The neighbourhood of Karlowitz is rendered unhealthy by marshes; if the river rises only 2 ft. a large tract is laid under water.

l. Opposite Slankament, also celebrated for a victory gained, 1691, by the Imperial army, under the Margrave Lewis of Baden, which delivered Hungary from the Turks, the river *Theiss* (Hung. Tisza; Lat. Tibiscus) enters the Danube. It is a wide and deep river, navigable as far as Tokay, by Szegedin. It brings with it a vast quantity of sand and mud, which form swamps and sand-banks in the Danube. [The Theiss is navigated by steamers from Semlin and Tittel, once or twice a week, to Szegedin, Szolnok, Tokay, in 4½ days up the stream, descending in 2. Rte. 294.]

l. *Tittel.*

There is no place of importance until the spires of Semlin, and the minarets of Belgrade, behind it, appear in sight.

rt. *Semlin.* — *Inns:* Löwe, said to be the best: Bräuhaus.

Semlin, the last Hungarian town upon the rt. bank of the Danube, is built on a tongue of land between it and the Save (Hung. Száva; Germ. Sau; Lat. Savus), which divides Hungary from Servia, and pours itself into the Danube between the towns of Semlin and Belgrade. Semlin has a motley population of 9200 Inhab., consisting of Germans, Greeks, Illyrians, Croats, Raitzen, Servians, Gipsies, and Jews. The town itself makes but a mean appearance, especially the quarter nearest the Danube, consisting of mud huts thatched with reeds, built on the slope of a hill called Zigeunerberg, from the Gipsies, its original inhabitants. The streets in the better part of the town look empty and melancholy; they alone are paved with rough stones, the rest are little better than wide ditches, through which the water passes after rains, and sweeps away the filth which in dry weather chokes them up. The town is not fortified, but is surrounded by a stockade. On the top of the Zigeunerberg are remains of the *Castle of John Hunyady*, the champion of Christendom in the 15th centy., and its deliverer from Turkish rule, who died here in 1456. It is the mere truncated basement of a square tower, with a round turret at each angle; but its situation is commanding, overlooking the junction of the Danube and Save. The rock-built fortress of Belgrade, the scene of the Hungarian hero's most triumphant exploit, rises proudly in the distance, with its towers and minarets, and appears to look down upon its Christian rival. The ruins were formerly avoided from a belief that they were the resort of ghouls, or only approached by hardened treasure-diggers, who have in vain undermined the foundations in search of gold. But such superstitions are wearing off even here, and the mud-built cottages of the gipsy town now stretch up to the very ruins.

Semlin, from its position upon the frontier of Austria and Servia, near the junction of the Danube, Save, and Theiss, and upon the high road from Vienna to Constantinople, is a place of considerable trade and passage. It is the *Quarantine Station* for travellers coming overland from Turkey, who are

compelled, when the plague prevails, to pass 10 days, which are augmented to 20 and 40 (according to the violence or proximity of the plague), in the *Lazaretto* (Contumatz) here. When Turkey is free from plague, travellers, according to the present regulations, are merely subjected to a visit of inspection by the sanitary officers. The Lazaretto is a large piece of ground, fenced in by high walls and stockades, inclosing a number of cottages, each surrounded by a separate palisade, and allotted to a particular lodger for the period of his detention. The inmates are supplied with meals by a restaurateur in the town. Persons on the outside are forbidden to hold direct communication with those within, but are allowed to approach within a few yards of the paling, and may thus converse with the détenus, and examine them shut within their cages like wild beasts in a menagerie.

Steamers from Semlin *up the Save* to Sissek on the way to Laibach, Trieste, and Vienna (Rte. 292) once a week.

Passengers by the steamboat coming from Turkey perform quarantine, when the plague prevails, lower down the Danube, at Orsova or Galatz.

The distance across the Save from Semlin to Belgrade is 2 m., but, owing to the quarantine extended between the two countries, no one is allowed to cross over from Semlin except he be accompanied by a health officer or guardian, and he must return to Semlin before sunset. If he breaks these conditions, or touches anything after landing on the Servian bank, or allows anything to touch him, he must go into the Lazaretto on his return; but when Turkey is free from plague, these regulations are as at present merely nominal.

Immediately opposite the mouth of the Save is a large island, formed by the silt brought down by that river since the beginning of the 17th centy., previous to which it did not exist. It is covered with tall reeds, the haunts of myriads of wild fowl, over which an eagle may now and then be seen soaring. There are many herons here, and the sportsman would find abundant exercise for his gun.

rt. *Belgrade* (Turkish, Beligrad; Slavonic, Bjelohrad; Germ. Belgrad, and also Griechisch-Weissenburg; Hung. Nándor-Fejérvár; all these words signifying, white town). A magnificent hotel has been built by the Prince of Servia, and fitted up for the reception of travellers, at a cost of 46,000*l*.

Belgrade was at one time considered the capital of Servia, but Prince Milosch chose Kragujevatz, in the centre of the land, as his residence, and it is now the seat of government. It has long been celebrated as a frontier fortress of great strength, and has repeatedly changed hands in the wars between Christians and Turks. Alternately the bulwark of Hungary and Christendom, and the advanced post of the invading infidel, it has seen more varied fortunes than perhaps any other fortress in Europe. Scarcely had Constantinople fallen than its conqueror, Mahomet II., burning for the conquest of Hungary, laid siege to Belgrade with an army of 200,000 men, a force so enormous as to throw all Europe into consternation. But for the reputation of Hunyady as a general, and the enthusiasm of a monk, John Capistran, the latter in preaching a crusade through Europe, and the former in disciplining a multitude as rude and unmanageable as that which Peter the Hermit had collected 3 centuries before, Hungary had been lost. The garrison of Belgrade, cut off by a Turkish flotilla on the side of the Danube, and harassed from the land by repeated assaults, was already on the point of yielding, when a fleet of boats containing the Christian army of crusaders under their two leaders bore down the Danube to its relief. Hunyady, at the head of one division, was the first to grapple and board the galley of the Turkish admiral, while Capistran led on the rest, standing on the prow of the foremost vessel and holding high the crucifix. Excited to a pitch of enthusiasm by the heroism of the one and the eloquence of the other, the prowess of the crusaders was irresistible. The Turkish blockade was destroyed, their flotilla taken or dispersed, and Belgrade, relieved with reinforce-

ments and provisions, and inspirited by the presence and skill of Hunyady, was able to resist and baffle the attacks of the Sultan, who was at length compelled to retreat with a loss of 30,000 men. It was taken by Solyman the Magnificent, 1522, and remained in the hands of the Sultans for a centy. and a half, until the Elector, Maximilian of Bavaria, recovered it, 1688. In 1690 it again fell into their possession, but was restored by the conquest of Prince Eugene, in 1717, to Austria, who yielded it up immediately at the peace of Belgrade. The zigzag lines thrown up by Prince Eugene are still visible, extending in a curve outside the town from the Danube to the Save, lined with a trench 20 ft. deep. It was captured by Loudon, 1789, and in 1791 the Turks received it back. Such have been its various fortunes down to the beginning of the present centy. During the Servian insurrection, 1802, it was taken by storm, and at present belongs to Servia; but its fortress, along with those of Semendria and New Orsova, both on the Danube, are allowed to remain in the hands of the Turks, and to be garrisoned by the Sultan's troops. Servia (or Serbia) is acknowledged by the Porte in the treaty of Adrianople to be an independent state, governed by princes of its own, with free exercise of religion, and other privileges, but paying an annual tribute to the Sultan. The sovereignty of the principality was originally vested in the family of Prince Milosch; but revolutions on the side of the people, and interventions on the part of the Great Powers, render it doubtful whether they or the son of Czerny George will retain it. The form of government is constitutional, under the control of a chamber of deputies who meet at Kragujevatz.

The population of Belgrade amounts to 12,500, including 5000 Turks and 2000 Jews; the latter of Spanish origin, and descendants of those driven out of Spain by the cruel edicts of Ferdinand and Isabella.

It is divided into 3 quarters:—the Servian, showing great signs of improvement—the Turkish, a collection of narrow lanes, contiguous to the fortress, and by the side of the Danube—and the Jewish.

The *Fortress*, standing immediately above the junction of the two rivers Danube and Save, and commanding both with its guns, was constructed by the Austrians, and still bears the Austrian arms over the entrance. It is perfectly fortified, capable of sweeping all approaches with its batteries, and of resisting for a long time every attack brought against it, were it kept in repair; but it is allowed to fall into decay, even the water-tanks being destroyed. The Turkish garrison has been augmented to 3000 men. Within it, in the *Citadel*, stands the Palace of the Pacha, a quadrangular edifice of wood and mud, said to be very like a barn. In the Turkish quarter may be seen the ruins of a palace built for Prince Eugene, with barracks annexed. It is distinguished, like every other part of the town, for its filth and dilapidated condition. Belgrade, however, is making progress in improvements; the buildings now in construction being in good modern taste, and of such extent, that what is now the extremity of the Christian town will soon be the centre. One of the most conspicuous buildings from the river is the palace (Konak) of Prince Milosch, in the Servian or upper town. He also built a new Greek church and a barrack. Here is shown the residence of Czerny George, the valiant captain who preceded Prince Milosch as leader of the Servians against the Turks.

A Consul-general for Servia, appointed by the British government, resides here.

Belgrade is, on the whole, a dull and lifeless town, with little trade, except in swine, more than 200,000 of which are exported annually from Servia into Hungary; valonia, or the acorn-cup, which is used for tanning; bees-wax, tallow, and hides.

[Travellers intending to proceed overland from Belgrade to Constantinople should provide themselves with a firman from the Pacha, for which some piastres are paid; also with bread, brandy, tea, a kettle, a carpet to sleep

on, and a pair of wide Turkish trowsers to ride in, as none of these articles are to be met with on the road. They should be prepared to rough it. Inns, in the European acceptation of the term, nowhere exist; the only accommodation to be procured at night is an empty room, where they may lay their carpet on the floor, and go to sleep. As there are no carriage-roads, the journey can only be performed on horseback; the distance is about 750 m., a ride of 8 to 12 days. The Tàtars do it in 7 days. Travellers must engage at Belgrade a Tâtar courier, who will feed them, and provide them with horses for the journey, to be changed at each station. The cost of the journey for 2 travellers, with a sumpter horse for the baggage, is 60 ducats for the horses alone, and which must be prepaid at Belgrade; then there is the gratuity of 4 to 6 piastres per station to the serudjee, and from 40 to 50 ducats to the Tàtar, which latter is paid at Constantinople; so that, including what can be got to eat and drink on the road, the average cost of the journey for 2 persons is about 60*l.* to 65*l.* The fidelity of the Tàtar guides may be relied on, and there is no danger of robbery by the way.] (See *Handbook for Travellers in the East.*)

Except when the river is very low, the steamer passes close under the walls of Belgrade, near a tower at the water-side, from which criminals were formerly cast into the Danube, after being strangled.

As you descend the Danube, it is the fortress of Belgrade which is seen from the river; the town lies behind it.

The l. or Hungarian bank, below Belgrade, is studded at regular intervals of 1 or 2 m. with the watchposts of the troops of the Military Frontiers. (See p. 492.) They are either square stone cottages or huts of wood: sometimes, upon the marshy flats on the margin of the river, they are raised upon stilts as it were, 8 or 10 ft. high, being built on high posts, to protect them from inundations, and to command a more extensive prospect from the open gallery running round the top.

l. 9 m. below Belgrade, the river Temes falls into the Danube. A little way above the junction lies the military town of Pancsova, with 10,000 Inhab. Hereabouts the Danube exceeds a mile in breadth. The Servian chiefs and nobles (including Milosch) are great pig-dealers; and vast numbers of swine are embarked near this in boats of 2 stories of sties, holding from 500 to 1000 pigs, which are towed by steam to Vienna in a week; the fare per pig being about 10*s.*

rt. Semendria, a Turkish fortress, in the form of a triangle, and flanked on its 3 sides with 22 singular towers, such as are attached to feudal castles, in a very perfect state. It was erected, 1433, by a Servian prince, George Brankovics, but possesses no great strength in reference to the modern art of war. Near this may be seen a Turkish burial-ground, planted with the funereal cypress.

l. Kubin.

rt. Outlet of the Morava, a Servian river.

rt. About 3 m. S. of the Danube lies *Passarowitz*, where a celebrated treaty was signed (1718) between Prince Eugene, who had previously defeated the Turks under the walls of Belgrade, and the Grand Vizier, by which Austria gained possession of the Banat of Temesvár, and part of Wallachia and Servia, including Belgrade itself.

rt. Rama, a Servian fort, with the ruins of an ancient Roman fort near it, opposite to

l. Uj-Palánka, an Austrian fortified post, belonging to the Wallacho-Illyrian regiment. It communicates with a stockaded redoubt upon the adjoining island in the middle of the river. Hills now begin to appear in sight, approaching the Danube on both sides.

rt. Basiasch, a station of the steamboat, not in the maps, as there is no village and scarcely a house on the spot, only a shed, from which coals brought from Orovitza are taken on board. The steamer stops here an hour to receive them; they are shipped at 13*s.* the ton. About ½ a m. off is a

small old Greek church, and the priest's house adjoining.

l. Alt Moldova is a military village, laid out in straight and very wide streets, the houses separated from one another by gardens. Like other villages on the frontier, it has a church, a school-house, and a guard-house facing the Danube. The border soldiers are fine troops, and, though dressed in a brown cloth peasant's jacket, which, with their coarse linen under-garments, is woven at home by their wives, in tight breeches, boots, or sandals, they are well armed and disciplined, and have a military bearing.

A good road runs from this to Neu Moldova, situated within the *Banat of Temesvár*, 6 m., where there are silver and copper mines and smelting furnaces, and thence to Weisskirchen. The Banat is the granary of Austria. It has an area of 12,000 Eng. sq. m., the greatest part, too, consisting of a soil of the richest fertility, surpassing the Carse of Gowrie or the Lothians in Scotland. It sends flour to Vienna for the delicious white bread made there.

At Alt-Moldova begins the excellent road, constructed 1837–40 by the Hungarian government, along the l. bank of the Danube to Orsova.

From Moldova to Drenkova the steamer passes the rapids without much difficulty.

Moldova lies at the foot of the mountains, a spur of the Carpathians, which for some distance have been seen on both sides gradually approaching the river, and now appear to close all passage downwards. On a nearer approach, however, they are found to be cleft through by a narrow defile of lofty and almost precipitous sides, through which the river forces its way; but the channel, as long as it lies within the gorge, is obstructed by various obstacles—buttresses, or reefs of rock, imperfectly removed by the convulsion which divided the vast mountain chain, and these form the

Rapids of the Danube.—Between Drenkova and Skela-Gladova the river runs over 6 reefs of rock, stretching across it like weirs or dams; the narrow and difficult channels through them have sometimes no more than 18 in. water, with a rush like the race of a mill-stream; while the whirlpools and currents produced below them are even more difficult to overcome than the reefs themselves.

The native boatmen dash heedlessly down the rapids, shutting their eyes and saying their prayers, trusting to the water to carry them over, and their rude craft are not unfrequently transfixed by the sharp points of the rocks and sunk or stranded. Very small flat-bottomed barges are with difficulty tracked upwards by men and bullocks. The attempt to clear the channel of the river by blasting may be said to have failed, though a diving-bell was sent over from England to remove the rocks lying only 18 in. below the surface! The plan of avoiding the principal rapids by canals cut in the banks at the side of them is scarcely practicable, owing to the hills on either side being solid rock, and in many cases abrupt precipices, descending vertically into the water. Even could these natural obstacles possibly be overcome, on the Servian bank opposite political interests and sanatory regulations would interpose even greater difficulties; since those who land on, or even touch, the Servian shore cannot return to the Hungarian side without passing a quarantine.

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In a few minutes from the time of leaving Moldova the steamer enters within the jaws of the defile, in the mountains forming the boundary of Hungary on this side. At one time, probably before the creation of man, at least previous to any human record, they doubtlessly walled in a lake which occupied the vast basin-shaped country that now goes by that name, and is traversed by the Danube. This rampart of hills must have been burst through by an earthquake or some such convulsion, or perhaps by the mere weight and pressure of the body of water behind it, which thus forced for itself an outlet to the Black Sea. The mountain-tops on each side, in which numberless eagles have fixed their eyries, loomed heavily through the morning

mist as we entered the portal of this gorge, which commences about 7 m. below Moldova. The river here at once loses three-fourths of its breadth, and, besides being thus suddenly pent up, is interrupted by rocks, one of which, called *Babacaj*, projects out of the water 15 or 20 ft., and has somewhat the form of the horn on the nose of a rhinoceros.

This and other rocks below the surface produce an eddy, which is the first of the impediments to the navigation to be encountered in this pass. Exactly at this spot, where the boatman's perplexities commenced, the robber-knights of old times fixed their strongholds. Thus on the l. bank a ruined tower is seen perched on a pinnacle of rock overlooking the river, and opposite to it the larger and most picturesque feudal castle of Golumbacz, consisting of a cluster of 9 towers connected by battlemented walls. It crowns the summit of an almost inaccessible precipice, at whose foot crouches a wretched village. It rests on foundations believed to be Roman, part of it the work of the Turks, and the topmost tower was, according to tradition, the prison of the Greek Empress Helena. In olden times these strongholds, frowning defiance from opposite banks of the Danube, held the keys of the pass. The cliffs on each side are of barren and arid limestone, but varied at intervals by a picturesque covering of brushwood; they bear the appearance of having once been united, and afterwards forcibly separated. They abound in caves or fissures; out of some of them torrents issue in winter, others are mere eylet-holes pierced through projecting pinnacles and buttresses, which, lifting themselves aloft against the sky, allow the light to stream through.

l. The largest of these, called the *Cavern of Golumbacz*, entered by an opening a little above the road, and not far from these ruins, is believed by the Wallachian and Servian peasants to send forth from its recesses, at certain times, in the form of a cloud of smoke, a swarm of gnats (Mord-mücken), which fill the atmosphere and overspread the entire Banat for a distance of 40 or 50 m., but especially abound on the borders of the Danube, committing the greatest ravages among the cattle. According to the popular belief, it was in this cave that St. George slew the dragon, whose putrified carcase is said to have given rise to this foul progeny. Repeated attempts have in consequence been made to wall up the mouth of the cavern, but to no purpose—the peasants think the insects have other passages by which they find their way out. There is a better reason, viz., that they have no connexion with the cave, except that in frosty or wet weather they may take refuge in it and other recesses of the rocks, where they are often found collected in heaps. The cavern is simply a horizontal hole piercing the mountain, and nearly filled with water. An Englishman who entered it lately, after wading through the water up to his neck, was prevented by it from penetrating further than 50 ft. from the entrance. The gnats of Golumbacz are produced in the marshy and warm district which environs the Danube, and are most numerous after inundations of the river. They issue forth at the beginning of the summer heats, and do not disappear till the end of July. This plague of flies extends as far as Temesvar. The insects, though not larger than a common gnat, inflict so severe a bite, that horses, oxen, and swine are often killed by them in the course of a few hours. They principally attack the tender parts of the animals which are free from hair—the eyes, ears, nostrils, and throat, down which they creep in such numbers as to cause suffocation from the swelling produced by a multitude of bites. Even children left by their mothers in the open air have been killed by these insects. The insect is known to naturalists as the *Simulium reptans*, and is probably identical with the *Culex reptans* of Lapland, described by Linnæus, and called *Furia infernalis*. The peasants living near the Danube, on the approach of this scourge, seek to protect the animals belonging to them by lighting great fires of straw, dung, and other matters calculated to burn slowly and produce

much smoke. The cattle, knowing the protection the smoke will afford them, eagerly rush towards the heap, and lie down to leeward, within the influences of the smoke, to shelter themselves from the insects' persecution. At New Moldova the cattle, sheep, and horses are kept in-doors by day during the season of the fly, and driven out only at night, being at the same time anointed with pitch, &c., on their nostrils and other tender parts, to protect them.

The course of the *carriage-road* along the l. bank becomes conspicuous at the Babacaj rock; it is a noble work, not inferior in parts to some of the great Alpine high-roads, such as the Simplon and Stelvio. The precipitous nature of the rocks, in many places sinking like a wall into the water, had previously prevented the formation even of a continuous footpath along this part of the river bank; and this grand carriage-road has been excavated with the aid of gunpowder, a notch in the face of the precipice, and, where the banks slope down gradually, by supporting it upon a terrace of masonry, carried over the watercourses on bridges.

rt. ½ m. below Golumbacz are the remains of a square Roman fort, called Gradisca. There is a continued chain of similar fortifications all the way from this to Trajan's Bridge. They were evidently designed to protect the wonderful road which the Romans had carried through this defile (described at p. 527), traces of which may already be seen at intervals along the rt. bank, its direction being marked by the mortice-holes in the rock.

l. *Drenkova.* When the river is very low, passengers are conveyed from this place to Skela-Gladova in a small steamer; but when the river is tolerably high the steamer proceeds as far as Orsova.

The surface of the Danube below Drenkova again becomes ruffled and turbulent, dashing with great force into eddies, and tossing up waves: in fact, proclaiming the uneven nature of its bed, which is further manifested by numerous rocks raising themselves out of the water. Each of these is known to the boatman by a name. One of the most formidable obstacles, occurring a short distance below Berzaska, is the *Kerdaps*, a whirlpool caused by the confinement and sinuosities of the river; opposite to it, and equally to be avoided, is a round-backed fragment called Bouvali (Buffalo). Below it, in the narrows, may be seen several long thin lines of white breakers, stretching across from side to side as regularly as though they had been drawn with a rule. These are caused by reefs of hard porphyry or grauwacke rock, crossing the river obliquely like a dam, and called *Izlas*, producing a fall of nearly 8 ft. when the river is high. Beyond it there is another similar reef and rapid, called *Taktalia*. It has tremendous breakers and currents, but is only formidable when the water is low, and may in general be passed through a gap 4 ft. deep and 72 broad, even in summer and autumn, without danger. No sooner has the steamer doubled a singular promontory of sandstone rock, called *Greben*, projecting far into the Danube, worn and polished by the waves of centuries, than it is immediately in smooth water, making its way along the surface of a lake-like basin, into which the Danube, freed from its streights, suddenly expands itself, surrounded on all sides by round-backed wooded hills. The rocky defile from Drenkova to the Greben is grand, without, perhaps, approaching to sublimity. Many of the rocks have a fantastic appearance, projecting forward like walls, or the side scenes in a theatre, one behind another, sometimes rising upwards in the form of towers, battlements, and obelisks.

Within the lake-like basin on which the steamer enters after rounding the promontory of Greben, and which expands to a width of 5083 ft., lies the island Poretz, on which a ch. is planted; and a little further, on the Servian bank, stands the town of Milanovacz, founded by Prince Milosch, and named after his son.

l. Soon after rounding the point crowned with the triple-towered castle of *Tricula*, to which a Roman origin is

attributed, the *defile of Kazan* appears in sight, at the extremity of the broad lake-like expanse of the river. The white chalk-like towering cliffs of limestone flanking the entrance to it are conspicuous at a great distance. They surpass in height any precipices we have yet passed, and exceed in grandeur any defile on either Danube or Rhine; in fact, the picturesque beauties of this portion of the river make ample amends for the previous dull monotony of its flat banks.

Until the construction of the new road, all communication along the banks of the river ceased here; the cliffs are so abrupt and close to the water as not to allow room for a goat to climb. Down to 1837 the only way of reaching Orsova from hence by land was by taking a steep and tortuous track-way, which here turns away from the Danube, and crosses two or three ridges of hills. The new road, however, has been boldly carried through the defile, a passage having been blasted for it in the limestone by the river-side. As you pass along this vast gallery, it has the appearance of an over-arching cavern, while from the water it looks like the serpentine holes bored by the teredo in a piece of wood. There is a peculiar grandeur in this colossal gorge; for a long distance the rocks are so perpendicular that a plumb-line might be dropped from their brow at once into the water below, and the extreme height of the sides above the water does not fall far short of 2000 ft. The river is at the same time contracted to its narrowest limits, about 200 yards; it seems as though you could throw a stone across it: and when it is remembered that the river has spread out to a width of between 1½ and 2 m., in several places above, it is evident that the rocky channel in this spot must attain a great depth to contain so vast a volume of water. It appears from soundings to be 170 ft. deep here.

The impressive character and interest of the scene are increased by the "finger-marks on the wall" opposite. For 17 centuries have they been visible, and yet it was not till 1834 that the hint they gave was followed up. The objects alluded to are the long groove or ledge, and the line of square holes beneath it, running along the face of the abrupt wall of rock which forms the Servian bank, at the height of 10 ft. above the ordinary level, and just below the stain marking the high-water level of the Danube.

These are the sockets in which beams were inserted to support the *Roman road* called *Via Trajana*, because constructed by Trajan, and they are visible, though not without interruptions, from Babacaj, below Skela-Gladova, but nowhere so conspicuous as here. It doubtless served as a towing-path, but was at the same time passable for men and beasts of burthen. To the moderns, the art of constructing a road, even along the precipices of the Danube, is easy with the aid of gunpowder. The ancients, though they here and there cut away the rock by sheer labour of hammer and chisel, so as to form a narrow ledge from 2 to 6 ft. wide, and rounded off some of the projecting angles, could not depend entirely on this slow and costly process, and had therefore recourse to other means for establishing a communication, more economical, and equally efficient. They put up a wooden shelf against the wall of rock, resting the platform partly on the ledge, and partly supporting it by beams inserted into the sockets cut in the rock, doubling the breadth of the roadway by allowing the wood-work to overhang the river. Then roofing it over, they formed a covered gallery or balcony, extending for nearly 50 m., above the rushing river, and constituting one of the greatest, because one of the most useful, of Roman works. "Never did I more strongly feel the greatness of that wonderful people than when, on sailing down the Danube, I first observed the traces, and comprehended the object to which this work was destined."—*MS. Journal.*

"On looking at the two sides of the river I immediately saw that the Servian was that on which the road *should* have been constructed, even had the Roman relics not been there, nor the facilities which the Roman work

itself still continues to afford. The plan of the Romans, that is, corridors of wood, too, seemed the one best adapted to the nature of the country, covered with forests of oak. In fact, it appeared to me that the Roman road might be re-established with great ease: the rock having been cut away wherever it was called for, scarcely more than the restoration of the wood-work would have been necessary. Servia would easily have supplied the timber; the river would have transported it; every Servian wears a hatchet in his belt, and they live under a system similar to that which has left so many and so stupendous ruins of works destined to public utility in Hindostan and Spain."—*Quarterly Review.* The road was probably of use chiefly as a military way to facilitate the passage of troops; the borders of the Danube in Trajan's time being far less habitable than now. A coin was struck to commemorate its construction, bearing the legend "*Via Trajana.*"

In the very jaws of the pass, a few yards below Plavisovicza, the rock of Kazan rises out of the middle of the river, and creates an eddy or whirlpool. ¾ of a m. lower down, on the l. bank, in the bluff escarpment of the mountain Schukuru, is the cavern of Pescabora, now commonly known as *Veterani's Cave*, from a brave Austrian general, who, in 1692, had the chief command in Transylvania, and posted in it a garrison of about 400 men, by whom it was obstinately defended for many weeks against a host of Turks outnumbering them by many times. In 1728 it was again successfully occupied by Major von Stein. The entrance to it is about 20 ft. above the road, but is almost concealed from view by a rampart of masonry, loop-holed, drawn across it. It is so small that one must stoop to pass it; close to it is another hole in the rock, serving as a window, and a port-hole for a cannon. A single gun, aided by musketry, completely commands the passage of the river at this point. The interior is spacious, and is lighted by an opening at the side, but as a cave it is not remarkable, and has no stalactites.

l. At Dubova the channel of the Danube is contracted to its smallest breadth, viz. 123 yards.

l. Near this stood another of the Roman forts.

rt. Nearly at the termination of the defile, just before the river begins again to spread itself out, opposite Old Gradina, the rocky wall of the precipice on the rt. bank bears an inscription in honour of Trajan, called *Trajan's Tafel*. "The tablet is supported by two winged figures with a dolphin on each side and is surmounted by the Roman eagle. It has been much defaced by time and the fires lighted under it by Servian fishermen and shepherds; but the following letters may be deciphered: IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE, F. NERVA. TRAIANVS. AVG. GERM. PONTIF. MAXIMVS. TRIB. PO. XXX. It was probably designed to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign, A.D. 103, and the construction of the wonderful road along the Danube, which it surmounts. The mountains of Wallachia now began to appear in the distance, and we finished our agreeable voyage in the cutter in 9 hrs."—*MS. Journ.*

l. *Alt-Orsova.—Inns:* Hirsch; Kaiser von Osterreich. There are other small inns in the town.

Orsova is a military village about 3 m. from the frontier, with 900 Inhab., chiefly Wallachians (Valachs), a race distinct from both Hungarians and Slávs:—probably the earliest occupants of Hungary, long before these two races settled in it: at present they form the majority of the inhabitants in many counties. They have a more wild and barbarous appearance than even the other races which inhabit Hungary, and are clad in long shirts belted round the waist, and loose trowsers tied at the ankles, the rest of their garments being exclusively of sheepskins. They wear high hairy caps, like the end of a mop, and long cloaks with the wool outside, reminding one of a door-rug. Both in their costume and physiognomy they bear a striking resemblance to the Dacians represented on Trajan's column, the inhabitants of this country in the time of that emperor. With their low

foreheads, unshorn locks, and filthy persons, they really look not much superior to the animals whose skins they occupy. The female Valachs, when young, are often very pretty; they wear a peculiar costume, a sort of apron, dyed red and black, falling nearly to the feet before and behind, the lower parts of which consist of a long fringe of the same colour, which dangles about their ankles. They enclose their feet in high Hessian boots of bright red leather, and are generally occupied, in or out of doors, in busily twirling the spindle.

"Outside the town, by the water-side, and near the ferry over the Danube, stands the *Parlatorium*, a wooden shed in which the market (Skela) is held 3 times a week. On account of the quarantine regulations, the inhabitants of Servia and Wallachia are prevented coming in contact with the subjects of Austria, and dare not cross the frontier without an escort. The Austrian quarantine is 5 days for those who come out of Wallachia, and 10 for those from Servia, increased to 40 days in time of plague; the Wallachians again have a quarantine of 5 days against the Servians, so that none of the 3 parties can intermix for the purpose of buying or selling, nor can they touch each other's goods.* On this account the building where the market is held is divided by 3 partitions, breast high, behind which the dealers of the 3 nations are congregated. In an open space in the centre is a table, by the side of which the Austrian quarantine officers take their stand, aided and supported by a guard of soldiers with firearms and fixed bayonets, to enforce order and obedience. Whenever a bargain is made, the money to be paid is handed to one of the attendants, who receives it in a long ladle, transfers it to a basin of vinegar, and after washing it, passes it on to the opposite side. The goods to be purchased are placed within sight, and are immersed in a tub of water or fumigated when they happen to change owners. It is an amusing sight to see the process of bargaining thus carried on by 3 parties at the distance of several yards from each other, attended by the vociferation and gesticulation inseparable from such business. When the bartering is transacted, the Wallachians are escorted back to their own territory, as they had previously been in coming to the spot, by a guard of soldiers, and the Servians re-cross the river in their boats."—*MS. Journal.*

Here is the *Austrian Custom-house.* Travellers coming up the Danube have their baggage searched, chiefly for tobacco, letters, and playing cards.

Steamers coming up the Danube had formerly to remain here at least 10 days in quarantine; but when the plague is not raging in the Danubian Provinces the quarantine is now dispensed with, and travellers are merely subjected to the formality of a visit of inspection by a sanitary officer of the establishment.

About a mile below Orsova, and just within the Austrian frontier, is situated the *Lazaretto of Schupanek*, an extensive establishment, walled round, and said to be tolerably comfortable.

Any person wishing to make excursions to the Turkish fortress of New Orsova, on an island about 2 m. lower down, to the Iron Gate, or to Trajan's Bridge, must take with him from Orsova an officer of quarantine and another of customs, who are paid at the rate of about 2 florins a day, and must return before sunset.

In ascending the Danube by steamer from Orsova it takes 5 hrs. to Drenkova, 7 hrs. to Moldova.

[From Orsova a visit may be made to the *Baths of Mehádia*, about 12 m. distant. The road runs along the rt. bank of a stream called the Cserna, and passes, about half-way, a stone aqueduct of 11 arches, more than 30 ft. high, of Turkish origin, constructed to convey the mineral waters of Mehádia to Orsova.

The *Baths of Mehádia* were known to the Romans under the name "Thermæ Herculis," and many inscriptions bearing dedications to him, to Mercury, and Venus, the deities of strength, activity, and beauty, still preserved, record the presence of that people on

* These regulations are now greatly relaxed, and, in the absence of plague in Turkey, may be said to be, on the part of Austria, virtually abolished.

[S. G.]

the spot. It is a much-frequented watering-place, and is visited by many guests from Wallachia and Moldavia, including Boyards. In 1836 the number of visitors was 680. It consists of about a dozen lodging-houses, half barrack, half inn, and of an hospital for invalid soldiers, all belonging to the government. The large house built by the Emperor on the l. hand is provided with assembly and billiard-rooms, and there is a daily table-d'hôte during the season. Mehádia, being within the military frontiers (see p. 492), is subjected to martial law. Officers arriving at the baths are located at once, whilst others must put up with inferior rooms, at very high rent.

There is no inn, properly so called. Strangers have rooms allotted them by the Rittmeister or the Verwalter, who seem to have a sort of monopoly, and constantly exact enormous prices, such as a ducat a day. Furniture must be hired. A *Restaurateur* furnishes provisions and meals at prices fixed by government. The wine is very bad; visitors had better *bring* a supply from Pest.

Dinner of 6 dishes, 42 kr.; of 4 dishes, 30 kr.; of 3, 14 kr.

(N. B. The beds swarm with insects.)

The waters are sulphureous, as the powerful odour of rotten eggs will teach the stranger even at some distance off, and they issue in 22 different sources from the granite rock, which may be seen in the bed of the river, forming the basement of the limestone mountains. The most frequented baths are those of Caroline, 24° Reaum.: of Lewis, 34° R.; and of Francis, 44° R. = 131° Fahrenheit. A private bath costs 12 kr.; the open public bath, 6 kr. The efficacy and speedy action of the water, especially in cases of gout, are truly wonderful; the patient, after most powerful perspirations, seems to feel the evil boiled out of him.

The situation of Mehádia is very romantic, at the bottom of a very deep and narrow glen of limestone, clothed with wood, except near the summit, which is topped with bare white precipices. The *principal source*, that of Hercules, is situated higher up the valley than the rest; it yields 5000 cubic feet of water in an hour, and is a torrent of hot water rather than a spring, nearly 2 ft. in diameter, issuing out of a cave or rent in the rock into the Cserna, which flows warm some way below its influx: it is tasteless.

"The waters may be, as the doctors vouch, a cure for an infinity of human ills, but to a healthy man a long residence here is apt to induce one as bad as any in the list—*ennui*. In the morning it is *de rigueur* to parboil yourself in the fetid waters, from which you escape so exhausted, that, leaning out of the window, and watching your neighbour enjoying the same recreation, is all you are capable of. At 1 the gentlemen meet at the table-d'hôte—the ladies generally dine in their own rooms—and consume a very indifferent dinner. Till 6 the time must be killed; —a little quiet gambling is generally transacted about this time by such as have a taste for it. Smoking was our great resource, especially after some cosmopolite Turks had established themselves in one corner of the place with a large stock of chibouks and Latakia, for the edification of all Christians who loved good tobacco. At 6 the beau monde makes its appearance, and the gipsy band strikes up its joyous notes, and till 8 the promenade of Mehádia is gay with music and beauty. A bad German theatre, and an occasional ball, add to the amusements of those who like them."—*Paget's Hungary*.

A wine called Schiller Wein is produced near Mehádia.

Near the head of the glen, which is traversed in all directions by paths, and in summer is exceedingly close and hot, is a cave of no great size or interest, which the common people say was occupied 2 or 3 centuries ago by a robber knight named Hercules!

The sportsman would find considerable amusement in the forests around the baths; bears are not uncommon among the mountains.]

When the Danube is low, passengers are conveyed from Orsova to Skela-Gladova in a small steamer.

The Wallachian government have

made an excellent carriage-road along the l. bank of the Danube, from Orsova to Guravitza. It is, in fact, a continuation of Count Széchenyi's splendid road, and equally good.

About 2 m. below Orsova lies the island fortress *New Orsova*, belonging to the Turks, and the residence of a pacha. Time, neglect, and war have reduced it to a heap of ruins, and its pacha is without a garrison. It commands the navigation of the river, but is commanded in turn from both banks, so as only to be tenable by aid of its bomb-proof casemates, which cover all its defences. These, however, and its position on an island not accessible to the usual mode of military attack, render it a place of strength. It forms a picturesque object at a distance, with its white minarets rising from among poplars and cypresses; but it does not realise the agreeable promise on a closer inspection, being almost deserted. Its houses and fortifications, which were built by the Austrians, are fallen to decay, and the Turks who live in it are miserably poor.

l. On a line with the fortress rises the hill of Alliom, commanding an extensive view down the river as far as the Iron Gate and Trajan's Bridge. At its base, near the mill of Wodieza, is the last Austrian watch-post, and a small stream, the Bagna, which here flows into the Danube, forms the line of separation between Austria and Wallachia (German, Wallachei), (the Banat). On the opposite side of the brook is a Wallachian guard-house, and a tall pole wound round with straw, to be lighted as a beacon to give an alarm. The contiguous village of Werezerowa is a characteristic specimen of Wallachian villages, a miserable collection of wattled hovels, partly plastered with clay, and having chimneys of boards; some are mere holes in the ground, from which the roof alone emerges, and the occupants complete Troglodytes. The Indian corn is deposited in large wicker baskets (rather than barns), raised upon posts to preserve it from the rats and from moisture. The adult inhabitants are in rags, the children in absolute nakedness.

rt. Fort Elizabeth, a strong military outwork to the fortress of New Orsova, but commanded by a loopholed tower above it: the road passes through the fort.

A little below this is the IRON GATE (Turkish, Demir Kapi), the last and most formidable impediment on the Danube. It is a plateau of rock, filling up nearly the whole breadth of the river, about 1400 yards wide and 2000 yards long, over which the Danube rushes as over an inclined plane, with 2 falls of 8 ft. perpendicular each, and wild eddies between them, perceptible to the eye within the length of about an English mile; it is at low water all but a cataract. The whole volume of water seems writhing and twisting in eddies and whirlpools, as it sweeps over the slope, among the bristling slate rocks which raise their sharp points above the surface. Through the midst of the rocks runs a very intricate and difficult channel, threaded by experienced boatmen, when the river is high, with barges drawing little water; but even they not unfrequently suffer shipwreck in the midst, from being unable to make the abrupt turns requisite to avoid the rocks, while swept on by the rapid current. Small tug-steamers are employed in towing vessels through the Iron Gate, and shallow barges are dragged slowly up the stream along the Servian shore by 10 or 12 pair of oxen; and it is on this side that it has been proposed to cut a canal—a feasible scheme, if political interests and quarantine laws did not impede its execution.

The name Iron Gate would lead one to expect a narrow pass closed in by mountains, but the reality does not correspond with the name; for the banks of the river, so far from being contracted and precipitous, are here formed by round-backed slate hills, sloping gradually upwards, away from the water's edge. It is merely the translation of the words by which the Turks, in their fondness for metaphor, designate a spot difficult to cross, which *shuts*, as it were, the navigation of the river. The rocks on each side, and in the bed of the river, forming the Iron Gate, are a hard micaceous slate, very stubborn to break or blast, which would

present very serious obstacles, should the project of cutting a canal along the Servian shore ever be attempted. At the beginning of summer (in July) these rocks are nearly covered. When the water is high the steamers readily ascend these rapids. When the river is low, passengers arriving from Galatz are conveyed from Gladova to Orsova in a small steamer.

Strabo seems to indicate this as the point where the Danube ends and the Ister begins, as though the rapids formed a break in the continuity of the river. The Romans built a fort, still to be traced, on the Servian side, to guard this passage, and fortified strongly the little island of Banul, lower down.

rt. Near the Servian village called Sess, a little below the rapids, on a flat plain or shelf of ground on the rt. bank, are traces of a *Canal* begun by Trajan, in order to continue the navigation by avoiding the rocks; the new-projected canal would follow partly the same direction.

l. Skela-Gladova, a Wallachian village, a group of poor hovels, has become a place of great activity since the establishment of the steam company. Excepting the agent's office, it does not contain anything deserving the name of a house, nor afford the slightest accommodation to travellers, who, if detained here, can sleep only on board the steamer. The steamers which ply between Skela-Gladova and Galatz are prevented by quarantine regulations touching at the towns on both banks, so that one set of vessels coast along the Wallachian, and the other along the Turkish bank, neither having any communication with the opposite shore. A quarantine of 3 days is established in Wallachia against the Turks; so that, although that country nominally belongs to them, they are in fact excluded from it. It is in reality a province of Russia, governed by the Russian Consul at Bucharest.

rt. Nearly opposite Skela-Gladova is the Servian village of Kladosnitza, where the steamers of the Servian or rt. bank land and receive their passengers. The Turkish fortress Fetislam, called by the Wallachians Turkish Gladova, stands on the site of the ancient Œgele; a picturesque white minaret rises above its walls.

l. About 5 m. below Gladova lies Tschernitz, a small town consisting, like Skela-Gladova, of wattled houses covered with mud, one or two only having whitewashed walls; near it are traces of a Roman encampment. 4 m. below Skela-Gladova is

l. Sozoreny, the Roman Severinum, probably the earliest Roman colony planted on the further bank of the Danube after the building of the bridge. It is a strong rampart or wall of brick and gravel, measuring 420 ft. by 162 ft. Near this also, on a conical mound, stands a mutilated *tower*, evidently Roman, designed to defend the approach to the bridge. The fort was probably calculated to hold a garrison of 600 or 1000 men. At Turnu Severin about 250 yds. *lower down*, and about 18 m. from Orsova, are the remains of *Trajan's Bridge*, consisting of portions of abutments of solid masonry on each bank, flanked with the foundations of towers, between which a series of 13 truncated piers, out of 20 which formed the original complement, extend across the bed of the river, part of them being visible when the water is low, while their position is generally evident from the ripples which they cause on the surface of the water. Some Roman arms and coins were discovered near them in 1836. There is at present no stone bridge over the Danube below Ratisbon; yet here, where the river is 3 times as broad, the Emperor Trajan caused a bridge to be built, which time, violence, and the floods and ice-shocks of 1600 winters, have not been able to destroy. It was built, A.D. 103, by the architect Apollodorus of Damascus, who also erected Trajan's column at Rome after the defeat of the Dacian King Decebalus, and it exceeded in length any stone bridge ever built, as it measured nearly 3900 Eng. ft. (?) It was constructed just below the rapids of the Iron Gate—which grind to powder the ice blocks of winter and save the piers from the shocks which otherwise might have injured or destroyed them—where the river has a gravelly bed, and where there is an open space on both sides to

allow the marshalling of troops, and the erection of forts, remains of which exist on either side, to defend the approaches to it. The greatest depth of the river at this point is 18 ft. The bridge was constructed of such materials as the neighbourhood afforded; the piers were formed of rolled stones and pebbles, thrown into a caisson or box, and then filled in with mortar or Roman cement; they were faced with large bricks. The height of the piers was probably 25 or 30 ft.; the arches which they supported were of wood. This monument is also remarkable in an historical point of view, as it marks the culminating point of Roman dominion, if not of Roman greatness. Trajan sent a colony of 30,000 men into Dacia, and his design was to unite, by means of this bridge, the Trans-Danubian conquests of Rome with her possessions S. of the river, to connect them by a permanent highway, over which Roman armies should be poured to conquer fresh provinces as yet hardly known even in name. By one of the first acts of his successor, Adrian (A.D. 120), the bridge was broken down, and, although he retained possession of the province in consequence of the number of Roman citizens settled in it, the Roman soldier never again crossed the Danube as conqueror. For the first time since the foundation of Rome, Terminus, the stubborn god who refused to budge to make way for Jupiter himself in the Capitol, here gave up his vantage-ground and retired. Here the tide of empire first turned, and never ceased to recede until Rome had sunk to nothing. The Emperor Aurelian finally withdrew the Roman legions from Dacia, abandoning it to the mercies of the Barbarians. The Goths and Huns, in their annual inroads, had already begun to pass and repass the fortresses and military posts planted on the river to guard and keep possession of the country, but now barely sufficient to shelter the garrisons within them.

It is a singular fact that Dacia (the modern Wallachia), though it was conquered so late, and though it remained comparatively a short time under the sway of the Romans, should yet retain the most unequivocal traces of them in its language. This language was formerly supposed to be a barbarous mixture of Latin and Slavonic words, but it is, in fact, a pure Romanic language; that is to say, a language derived from Latin, in the same manner as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., not one word in a hundred being of Slavonic origin. It has a soft and pleasing sound, very much like Italian, and the traveller who speaks either Italian or Latin will soon manage to hold a conversation with the Wallachian peasants, and read the Wallachian books and newspapers that are printed in Roman characters. Most of the ordinary phrases will be quite familiar to him; as buna séra, buna nópte. Que témp' este? E témpu serinu; è réu témpu; è frigu; pluóe; incepe a sufla véntu'l, &c. The Wallachian peasant who proudly calls himself *un Romanu*, his language *Romanesce*, and his country *Tiéra Romanésca*, is called, in Hungarian, Oláh; in German, Walach; in Russian and Polish, Voloch; in the South Slavonic languages, Vlah and Vlach. In several Slavonic languages an Italian is also called Vlah and Vlach, whence the old German Welscher (Velsher), an Italian, and Welschland, Italy. Almost all the inhabitants of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, are Valachs, and the Valach population of Transylvania, and the adjacent Hungarian counties, is estimated at upwards of 2,000,000.

[*Travelling in Wallachia.*—The usual mode of travelling in Wallachia is in the common carts of the country, made entirely of wood, without a particle of iron, very light, on low wheels, easily upset, and as easily righted. They are about 3 ft. high, 4 ft. long, capable of holding only one person, and, on account of the rude jolting, are only to be endured, by those unaccustomed to them, when filled with hay to sit or lie upon. They are easily repaired, and can be changed at every post-house: 4 horses are always harnessed to them, and they always go at full gallop, driven by a rough peasant on the near wheeler. The situation of a traveller in rainy weather, seated close behind, and on a level with the heels of 4 wild

horses, is not agreeable; in a few minutes he becomes plastered over with mud. The charge of posting from any part of the frontier of Wallachia to Bucharest, the capital, is paid on arriving there, and the expense thence to the frontier must be deposited there in advance before setting out.]

The Danube between Gladova and Galatz is thickly beset with sandbanks, upon which the steamers constantly run aground.

rt. The Turkish territory commences on the E. bank of the Timok, a small stream separating Servia from Bulgaria, which enters the Danube about 10 m. below Gladova. On the plain near the mouth of this river the Romans formed a very extensive camp, still visible; and along the vale of the Timok runs their great paved high road, connecting Trajan's Bridge with Dyrrachium on the Adriatic.

rt. Florentin, a ruined castle on a rock, with a hamlet at its foot.

l. KALAFAT, a rambling Wallachian village of low huts, memorable for the fortifications raised by the Turks, under Omar Pasha, against the Russians in 1853, which effectually barred the approach to Constantinople by Sophia. The Turks crossed in force from Widdin Oct. 28, and threw up earthworks on the l. bank and on the island in the middle of the river, flanked by batteries on the hills behind Kalafat. On the 5th Jan. 1854, the Russians gathered in force in order to drive them out, a design which was frustrated by the Turks in the battle of Citale, where the Russians lost 1500 men, their opponents only 338.

rt. *Widdin* (Turkish, Kikadova)—a strong fortress of Bulgaria, mounting 280 guns, and the largest Turkish town on the Danube, containing more than 20,000 Inhab. It exhibits an imposing appearance, *at a distance*, from the number of its white minarets (20) and mosques rising above the houses, and shows signs of industry and affluence within its walls. It is the see of a Greek Archbishop. Here the traveller from the W. will probably hear for the first time the Muezzim's call to prayer from the top of the minarets. The Austrians bombarded the town from the island in front of it, and took it, in 1689.

The Danube now leaves the mountains behind, though wooded hills and luxuriant pasture down to the water edge, covered with flocks and herds, still enliven the landscape on the rt. for a considerable distance lower down. Its l. bank becomes flat and uninteresting from this point, as far as the sea. The river's course, though no longer troubled with rocks and rapids, is intersected by numerous islands and sandbanks, rendering navigation difficult.

The Bulgarian shore presents a pleasing landscape, varied with swells, cultivated fields, and plains, upon which vast herds and troops of horses and buffaloes are seen grazing.

rt. Rahova, a considerable town, on an eminence; near it is a castle, and below, at the water-side, there are remains of Roman baths.

l. Islas.

rt. More than 30 m. below Widdin lies Nicopol (*Nicopolis*), a walled town of 20,600 Inhab., once a place of strength, with a citadel on a height above the river. It was founded by the Romans. In 1396, Sigismund, king of Hungary, was defeated here by Sultan Bajazet.

l. Opposite Nicopol, the Aluta pours itself into the Danube; near this are said to exist (?) remains of a second bridge over the Danube, supposed by some to be that which Trajan built. At a place called Gieli (l.) (Tslew), and near the mouth of the Aluta, are ruins of 2 forts or têtes-du-pont. An old road runs N. from this, parallel with the Aluta, to the Rothenthurm Pass and into Transylvania, and is called *Trajan's road*. l. Turnu-Severin. Here are extensive wharves and warehouses of the Steam Company. At Turnul are remains of a rampart, believed to have been constructed by Trajan. Hereabouts the river is 2 m. broad, and scarcely a human habitation, save the quarantine-posts, occurs for miles.

rt. Sistow, a commercial town of 21,000 Inhab. A treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and the

Porte, 1791. Pelicans in swarms of 3000 or 4000 may in summer at times be seen feeding on this part of the Danube.

l. Simnitza.

rt. *Rustshuk*, a fine-looking town, surrounded by extensive and well-planned fortifications, and provided with a strong *citadel*, which offered a stout resistance to the Russians. Its guns command the road to Shumla. It is one of the most important commercial towns in Bulgaria, and contains a population of 30,000 souls. The Danube is about 3 m. broad here.

The journey to Constantinople, a distance of 280 or 300 m., can be performed by land on horseback, under the escort of a Tatar, in 5 days. The steamer occupies longer time, including stoppages.

l. *Giurgevo*, in Wallachia, opposite Rustshuk. The steam-station is a mere shed, about 3 m. distant from the town of 18,000 Inhab., who dwell chiefly in mud-hovels; it is a staple place for all goods ascending and descending the Danube, and may be called the port of *Bucharest*, from which it is about 44 m. distant. An island opposite Giurgevo, fortified by the Russians, was attacked by a Turkish force in boats, July 4, 1854, chiefly commanded by English officers—Gen. Cannon, Capts. Bourke, Meynell, and Arnold. The three last, unfortunately, lost their lives. A few days after, Omer Pasha's army, 45,000 strong, here crossed the river in pursuit of the Russians. The Turks ought to re-fortify their tête-du-pont here.

rt. Turtukai, a large village.

l. Oltenitza, a Wallachian village. Here the Russians crossed the Danube, 1810 and 1829, and here the Turks crossed 1853, and defeated a Russian corps sent against them.

rt. *Silistria*, capital of Bulgaria, and the most important fortress on the Danube; 20,000 Inhab. It commands the principal road over the Balkans to Constantinople. Its main strength lies in its outworks, detached on the heights behind, erected in haste at the end of 1853. Those which resisted successfully the Russian army, 70,000 strong, for 45 days are earthworks E. of the town—Arab Tabia and Illani Tabia—the defence of which was mainly carried on by the two English officers, Butler and Nasmyth. The Turks, under Mousa Pasha, showed the greatest bravery; he fell, and also Capt. Butler. The Russian final attack, under Prince Paskievich, June 13, ended in total defeat, in which Generals Schilders, Luders, Paskievich, and Orloff were all wounded, and they raised the siege on the 23rd June, after a loss of 7000 men. It held out, with a garrison of 12,000 Turks, for nine months, against 50,000 Russians, in 1828-29. The town is still in ruins. In its neighbourhood are remains of fortifications, thrown up by the Greek emperors to resist the barbarians.

rt. At Rassova, a Bulgarian village—anciently *Axiopolis*, about 30 m. below Silistria—the Danube, turned by the approximating chain of the Balkan mountains, makes a sudden bend from E. to N., and, when within 40 m. of the Black Sea in a direct line, lengthens out its course before it disembogues itself.

rt. At the Bulgarian village of Yenekevy, a little below Rassova, may be seen a remarkable Roman construction, the *Wall of Trajan*, built by him, from the rt. bank of the Danube to the Black Sea, as a protection to Mœsia against the barbarians from the N. It may still be traced across the Isthmus, running along the crests of the low hills and down the intervening hollows, in a double, and in some places a triple line, everywhere 8 or 10 ft. wide, with towers at intervals. It was 12 ft. high, provided with a double ditch, and, though now a mere grassy mound, was possibly once faced with masonry. Some have mistaken this for a canal—a work which never existed.

rt. *Chernawoda* (Tshernavoda, Blackwater), about 4 m. lower down, stands on the W. side of an isthmus separating the Danube from the Black Sea, and at this place not more than 38 to 40 Eng. m. wide. The first 17 m. lies through a low valley, whose bottom is occupied by a series of lakes, a sort of backwater of the Danube. The rest of the distance is an elevated ridge of rolling downs, rising 190 ft. above the level

of the Danube and Black Sea, which has turned the course of the river, and, barring a direct outlet, has compelled it to perform a circuitous course of 120 m. before reaching the sea. The existence of this ridge clearly refutes the story of an ancient bed of the Danube across the isthmus, and even of a canal. To construct a canal would not be impossible, though it might be very difficult to supply it with water, as these hills themselves afford none, and are too porous to retain any. Besides, if made, it would be useless, owing to the want of any tolerable harbour on the Black Sea. Kustendji (Constantina), where the Romans built a small mole, is an open roadstead, and the whole coast is destitute of proper shelter for ships. It is not improbable that a railroad may at some distant time be constructed from Czernawoda to Varna. This short cut would diminish the voyage from Vienna to Constantinople more than 200 m., and avoid the dangerous bar at the mouth of the river.

rt. Hirsova (anciently Carsium) is situated at the mouth of a defile, between two eminences, one of which bears the ruins of a Turkish castle. The town was destroyed along with the fort by the Russians, and is now only a collection of 30 mud huts.

Here the river is so broad that the opposite bank can scarcely be discerned: it is at times very rough in stormy weather. Hereabouts it is split into several channels, by numerous islands, which continue nearly all the way to Galatz, and render the navigation intricate. Great numbers of pelicans occur among the islands in this part of the river. The low ridge of Dobrudscha, separating the Danube from the Black Sea, is the favourite haunt of eagles.

l. Braila or Brailow (Turkish, Ibrail), was a Turkish fortress, with 400 or 500 Inhab. It was thrice taken by the Russians, in 1711, 1770, and 1828. It has now risen to be a flourishing town, and it has become the port of Wallachia. In 1836, 382 vessels entered it. Its chief export is corn, which Wallachia produces in teeming abundance. In former times Constantinople drew its chief supplies of corn from hence. Its annual exports of grain amount to 1¼ million of quarters, the greater part of which comes hither down the Danube in barges.

Corn warehouses of stone are about to be constructed, to replace those of wood.

l. The river Sereth forms the boundary between Wallachia and Moldavia.

l. *Galatz.* An improving town of 4500 houses and at least 30,000 Inhab. It is the only port of Moldavia, situated on a small projecting strip of land between the Sereth and Pruth, about 85 m. from the Sulina mouth of the Danube. It is a free port, of great consequence as one of the outlets of the rich grain country of the valley of the Danube, destined for ages to come to be the granary of Britain, and a competing rival with Odessa. Hence the anxiety of Russia to put her claws on the Principalities, to secure the monopoly of the grain-trade of the Black Sea, and so to starve out England at her will. In 1835, 200 vessels entered it, 6 of which only were British. There is sufficient depth of water alongside the quay for large vessels to unload. The annual export of grain from Galatz probably does not fall far short of a million quarters: in 1852 it exceeded 600,000, chiefly brought hither by land.

Persons arriving from Constantinople at Galatz must perform a short quarantine, after which they may take the steamer of either the Wallachian or Turkish bank of the Danube to Orsova, where under the present regulations they will not be subjected to any further quarantine.

The *Lazaret* here is unprovided with beds or any other accommodation, and is in a most unhealthy situation, exposed to fever from the poisonous malaria, and to ravenous mosquitoes. The English traveller should immediately apply to the British Vice-Consul, who will aid him in these matters, and perhaps obtain a remission of half the term of quarantine. Moldavia and Wallachia are part of the Turkish dominions, yet so completely had Russia

subjected them, under pretext of "protection," that until 1856 no Turk was allowed to be domiciled within their territory.

The prosperity of Galatz is beginning to produce an improvement upon its actual condition. Yet its appearance, on a near approach, is not favourable: and a detention of 2 or 3 days on such a spot is a severe trial to the patience.

"In fine weather the dust is unendurable: after rain it is converted into mud, through which foot-passengers must wade knee-deep to pass from one house to another. All manner of unwholesome smells issue from the stagnant pools which at all times collect beneath the logs. Imagine a sorry caravansera by way of inn, with apartments almost without furniture, and as full of dust as the streets; not the least appearance of any order, cleanliness, or arrangement; such is Old Galatz, the Turkish town — the aspect of which made upon me the same unfavourable impression that other Turkish towns on the Danube had done. At a distance, the mixture of habitations and verdure seemed inviting and graceful—the view of the interior destroyed the delusion. By the side of Old Turkish Galatz a new town is rising. Upon the hill over-looking the Danube buildings have sprung up bearing a European aspect, and giving promise of what Galatz is likely to be in future. This hill commands a fine view of the offset of the Balkan Chain, which divides the Danube from the Black Sea, and gives the river its northern direction. On the l. hand are the Lake Bratets and the Pruth: on the rt., the line of the Danube and the plain of Wallachia; and at its foot, the Port."

Steamers from Galatz to Constantinople run once a-week. A French Company is to start vessels to compete with the Austrian, it is said.

The average length of passage from Galatz is to the Soulineh Mouth, 10½ hrs.; thence to Varna, 20 hrs.; to Outer Castles of Bosphorus, 19 hrs.; to Golden Horn, 1½ hr.—total, 51 hrs.

Above Galatz, and thence to the sea, the plague of *mosquitoes* falls with all its severe inflictions upon the jaded traveller. At certain seasons the cabins of the steamers swarm with them to such an extent, that repeated fumigations avail not to expel them; and to sleep on deck would be attended with a risk approaching a certainty of catching the *fever from malaria*. The pestilential air of the marshes at the mouth of the Danube is most dangerous, not merely to those who reside on the spot, but even to travellers passing up and down the river in a steamer; and the effects of the poison thus imbibed are very often not displayed till several weeks after, and at a great distance from the spot. The writer is aware of an instance in which 8 persons out of 13 caught the Danube ague in this manner, 3 of whom died of it. It is very imprudent not to be provided with quinine and calomel for this part of the voyage. The worst seasons are the spring and autumn.

l. About 6 m. below Galatz the *River Pruth*, the former boundary of the Turkish and Russian empires, falls into the Danube. It is a little creek scarce 50 ft. across, spanned by a single arch, but spreading out above this neck into Lake Bratets.

l. Reni (Dimogetia) is the first Russian town.

rt. Isakdja, a Turkish fortress. The Russian armies, on setting out upon their campaigns against the Turks, here frequently crossed the Danube by throwing over it a narrow bridge of boats.

l. Several lakes spread over the country on the l. bank; the largest is called Jalkuch. [To the E. of it, on the l. bank of Kilia mouth of the Danube, lies the fortress *Ismail* (Turk. Smir), blown up by the Russians, 1856, instead of delivering it over to the Allies conformably with the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, 1856. It was taken by storm from the Turks by Suwarrow, who reduced it to ashes after a dreadful massacre of the inhabitants, 1789-90.

"There was an end of Ismail, hapless town!
Far flash'd her burning towers o'er Danube's stream,

And redly ran her blushing waters down.
The horrid war-whoop and the shriller scream
Rose still; but fainter were the thunders grown.
Of forty thousand, who had mann'd the wall,
Some hundreds breathed—the rest were silent all!"—BYRON.

Its population is reduced to 8000 from 25,000, and its commerce almost to insignificance.]

rt. Tuldjah or Tultsha, a Turco-Bulgarian fort, dismantled by the Russians, surrounded by windmills, near the fork of the Delta of the Danube, which here divides into 7 arms, through which it passes into the Black Sea after a course of 1550 m. from its source in the Black Forest, and after receiving 30 navigable and 90 smaller rivers. Three only of the mouths (Turkish, Bogasi) of the Danube are of sufficient importance to deserve particular mention. The most northern, called Kilia, on which the Genoese had a factory in ancient times, is no longer practicable for vessels of any size, from want of water. 2nd, the middle mouth of *Sulina* or Soulineh, the only outlet for large vessels to the Black Sea; its l. bank was yielded to the Russians, with the intermediate island, by a treaty with the Turks in 1817. A Russian quarantine-station was established at its entrance until 1856, when the Russians were removed from the banks of the Danube. The bar at its mouth is covered with from 10 to 12 ft. water. This very important outlet of the river has been gradually filling up by the vast deposits of mud brought down by the Danube. From the very slight descent of its bed for the last 200 m. of its course, it does not possess sufficient strength of current to carry the silt into the sea, nor to scour out its channel. There is thus some danger, in a series of years, of this mouth being sanded up, unless artificial means are resorted to to clear it. The 3rd mouth of St. George (Turk. Edrilis) is not used. By the treaty of Adrianople Russia virtually became mistress of the entrance to the Danube, though the actual acquisition of territory amounted only to a few leagues of swamp. The mouth of the river—always difficult of access—under Russian usurpation became nearly choked up. A number of wrecks of vessels, constantly visible, varying from 20 to 30, are proof of the dangers which attend the navigation. A sailing vessel seldom takes less than a fortnight to ascend from Soulineh to Galatz, often a month, owing to the danger of grounding and the necessity of shifting part of the cargo into lighters in order to pass the shoal.

The *Delta of the Danube* is a vast swampy flat, interspersed with lagoons covered with bulrushes, the resort of herds of wild buffaloes, and vast flocks of gulls, pelicans, and wild-fowl at certain seasons. This interminable plain of waving grass and reeds is intersected by numberless channels winding hither and thither, so that the masts and sails of vessels are seen on all sides of the steamer, changing in position every moment as the steamer threads the convolutions, appearing to the eye quite close, while still far distant. The Russian guard-posts line the l. bank all the way at short intervals. Boats are towed up by men on the shore.

An old English traveller, whose narrative is given by Purchas in his 'Pilgrimage,' states, that in sailing past the embouchure of the Danube he saw what appeared black rocks, but which were, in fact, only trees, weeds, and mud, brought down by the river, "of which as they sailed they saw many, without sight of land, seeming like high rocks or low islands, which are only great flats of osier quagmire, where infinite heaps of trees do stick, and by their weight, time, and multitudes, though the boughs rot, the bodies, they say, have made many of these osier flats firm land." The water appears discoloured with mud as far as the eye can reach, and continues fresh out at sea at a distance of 3 m. from the embouchure.

The navigable channel of the *Soulineh mouth* is not more than 80 yds. wide. Close to it was the Russian military station and Lazaretto, surrounded by a stockade: a few hovels in the midst of the reeds, backed by a marsh, forms the village of Soulineh. The spot is barely habitable from its pestilential

climate, the frequency of fever and dysentery, and the number of mosquitoes.

The *St. George's mouth* of the Danube sends down far more water than the Soulineh; its entrance has never been surveyed or even properly examined, as it was the interest of Russia to keep it closed; but it is not improbable that a passage exists or may be formed across the bar, while the banks of this channel, being higher than those at Soulineh, would offer a better site for a port with bonding warehouses.

BLACK SEA (Turk. Kara Denjiz; Russ. Tshernoe More; Germ. Schwarzes Meer).

The ancients have mentioned an island at the mouth of the Danube (Leuce, White Island, supposed to be the present Isle of Serpents, on which stands a lighthouse guarded by Turks), which was sacred to Achilles, and contained a temple dedicated to him. No modern traveller has taken pains to explore the islands at the mouth of the Danube in search of remains of this temple. Some have supposed that the town Kilia, on the northern arm of the Danube, may be derived from the ancient *Achillea*, and occupy its site. The difficulties of settling this question are much increased by the alteration that has undoubtedly taken place, in the lapse of centuries, in the outline of the coast near the mouth of so great a river. It is not improbable that the new land formed by the deposits of the river may have connected what was then an island far out at sea with the continent.

The steamboat usually touches at *Varna* (the ancient Odessus, a colony from Miletus). It is the residence of a pacha, and though but a poor town, situated on a flat between the sea and a lake, in a badly sheltered bay, its fortress was strong enough to resist for some time the Russians in 1828-29, until delivered up by treachery. Its works were dismantled in conformity with the treaty of Adrianople, but have since been replaced by new fortifications, which render it a strong place.

The town remains still half ruined and half peopled.

In 1444 the Turks gained here one of their greatest victories over the Christians, a victory which greatly contributed to the consolidation of their power in Europe. The forces of Amurath and Ladislaus met before Varna; the Sultan had 70,000 men, the King only 25,000. The Emperor Nicholas sent 12 Turkish cannon captured here to Warsaw, to be cast into a monument to King Ladislaus.

N.B.—The voyage UP the Danube against the stream, from Constantinople to Vienna, is by no means to be recommended; the mosquitoes, the slow progress, and the numerous delays, render it very tiresome. It is however now usually accomplished in summer in 12 days.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

(See *Handbook for Travellers in the East.*)

ROUTE 285.

VIENNA TO WARASDIN, AGRAM, AND KARLSTADT.

49 Aust. m. = 230¾ Eng. m. It is a post-road.

A Railway is completed as far as Oedenburg, 10⅓ Aust. m. = 48⅔ Eng. m. Trains traverse it in 3¾ hrs. You follow Rte. 247 as far as *Wiener Neustadt Stat.* The stations are Katzelsdorf (3 m. S. is Froschdorf, residence of the Duc de Bordeaux), Sauerbrunnen, Wiesen-Sigless, Mattersdorf, Marz-Rohrbach, Schadendorf, Agendorf.

Oedenburg Stat. The post-road is as follows.

2 Laxenburg, see Rte. 195.

3 Windpassing. The river Leitha here separates Austria from Hungary. Near this, on the rt., between this road and that to Gratz, is Schloss Pottendorf, the German residence of Prince Esterházy, which, being on the frontier, joins his Hungarian estate of Eisenstadt further on. A branch of the Leitha winds through the gardens and encircles the house. Two square towers and a chapel of great antiquity are all that remain of the ancient castle. The modern house built round them is elegant and commodious. The gardens are open to the public.

2 Gross-Höflein. 3 m. east of this is *Eisenstadt*, a town of 5400 Inhab., containing the splendid *Palace* of Prince Esterházy, built by Prince Paul, Palatine of Hungary, 1683, but altered and enlarged in 1805. It is a fine and rather picturesque mass of building towards the town. The interior, tastefully fitted up, contains 200 chambers for guests, and a saloon capable of dining 1000 persons. In the library is a splendid collection of church music, masses, litanies, oratorios, &c., with some of Haydn's MSS., admirably arranged by Hummel. Haydn was for upwards of 20 years *maestro di cappella* of the late Prince Nicholas Esterházy, and used to lead the orchestra at the fêtes given by the Prince at Eisenstadt to Maria Theresa. The service of guarding the palace is performed by the Prince's own bodyguard of grenadiers. The park, lying partly on the slope of the Leitha hills, and overlooking the Neusiedlersee, is very beautiful and of great extent. The gardens and hot-houses are in character with the palace. The conservatory is one of the largest in Europe. The botanical collections are surpassed by few in Europe. In the temple of Leopoldine is placed a statue of the Princess Liechtenstein (an Esterházy by birth), by *Canova*. Almost all the surrounding country belongs to the Esterházy.

[There is a pretty road between the park and the lake, leading through Breitenbrunn, Parndorf, and Gattendorf, to Presburg: a cross-road turning off at Parndorf, and 1 Germ. m. in length, connects it with Bruck an der Leitha.]

2½ Oedenburg (Soprony). *Inns:* Konig von Ungarn; Hirsch; Rose, not recommended. A town of 12,000 Inhab., mostly Germans. It is a great mart for cattle — 40,000 oxen and 160,000 pigs being sold here annually. Much wine is grown on the neighbouring hills. The wine of Rust, a small town 8 m. N. of Oedenburg, derived from the sloping hills on the E. of the lake of Neusiedel, is one of the best in Hungary. The *Churches* of the Benedictines, built 1529, with the money found in a Turkish military chest, which was dug up by accident on the spot where it had been buried, and the *Stadtpfarrkirche* in the suburb (1482), are said to be interesting specimens of Gothic architecture. The Roman station Sopronium stood here, and many antiquities are found on excavating. About 6 m. E. of the town lies the lake called *Neusiedlersee*, a sheet of salt-water, more than 60 m. in circumference, overgrown with weeds, and ending towards the S.E. in the morass called Hanság, larger than the lake itself. At times it overflows its banks 1000 feet; at others it sinks below its ordinary level. Its greatest depth in the centre varies from 9 to 13 ft., but it is so shallow near its margin, that only the smallest boats can navigate it. Considerable quantities of salt crystallise on its shores in summer, when the lake shrinks, and its water is found, on analysis, to contain Glauber as well as common salt; yet fish, such as carp, pike, &c., live in it.

On the S.E. border of the lake is *Eszterház*, another vast château of Prince Esterházy, built 1760, long since deserted as a residence for Eisenstadt, but now undergoing restorations in the Louis Quatorze style. Part of the furniture brought from France belonged to Madame de Pompadour. The Prince's racing stud is established here.

A little to the W. of the road to Güns lie the coal-mines of Brennberg; they are regal property, and chiefly supply Vienna.

12 m. W. of Oedenburg lies *Forchtenstein* (Fraknóvára) a castle of Prince Esterházy, seated on a precipitous rock

of limestone, rising 1000 ft. above the village. The existing fortress dates chiefly from the middle of the 17th centy., and is furnished with bastions, though it has a keep tower, with oubliettes in its base, of an earlier age. Here the family treasures, consisting of vast quantities of precious stones, family portraits, relics, jewels, and family jacket of pearls, in which the prince has appeared at the coronation of George IV. and Queen Victoria, vases, candelabras, plate, &c., of gold and silver, all heirlooms, are deposited. They are guarded by a small garrison of 8 invalids from the Prince's grenadiers. An ancient family statute, dating from the period of the Turkish rule in Hungary, compels every head of the house of Esterházy to augment this treasure, and prevents his touching any part of it, except to redeem an Esterházy from slavery. The treasury is shown only by a written order from the prince, and in the presence of the Archivar, who resides at Eisenstadt. The castle, to which visitors are admitted on applying to the castellan, contains bad portraits almost beyond number, a personification of Hungarian history, Turkish arms and horse-tails, Hungarian standards, uniforms, the executioner's sword of a headsman of Oedenburg, which, after removing the heads of 175 persons, was presented by its owner to Prince Paul Esterházy, and arms for an entire regiment, which the prince is bound to equip at his own cost. The cistern, 450 ft. deep, was hewn in the solid rock, 1660-90, by Turkish prisoners of war. It has a remarkable echo. The castle, as its Hungarian name implies, was in the middle ages a stronghold of the Fraknó family; it afterwards devolved to the crown, and was given to the Esterházys 1622. There is a very fair *Inn* near the castle.

2½ Wardisdorf.

2 Güns (Köszeg). A town of 5000 Inhab., chiefly Germans. It is indeed remarkable for being in the centre of a tribe of ancient Germans, called Hienzen. Their dialect differs from that of the neighbouring provinces of Austria, from the German commonly spoken in Hungary, and from that of the other German colonists of different ages in other parts of the kingdom. They are the descendants of Bavaro-Frankic colonists, that settled here in the 9th centy. They are all peasants, and number many thousands in the environs of Güns, which may perhaps be a corruption of their name. In the centre stands an old *Castle* belonging to Prince Esterházy. This little unimportant town has earned for itself unfading fame by its bold resistance to Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, 1532. The Turkish force which he then led against Christendom greatly outnumbered and surpassed in valour all preceding armaments; his progress through Hungary had been unimpeded, when, most unexpectedly, it was arrested before the obscure town of Güns. Though badly fortified, and garrisoned by only 800 men, the intrepidity of its citizens, and the valour and skill of their leader, Nicholas Juristich, resisted every attack from the stupendous multitude which encircled it. The Turks showered down an uninterrupted fire upon it from all the neighbouring hills; they even raised mounds on a level with the highest buildings, on which they planted artillery. Breach after breach was effected, and one assault after another made by the Mussulmans, and baffled by the intrepid defenders. After a siege of 28 days, in which violence and bribery were equally tried upon the governor and citizens, and equally frustrated, the Sultan was obliged to retire; but the check which he had so unexpectedly received not only damped the ardour of his own troops, but enabled the Emperor Charles V. to assemble the forces of the German empire, and rouse the whole of Europe to resist the Mussulman enemy.

2½ Steinamanger (Szombathely). A town of 3483 Inhab., whose name (stone on the pasture) is derived from the numerous remains of ancient buildings found on the spot. They are relics of the Roman *Sabaria*, chief town of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Septimius Severus was chosen emperor here. A fragment of an arch

of triumph erected to Constantius Chlorus may still be seen. The principal modern buildings are the *Cathedral* and the Bishop's residence. Bishop Quirinus here suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian; and St. Martin of Tours was born here, on a spot still marked by a chapel. Near the town is the singular Church of *Ják*, believed to have been built by the Templars, bearing mystic sculptures on its portal and outer walls.

3½ Körmönd, a town of 2825 Inhab., on the Raab, belonging to Prince Batthyány. Near this is the defile of St. Gotthard, and a few miles beyond it is Schloss Hainfeld (see Rte. 252), in Styria. Prince Batthyány has here a handsome country house, with an agreeable English pleasure-ground.

The country between Körmönd and the lake Balaton is very fertile. The peasants wear a singular dress; the men a cloak of thick wool with a red border like a Witney blanket, the women a flat square napkin head-dress like those of the south of Italy.

2½ Lövö.

2 Baksa.

2½ Alsó-Lendva. Beyond this cross the river Mur.

2½ Tschakathurm (Csáktornya), a small town belonging to Count Festetics, situated on the large and fruitful plain lying between the Mur and Drave. Here is an ancient castle of the distinguished family of Zriny, surrounded by ditch and bastions, and once a strong fortress.

The Drave (Drau) is crossed before entering

2 Warasdin (Varasd) — *Inn:* Goldenes Lamm; Hirsch—a frontier town of Croatia, situated about 2 m. from the rt. bank of the Drave; it has 9000 Inhab., and is still surrounded by old walls. In the centre of the town stands a castle of the middle ages, belonging to Count Erdody. The neighbourhood produces good wine.

2 Ostricza.

2 Breznicze.

2 St. Ivan.

2 Popovecz.

2 *Agram* (Zágráb) — (*Inns:* Kaiser von Osterreich; Golden Lamm; Schwarzer Adler), the capital of Croatia, and residence of the Ban, or Viceroy, has 17,000 Inhab., and is situated about 2 m. N. of the river Save. The Estates, or Landtag, of Croatia assemble in a building appropriated to their use. Croatia is represented at the Hungarian Diet by delegates, yet it is still in some respects a distinct government. The most remarkable edifice is the *Palace of the Bishop*, which includes a fortified castle, and the *Cathedral*, a Gothic building, and is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Agram possesses a University on a small scale, or rather an Academy. About a m. from the town is the *park* called *Maximir*, very beautiful, and every evening crowded with people. From the high ground near the Swiss Cottage the views extend over the plains of S. Croatia to the distant mountains of Bosnia.

Eilwagen daily to the Steinbruck Stat. of the Vienna and Trieste Rly. (Rte. 248), by Rann and Gurkfield. A Railway is in progress to Steinbruck.

[At Planina, 9 m. to the N., there are coal-mines. 30 m. S.E. of Agram, at the junction of the Kulpa (Colapis) with the Save, is the village of Alt-Sissek, a ruined Roman town (anciently Siscia), abounding in fragments of buildings, pillars, &c. (See Rte. 292.) A causeway of masonry, constructed by the Romans, still leads into it. The castle at the junction of the rivers belonged to the Bishop of Agram, and was stoutly defended in 1592, by *two of the Canons*, against Hassan Pacha, of Bosnia, and an army of Turks. The siege was raised by Counts Erdödy and Auersperg, and Hassan completely routed at the confluence of the Odra and Kulpa, in which rivers, and on the field of battle, 18,000 Turks perished.]

About 40 m. below Agram is *Sissek*, where the Save becomes navigable for steamers, which ply between it and Belgrade on the Danube (Rtes. 284 and 292).

The road crosses the Save by a long bridge, and traverses an uninterrupted plain.

2½ Rakov-Potok.

2 Jaszka.

3 *Karlstadt* (Illyr. Karlovec; Hung. Károlyváros). *Inns:* Stadt Agram, best; Zum Kaiser. A town of more than 3000 Inhab., on the Kulpa, garrisoned by a very large force, consisting of the peculiar troops, Slavonic, of the military frontier. The place is fortified, and considerable additions have lately been made to the works. The original fortress was raised to resist the Turks in 1579, and is surmounted by a baronial castle belonging to Count Nugent. There are 4 or 5 churches, more remarkable for the marks they bear of the fervent devotion of the Croatian people than for architectural beauty. Most of the houses are of wood. The 3 roads to Fiume (Rte. 286), Segna, and Carlopago, and the river Kulpa, which is navigable from this place, facilitate the communication between Karlstadt and other parts of Hungary.

The importance now attached to Karlstadt by the Austrian government is to be attributed to this position on the great road from the coast into the heart of Croatia, and upon a navigable river.

ROUTE 286.

PEST TO FIUME, BY THE PLATTENSEE, AGRAM, KARLSTADT, AND THE LUISENSTRASSE.

Pest to Agram, by the direct road, 48 Aust. m.; Agram to Karlstadt, 7½ Aust. m.; Karlstadt to Fiume, 18 Aust. m. Total, 73½ Aust. m. = 346 Eng. m.

This road is generally good and well kept up, as it is the principal line of communication between Pest and the only Hungarian port. In some places, however, owing to the differences which are apt to prevail between the country magistrates of Hungary, the chaussée is interrupted by 2 or 3 m. of deep sand. There are post-horses all the way, but the traveller will do well to avail himself, as far as possible, of the Eil-bauern or peasant's posts (§ 116). The Neudorfer postilions, who frequent the hotels of Pest, will take a carriage with 4 horses to Stuhlweissenburg in about 6 hrs. for 12 or 14 florins. At Stuhlweissenburg another peasant will take him on either to Füred on the N.W. shore of the Plattensee, or to Szemes on the opposite shore.

2. Tétény. The road as far as this village lies along the marshes on the rt. bank of the Danube, and here turns off westward.

2 Mártonvásár. Count Brunswick has a good house and pretty park here.

2 Velencze. Jelachich, after marching from Croatia thus far on his way to Pest, was here defeated by the Hungarians, Sept. 29, 1848.

3 Stuhlweissenburg — Alba Regalis. Hung., Székes-Fejérvár. A town of 5000 Inhab. "Though formerly a Roman town, and a name of frequent occurrence in Hungarian history, it contains nothing remarkable. The palace of the bishop, and some of the buildings connected with it, are handsome, but the streets are badly paved, and the whole town disagreeably placed in the centre of a huge bog."—*Paget.*

[From Stuhlweissenburg there is a road on either side of the Platten or Balaton lake. That to the N. passes through Wesprim, and leads to the watering-place of Füred and to Körmönd on the great S. road (see Rte. 287). It continues beyond the turning off to Füred, parallel to the lake, but at some distance from it, through Vásony to Tapolcza, before reaching which the road passes from a limestone to a volcanic district. Volcanic tufa, basalt, and hills in the forms of cones and truncated cones, and some bearing distinct marks of having been craters, may be observed here. The sides of these hills are planted with vineyards which produce wines of a superior quality. The white wine of Badacson (a volcanic hill on the banks of the lake

about 6 m. from Tapolcza) is the best, and is by some preferred to Schomlauer (see p. 558).

The road, after traversing part of the Bakonyerwald (see p. 558), passes over a boggy plain, interspersed with volcanic mountains, rising abruptly from it to the shores of the Balaton lake, and so to Keszthely. The scenery at the S. end of the lake is mountainous. Keszthely is a thriving little town, having a great school of agriculture, founded by Count George Festetics, and known as the Georgikon.

Beyond this the road again passes through the Bakony forest, and is very bad. The distance from Keszthely to Kis-Komárom is 18 Eng. m.

From Kis-Komárom the traveller may proceed to Nemes-Vid on the post-road (see below), or to Nagy-Kanizsa, the neighbourhood of which is very wild and uncultivated, consisting principally of forest and boggy grass-land. The wood scenery is very fine. The trees are mostly oak, mixed with a few birches, and seem never to have been cut for timber. The women of Nagy-Kanizsa wear a peculiar head-dress, formed of white linen disposed in flat folds, resembling that worn near Rome.]

The regular post-road, which runs along the S. shore of the lake, after leaving Stuhlweissenburg, proceeds to

3½ Lepsény. The view of the noble sheet of water of the Balaton or Platten lake (see Rte. 287), which opens shortly after leaving this village, is extremely striking.

2½ Sió-Fok, on the river Sió, close to its entrance into the Balaton lake.

3 Szemes. A village inn on the property of Count Hunyady may be recommended as sleeping-quarters. It is very clean, and the people civil and attentive.

2 Szölös-Györök.

2 Öreg-Lak.

2½ Marczaly, a pretty and flourishing town, belonging to the Bishop of Wesprim. From this place the road by Nagy-Kanizsa, crossing the Mur at Kottori, and the Drave at Legrad, where there is a ferry, and thence to Ludbregh, and Warasdin, is said to be preferable to the road laid down in the Austrian posting-book. The latter proceeds from Marczaly to

2 Nemes-Vid. The road loses itself in the depths of a forest of oaks of amazing size.

2½ Jharos-Berény. This stage also lies through magnificent forest scenery, and a rich hilly country.

2½ Zákány. Two m. from the post-station the road descends rapidly to the Drave, which is crossed at a ferry.

4 Kopreinitz (Kapronicza). — *Inn:* Zum Kaiser, pretty good. A dull town, though it is an "urbs libera et regia" of 2000 Inhab. The posts here and at Kreutz, on the direct road to Agram, are so ill served, that time may be saved by proceeding to Warasdin, though this adds 3 Aust. m. to the distance, which is on the main road from Vienna to the military frontier, passing through

2½ Ludbregh.
3 *Warasdin.*
10 Agram. } See Rte. 285.
7½ Karlstadt.

There are 3 roads from Karlstadt to the Adriatic:—the Josephstrasse from Karlstadt to Zeng (Segna), 14 Aust. m. = 66 Eng. m., which was constructed in 1770, and greatly improved between 1834 and 1840, at an outlay of 30,000*l.*; the Karlstrasse and the Luisenstrasse leading to Fiume: the latter was constructed by the Franzkanal Joint-Stock Company. After the completion of the canal from the Danube to the Theiss, and after they had expended upwards of 50,000*l.* in a fruitless attempt to render the Kulpa navigable from Karlstadt to Brod, a village about 19 m. from Fiume, this company resolved to construct a road on scientific principles to supersede the Karlstrasse, which had been made on the good old plan of going straight up a hill and straight down again. The new road was commenced in 1802 and finished in 1812, and named after the reigning Empress, the 3rd wife of the late Emp. Francis, the Ludovica or Luisenstrasse. It is 18 Aust. m. = 84¾ Eng. m. in length, 27 ft. wide, and never rises above 2 inches in a yard, so that 4 horses can draw, with ease, a load of 50 cwt. up the steepest part of

it. The expenses were very considerable, but the company was empowered to levy a toll of 1½ kr. per zentner per mile. They, however, deemed it advisable not to avail themselves of this privilege to its full extent, the toll never having exceeded 15 kr. per zentner (5½*d.* per cwt.) from Karlstadt to Fiume: and even this toll has been found too high for the heavy raw materials that form the bulk of the traffic. It was therefore proposed at the Diet of 1843-44 to empower the government to purchase the road from the company for 1,350,000 fl. C. M., and abolish the toll, but the proposal was unfortunately never carried into effect.

The Luisenstrasse is a splendid road; its works have been executed on a very magnificent scale and in a very masterly manner, and it may now bear comparison with any other of the passes over the Alps. It is admirably kept up, and at every 6000 paces there is a surveyor's station. The posts are not well served, and the traveller may be detained for horses if he chance to follow or to precede the diligence in his own carriage.

Between Karlstadt and Fiume the road crosses three ranges of hills or mountains, so that it alternately ascends and descends continually. The road quits the vale of the Kulpa to cross a low range of hills, the first of these natural barriers, but descends to the banks of the river, which here makes a great bend, at

2 Nitratich. The country is tolerably fertile and cultivated, and the river winds between vineyards in the valley below, until we reach

3 Szeverin. (A decent inn, which may be used as sleeping-quarters.) The post-house is at the *Castle*, which stands on a steep hill, overlooking the Kulpa river, about ¼ m. from the road. The *Castle* was built by the Frangipanis, and is still inhabited. Beyond this the road begins to ascend the Kapella mountains, and enters upon a district wild and barren in the extreme. There is a fine view S., through the valley of the Dobra, closed by the craggy peak of the Klek Mountain. At its foot is the little town of *Ogulni*, where Omer Pacha commenced his career as surveyor of roads under the Austrian government.

3 Vuchinich-Szello. This post-house has one tolerable room, perhaps the best sleeping-quarters on the road. The ascent is rapid for the first 5 m. of this stage, but the road is carried with great art round the thickly-wooded sides of the mountains, and beneath the loftiest crags. The *Lammergeier*, one of the largest of the falcon tribe, frequents these cliffs. To lessen the danger of the falling rocks which occasionally detach themselves from above, trenches are cut by the side of the road.

2 Skrad, on the side of the mountain, in the midst of the wilderness. Here is a small comfortable *Inn*, just beyond the post-house: convenient sleeping-quarters. The road constantly ascends to

2 Delnicza, a village of 1300 Inhab., beyond which the steepest part of the ascent begins; the road continues to wind over the mountains until it reaches

2 Merzla-Vodicza. The road continues to ascend almost uninterruptedly for the whole of this severe stage, a little beyond which the road attains a height of 2785 Austrian ft. above the sea. Its culminating point is at Ravnopodolye, which is 151 ft. higher.

From here the road descends over the range of barren limestone mountains called the Karst (see p. 409), which extends from Karlstadt far into Carniola. The hills of which it consists abound in ravines; the surface is strewed over with shattered fragments, and the rock itself is everywhere penetrated by funnel-shaped hollows like craters. The land is but little cultivated, owing to the poverty of the soil. It is in this district that the fearful Bora wind rages with all its fury; when at its height it carries everything before it off the road; large stones, carriages, and passengers are swept away by it over the precipice, and the only safety is in lying down flat by the side of the parapet.

The chain of the Monte Major, in Istria, rises up in front of the traveller, a conspicuous and highly picturesque feature in the landscape.

2 Kameniak. From this post-house the final descent commences, and a view of the Bay of Fiume, almost land-locked by the mountains of Istria and the islands of the Quarnero, lies at the traveller's feet. The island of Veglia lies to the E., that of Cherso to the W. The channels between them and the main land are narrow but deep, and the whole bay forms one of the finest roadsteads in the world.

The cistern and aqueduct constructed to furnish water at Kameniak, cost 25,000 gn. Here, and at Skerbutniak, strong high parapet walls have been built to protect the road from the tremendous blasts of the Bora, which at times rushes with such violence through the ravines, and over the exposed ridges of the mountains, that it would overturn the heaviest carriages without such protection.

In the immediate approach to Fiume the scenery assumes the character of great wildness. The road follows a ravine, along which the Fiumara finds its way, but so deep below that the roar of its waters over the rocks scarce reaches the ear of the traveller. At length the road makes a bend through a passage formed by blasting the rock, a pillar-like fragment of which still remains on the rt. A terrace or shelf has been excavated along the face of the precipice, on the l. bank, for the passage of the road. This was the most costly and difficult part of the undertaking. The labourers who constructed it were suspended like spiders from above by ropes, and several accidents occurred.

This defile is called the *Porta Hungarica*, and as soon as the extremity of it is reached a most charming view appears of the city of Fiume and the castle of Tersat above it. On the l. of the road as you descend rises an old *Castle* of the Frangipani, fitted up by Count Nugent as a museum, whose contents are scarce worth the trouble of ascending to it.

2 *Fiume* (Illyrian, Réka; Germ. St. Veit am Flaum). *Inn:* Il Re d' Ungheria, near the port, good.

Fiume is the only seaport of Hungary; it is the capital of the Littorale, and is beautifully situated on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Fiumara, with several pretty green islands extending in front of it, and has 10,000 Inhab. It is divided into the old town, built on the hill, and the new town, which runs along the shore, contrasting agreeably in its clean, wide, and handsome streets, with the dirt and confinement of the more ancient quarter. In the old town there exists a *Roman arch*, but so hemmed in by hovels as to be difficult of access.

The only thing worth seeing is the *Castle of Tersatto*, on the hill, ½ hr.'s walk from the inn, once a stronghold of the now extinct family of the Frangipani, at present belonging to Gen. Count Nugent. A flight of 400 steps leads up to the Pilgrimage Church on the spot where the Santa Casa rested on its way from Nazareth to Loretto. It contains a picture of the Virgin, a copy of that by St. Luke! Near it rise the ruins of the castle, carefully preserved by Count Nugent, who has prepared his tomb in the donjon. In a small temple is a collection of antiquities, statues, mosaics, bas-reliefs; also the monument, with eagles, &c., erected by the French on the battle-field of Marengo in honour of Napoleon. The church and castle overlook a magnificent prospect of the Gulf of Quarnaro, with its islands and rock shores.

The *Casino* is a handsome edifice, containing, below, coffee and ball-rooms, and above a *Theatre*.

The Promenade is in a fine situation. Much Rosoglio is made here.

The mouth of the Fiumara is only calculated to admit small vessels; but the entire bay is a harbour, shut in by the islands Veglio and Cherso, which give it the aspect of a land-locked lake, and any merchant-vessels, such as are used in the Mediterranean trade, can lie near the shore. The harbour itself is intricate to enter, but within is capacious and safe, and the entrance is deep, as there are 25 ft. of water off the pier. Fiume is a free port, yet its commerce is not in a flourishing state, but has been almost swallowed up by Trieste. It has some tanneries and

ship-yards. The exports are chiefly tobacco, wine, salt, hemp, linen, hides, staves, spars, boards. It is an entrepôt for sea-salt.

At the mouth of the gorge of the Fiumara, in a very romantic situation, stands an extensive paper-manufactory, conducted by Messrs. Smith and Co., Englishmen, and employing 250 people. The machinery is entirely English: a great part of the paper used in the Levant is supplied from hence.

A favourite excursion from Fiume is to the *Valley of Dragha*. Another interesting excursion may be made by water to the small but secure port of Martinezza, about 2 m. from Fiume, where the Austrian revenue cruisers generally lie. The lazaretto is at the extremity of this port. 4 m. further to the S. lies *Porto Re*, the port at which Napoleon intended to create a vast arsenal belonging to the kingdom of Illyria. The arsenal is kept up on a small scale by the Austrian government. *Buccari* is situated in this inlet.

Eilwagen to Trieste daily in 10 hrs.

Steamer to Pola and Trieste, once or twice a-week. It is an agreeable voyage by steamer from *Fiume* to *Zara*, running along the coast of the Croatian Littorale, for the most part through the narrow channel formed by a nearly continuous range of islands, and called Canale dei Morlacchi. The mountain chain of the Velalict (a branch from the Julian Alps) runs along the E. shore for a long distance, descending in precipices into the sea, without any foreland. The steamers touch at Zeng, Carlopago, and the island of Pago, reaching *Zara* (Rte. 256) on the second day.

ROUTE 287.

PEST TO KÖRMÖND, WITH EXCURSION TO THE BATHS OF FÜRED ON THE PLATTEN SEE.

Pest to Körmönd, 31½ Aust. m. = 148⅜ Engl. m.

This road will take the traveller through one of the finest parts of Hungary. For the stages as far as Stuhlweissenburg, 9 Aust. m. = 42⅜ Eng. m., see Rte. 286. Taking the northern road at that town, the first post station is at

3 Palota. One of the Counts Zichy has repaired and rendered habitable the ruins of the old castle here.

3 Wesprim (Veszprém). At this place, the see of a bishop, is a handsome episcopal palace crowning a steep hill, on which once stood one of the most important fortresses of Hungary. This was for a long time in the possession of the Turks, and still contains an interesting memorial of them. One slender minaret, erected by the Turks above an old Gothic tower, still retains its elegant proportions. It now serves as a watch-tower against fire. Near the town is a round Templar or baptistery church, and some modern cottages in the English style, the fancy of some proprietor.

[Beyond Wesprim a road turns off to the l., or eastward, which leads to Füred (11 Eng. m. from Wesprim), the most fashionable of the Hungarian watering-places. On crossing the hills to Füred, there is a fine view over the lake Balaton, or Platten, with the picturesque peninsula of Tihany and its village church. The best point of view is from the fine old church, on the top of the hill, with a W. front in the Norman or Lombard style, having knotted columns between the windows. Füred is beautifully situated at the foot of the hills, on the margin of the lake.

From May to August good accommodation may be found there, but it is then usually so full that rooms are hardly to be obtained without previous notice. The supply of fish from the Balaton lake is abundant and various.

The Fogas (*Perca lucioperca*) is found in this lake. The delicacy of its flavour and the firmness of its texture constitute it perhaps the best fresh-water fish in Europe. The cray-fish of the Balaton are very large, and considered as a delicacy. After the season is past, the traveller must submit to the slender fare of a very humble village inn. About 2 m. southward from Füred, upon the summit of a high promontory or peninsula, which juts out beyond the middle of the lake, stands the fine Benedictine *Monastery of Tihany* (see p. 502), which deserves a visit. It was one of the earliest religious houses in Hungary, having been founded by King Andreas I. in 1057, in remembrance of the defeat of the Germans a year or two previously in this neighbourhood. The caves also which are still to be seen upon this promontory were resorted to by the early Christians long before the foundation of the monastery. Only a very small part of the present building can be referred to an earlier date than the last century, and this part has been overlaid with whitewash. From the windows there are fine views over the lake.

From Tihany a ferry for carriages crosses to the opposite shore of the lake. The Balaton, or Platten See, extends for 50 m. nearly N.E. and S.W.; its breadth is nowhere more than 8 or 9 m., and in some places scarcely one; its medium depth is about 6 fathoms. Nearly opposite Füred it opens into the river Sió, which communicates with the Danube, but is not navigable. This lake is the second, if indeed it be the second, lake in Europe; for its extent is equal to that of the lake of Constance, and greater than that of the lake of Geneva. A steamboat was launched upon it in 1846, under the auspices of Count Széchenyi, which plies regularly in summer. The scenery of the northern bank is extremely pleasing.]

The road to Körmönd, after leaving Wesprim, proceeds either by Vásony and Tapolcza (see Rte. 286), skirting the forest of Bakony, to Schümegh, or, which is a better road, to

3 Város-Löd.
2½ Devecser.
3 Schümegh (Sümeg). The country here is volcanic, varied with hills of tufa among alluvial plains of great fertility. The women, as at Nagy-Kanizsa (Rte. 286), have a Roman costume.
3 Szalaber.
3 Vasvár. (Eisenburg.)
2 Körmönd. (Rte. 285.)

ROUTE 288.

PRESBURG TO EPERIES AND LEMBERG.

Presburg to Eperies, by the nearest road, 55¼ Aust. m. = 260¼ Eng. m. Eperies to Lemberg, 57 Aust. m. = 268½ Eng. m. The most interesting route into Gallicia is by Schemnitz (Rte. 289).

N. of Presburg the Carpathian chain begins. Two or three roads, post, but bad and ill served, lead up them towards the mining districts, and to Poland, by the two principal passes of Jablunka and Dukla. The scenery of this part of Hungary is wild and savage in the highest degree, the country and people poor, the climate cold; but on the whole the contrast to the southern and more favoured districts is not without interest.

With the exception of a few miles from the river Poprád to a little beyond Leutschau, the road from Presburg to Lemberg passes through a country peopled entirely by Slávs; from Presburg to the Poprád, by Slovaks; from Leutschau to the Hungarian frontier, by Slovaks and Rusniaks; from the frontier to Przevorsk, by Poles: and from thence to Lemberg, by Ruthens. The N.W. counties of Hungary, formed at the time of the Magyar invasion, at the latter end of the 9th centy., part of the Tshekhian principality of Great Moravia. The

present Slovaks are the descendants of those Moravian Tshekhs, and they speak a dialect of the Tshekh language.

The number of Slovaks in Hungary has been approximately estimated at 1,800,000 individuals, of whom 500,000 are Lutherans, 4000 Calvinists, and the rest Roman Catholics. They are a quiet, inoffensive, industrious people, but are said to be obstinate, avaricious, fond of flattery, and no great lovers of cleanliness. They have always been on much more friendly terms with the Magyars than the Slávs of Southern Hungary. The inhabitants of Eastern Gallicia, and the N.E. counties of Hungary, are Russians of the tribe called Little-Russians (Malo-Rossijantsi, Klein-Russen). In Gallicia they are generally called Ruthens; in Hungary, Rusniaks; and number in Hungary 475,000, in Gallicia 2,488,000 (see p. 176). Both speak the same dialect of the Russian language. West Gallicia is peopled by Poles, their number, in 1844, being 2,000,000. The Poles are Roman Catholics; the Ruthens and Rusniaks, Roman Catholics of the Greek rite.

The following is the line of road from Presburg to Lemberg. As far as Tyrnau, the third post station, there is a railroad, 6¼ Aust. m. in length, along which the trains are dragged by horses. The time occupied in this is 4 hrs.

Presburg. (Rte. 281.)

2 Cseklész (Lanschitz). Near this is a seat of Count Esterházy.

2 Sarfő.

2 Tirnau (Hung. Nagy-Szombat; Latin, Tyrnavia), called *Little Rome*, from the great number of its churches and convents, none of which, however, are worth notice. Mr. Szulinyi, a wine-merchant of this town, had a tun made in 1823 which is said to be much larger than the celebrated tun of Heidelberg. It holds 34,063 Eng. gallons, and has one great advantage over its Heidelberg rival — that of being constantly kept full of good Hungarian wine. It is placed in a Gothic cellar 120 ft. long, built expressly to hold it, and connected with two other cellars 1000 ft. in length, and well stored with the produce of the Hungarian vineyards. After passing through Leopoldstadt, the Waag is crossed before reaching

3 Freystadtl, or Galgócz, a small town of 4000 Inhab. On a hill overlooking the town, and commanding a beautiful prospect, is a large château of the Erdödy family.

[Before reaching Freystadtl a road turns off on the l., and goes up the valley of the Waag to Sillein, where it joins the Jablunka road to Túrócz-Zsámbokrét (see below). It is not a post-road; and, like most Hungarian roads, is in some places very good, in others most wretched. The scenery of the valley of the Waag is uncommonly picturesque, the numerous ruined castles generally perched on precipitous rocks, round which the river winds, giving it a peculiar feature. This road from Tyrnau to Sillein and Túrócz-Zsámbokrét is about 24 Eng. m. longer than the direct road by Freystadtl and Rudno. From Tyrnau it passes through Pischtyan (Pöstény), a celebrated Hungarian watering-place, Neustadt (Vágujhely), Trentschin (Trencsén), Dubnitz, Illava, Bellus, Vág-Besztercze, Predmir, and Sillein (Zsólna). Near Predmir is the *Valley of Szulyon*, which is bounded on one side by a range of sandstone rocks, worn and hollowed out by the weather into a thousand fantastic shapes, that often present the appearance of castellated ruins.]

2½ Nagy-Ripény. Near this village the first fine view of the Carpathian Mountains is obtained.

2¼ Nagy-Tapolcsan. The road here enters the valley of the Neutra river.

2 Zsámbokrét. The valley of the Neutra increases in wild picturesque beauty, through

2 Veszteniz, to

3 Bajmócz (Weinitz), where there is an old castle of the Pálffy family, beautifully situated.

3 Rudno. The road beyond this passes over a high mountain from the vale of the Neutra into that of the Waag; the mountains are composed of loose disintegrating granite, which forms a heavy gravel and bad roads. The forests of beech and silver fir are splendid.

[There is another road between Zsámbokrét and Rudno on the E. side of the Neutra, the stages of which are 2 Oszlan, 2½ Prividgye. 3 Rudno.]

3 Túrócz-Zsámbokrét, pleasantly situated on the river Túrócz, a tributary of the Waag.

[There is a post-road, in some parts very bad, from Túrócz-Zsámbokrét to Sillein, and through the Jabunkla Pass to Teschen (Rte. 277), 14½ Aust. m. = 68¼ Eng. m. The stages are 4 Sillein, 4 Csacza, 2½ Jablunka, 2 Wendrin, 2 Teschen.]

Beyond Túrócz-Zsámbokrét the road crosses the lofty mountain of Fátra by a track difficult to find and to travel with an English carriage. Fine descent through wooded ravines leads to

2 Nolscó. We here enter the valley of the Waag, which is very picturesque as far as Rosenberg, and pass some small mining towns. The view from the bridge at Rosenberg is fine.

3 Rosenberg (*tolerable Inn.*), a small town in the county of Liptó. This county and the adjacent county of Árva are worth exploring. The valley continues very bold and romantic during this and the next stage, more particularly near Tepla.

2 Bettendorf.

2 Okolicsna. Here the mountains to the S. of the valley, or, as they are called, the Alps of Liptau, are nearly as high and as bold as the northern or main chain of the Carpathians (see p. 484), the Djumbier being 6668, the Kralovahora (king's mountain) 6332 Eng. ft. above the sea-level.

From Okolicsna the road continues to follow the valley of the Waag to

3 Vichodna. Near this village the bold Alpine group of the Tátra, the highest of the Carpathians, comes in sight. After crossing a gentle eminence the road leaves the Waag, and, passing the summit level, descends into the valley of the Poprád, one of the arms of the Vistula. At the head of this valley is

3 Lucsivna. From hence is the finest view of three of the highest peaks of the Tátra—the Eisthalerspitze, 8690; the Lomnitzerspitze, 8597; and the Krivan, 8155 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. This group of mountains, shaped like a succession of sugar-loaves, rises directly from a desert and melancholy valley; and though nothing can be more imposing than the shapes and character of the mass of snow and rock, yet the utter sterility and coldness of the valley, and want of picturesque foreground (as seen from the road), diminish the beauty of the scene. The northern or Polish side of these mountains is far more varied and picturesque (see p. 484). The road crosses the Poprád (Germ. Popper) near its source, to the *village* of Poprád (Germ. Deutschendorf), which is one of the 16 Zips *towns* that form the *Free District*, called in German *Die XVI. Zipserstädte*. This district has an area of 210 Eng. sq. m., with 40,000 Inhab., almost all of them Germans, the descendants of colonists from Lower Saxony, who settled here in the 12th centy. There were originally 24 towns, but in 1412, Sigismund, Emperor of Germany and King of Hungary, pawned 13 of them to the King of Poland for 155,400 Hungarian ducats. The district thus pawned was re-incorporated with Hungary on the first partition of Poland in 1772, when a part of it was placed under the jurisdiction of the county of Zips (Szepes). The inhabitants of this *Free District*, one-half of whom are Lutherans, have preserved the old German character, and are in every respect well deserving of the traveller's attention.

[Travellers wishing to explore the Tátra mountains should leave the post-road at Deutschendorf (Poprád), and proceed either to Kesmark or to Schmöcks. Kesmark, a Royal Free Town of 4500 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Poprád at an elevation of 2115 Eng. ft. above the sea, is about 12 Eng. m. N.E. of Deutschendorf, and the same distance N.W. of Leutschau. It has an old Rathhaus and castle that formerly belonged to the Tököly family. Schmöcks, a retired watering-place at the foot of the Lomnitzerspitze, at an elevation of nearly 3000 ft. above the sea, is about 16 Eng. m. from Deutschendorf. It is much frequented during the bathing

season, and affords tolerable accommodation. From Schmöcks, an excursion may be made to the *Five Lakes* (Fünf Seen), situated in the wildest part of the Tátra. The best way is to go by the *Gross*, and return by the *Klein Kohlbacherthal*, both these valleys, or rather glens, being well worth visiting. The excursion may be easily made in one day. From Kesmark there is a road to Neumark (Novetark). Pedestrians may cross the Sattel Pass to Taworina, the best head-quarters for exploring the *Tátra Mountains*, and the difficult ascent of the *Eisthaler Thurne*, which was accomplished for the first time in 1843, by an Englishman named Ball. From Neumark is a journey of 8 or 9 hrs. to Cracow.]

3½ Horka. The same desolate though grand features of landscape prevail to

2½ Leutschau (Lőcse), a town of 5000 Inhab., with an old church that contains some interesting monuments. The road passes near the castle of Zips, now in ruins, but which in the middle ages was a strong fortress belonging to the Zápolyas, and the birthplace of the celebrated John Zápolya.

2½ Korotnok.

3 Bertód.

2 *Eperies* (Hung. Eperjes, from eper, a strawberry; hence it is called in Latin, Fragopolis, though more commonly Eperesinum; in the Slovak dialect, Pressova), an old walled town of 8000 Inhab., on the river Tarcza, with some houses of the 15th or 16th centy., built in the style of some of those at Naples, with which kingdom Hungary was in the middle ages much connected.

The principal buildings are the ch. of St. Nicholas, the Lutheran College, and the County Hall (Comitatshaus). The town is supplied with water from the Tarcza, which is conveyed into numerous cisterns, after being raised upwards of 30 ft. by an hydraulic machine. A short distance from the town are the Sóvár salt-works, which produce about 5000 tons of salt annually. The brine is pumped up from a *salt spring* (see p. 352) nearly 500 ft. below the surface of the ground, into a capacious iron boiling-pan (60 ft. by 37). The vale of the Tarcza is closed on both sides by hills generally clothed with dark forests and often crowned by feudal ruins. The vale itself is well cultivated, and may be advantageously viewed from the summit of the *Calvary*, near the town.

Eperies is on the high road from Pest to Lemberg. This road from Pest to Eperies is described Rte. 290. From Eperies to Lemberg, the road, on leaving the town, passes through a more open and cultivated country, to

3 Raszlavicza.

2 Bartfeld (Bártfa), an old royal free-town of 5000 Inhab., and also a pretty watering-place, as much frequented by the Hungarians of the north as Füred (Rte. 287) is by those of the south. The road passes through Zboro, with an old ruined castle on a wooded hill, in a beautiful situation, to

3 Orlik, and

3 Alt-Komarnik. There are several insulated mountains of considerable height in this neighbourhood.

4 Dukla, with a handsome château well situated near the river. This is the first post station in Gallicia, and the road improves greatly.

4 Jaslo.

5 Pilsno. This is on the high road between Cracow and Lemberg. For the rest of the route (33 Aust. m.), and for Lemberg, see Rte. 276.

ROUTE 289.

PRESBURG TO EPERIES, BY SCHEMNITZ, AND THE MINING DISTRICT.

62½ Aust. m. = 294⅜ Eng. m.

9 Freistadtl (Galgócz), Rte. 288.

3 Neutra (Nyitra), chief town of the country of the same name, with 6000 Inhab. It is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been the residence of a Moravian prince (Knize) and a bishop in the 9th centy., previous to the Magyar invasion. The old castle and cathedral and the episcopal palace are on the summit of a rocky eminence, overlooking the river Neutra, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

3 Verebély.

[About 20 Eng. m. S. of Verebély is Neuhäusel Stat. on the Presburg and Pest Rly. (Rte. 282.) Trains daily to Pest in 4¼ hrs.; to Vienna in 6¾ hrs.]

3 Lewenz (Léva).

2 Frauenmarkt (Bát).

[There is a post-road from this place to Waitzen, 10 Aust. m. = 47 Eng. m. The stages are, 2 Apátmáróth, 2 Ipolyság, 3 Récság, 3 Waitzen. Pest may be reached from Waitzen in an hour by the railroad. (See p. 506.)]

2 Steinbach.

2 *Schemnitz* (Selmeczbánya). This celebrated mining-town has, with its suburbs, about 22,000 Inhab. The town itself is merely a long steep street in the gorge of a mountain, so narrow as scarcely to leave room for a row of houses on either side. The suburbs, if suburbs they can be called, are the villages of Hodrits, Dilln (Bélabánya), and others situated at some distance from the town and far asunder in a picturesque valley, into which the mountain gorge opens, and which is closed by hills dotted with the white cottages of the miners. A fine old castle, in ruins, and a celebrated *Calvary*, are worth visiting, the latter for the view from its summit. The *Mining Academy*, which was established in 1760, is in every respect inferior to that of Freyberg. See *Handbook for N. Germany*. It has about 200 students, who receive a gratuitous education. They wear the usual uniform of German mining students; a close jacket with padded sleeves, and a leather apron fastened behind, an appendage which no miner can well dispense with.

The mines, which extend under the town, have been worked for centuries, but at present yield a very inconsiderable profit. Twelve of these mines belong to the crown, the others are private property. All the royal mines are connected by galleries, which seem to have been made regardless of expense, and often for the sole purpose of affording royal visitors a more convenient access. There are two main adits; the lower one, called the adit of Joseph II., is a magnificent work, 10 Eng. m. in length, and extending from Schemnitz to the valley of the Gran. The veins, both here and at Kremnitz, are found in metamorphic, and plutonic rocks of the primary formation (gneiss, mica-schist, clayslate, quartz, porphyry, &c.). The ore, besides gold and silver, contains lead and sometimes copper, zinc, and antimony. The greater part is sent to Neusohl and Kremnitz to be smelted. Permission to visit the mines may easily be obtained, and as a person can walk upright in most of the galleries, and as the adits are furnished with tramroads, there are probably no mines in Europe that can be inspected with less fatigue and inconvenience than those of Schemnitz.

Besides Schemnitz, there are gold and silver mines at Nagy-Bánya, Felső-Bánya, and other places, and several in Transylvania, which are richer in gold than those of Hungary. The annual produce of all these mines, those of Transylvania included, was, in 1846, according to the statements published by the Austrian board of Administrative Statistics, as follows:—Gold: royal mines, 1178 lbs. troy; private mines, 3794 lbs. troy; total, 5572 lbs. Silver: royal mines, 30,306 lbs. troy; private mines, 32,853 lbs. troy; total, 63,159 lbs. The quantity of precious metals raised from the mines of Schemnitz cannot, therefore, be very considerable.

[Königsberg (Újbánya) lies about 9 Eng. m. S.W. of Schemnitz. It was formerly celebrated for its gold-mines, but they are now nearly exhausted, and the town itself is not worth visiting.]

3 Altsohl (Zólyom), a town of 3000 Inhab., with an old castle, in which Matthias Corvinus frequently held his court. It was in this castle that Gabriel Bethlen (Bethlen Gábor) kept the Hungarian crown, which fell into his hands at the taking of Presburg (Oct. 20, 1619), and he is said to have been at Altsohl when he received the letter from James I. promising him a subsidy (*consentiente imo petente et flagitante Parlamento*) of 80,000 ducats, a promise which was punctually performed, the stipulated sum having

been paid to Bethlen's agents at Constantinople.

3½ *Neusohl* (Beszterczebánya), the finest town of the mining district, with 6500 Inhab., descendants of Germans, though few of them speak German, that language having been replaced by Slovak. Neusohl has a bishop's palace, a Protestant and a Catholic gymnasium, and the ruins of an old castle. There is also a large smelting-house, which is worth visiting. The mines of the *Herrengrund* are some distance from the town. They yield annually about 100 tons of copper, 400 lbs. troy of silver, and some gold, besides iron, cobalt, and sulphur. The best copper is obtained from the *Cementwasser*. This water, which is a hydro-sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), runs from the mines in long wooden spouts or gutters, in which pieces of iron are laid, and as sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than for copper, the latter metal is deposited, a process which takes from three to four weeks.

From Neusohl an excursion may be made to the Tátra mountains by Rosemberg and Neumark (see Rte. 289).

Travellers who take an interest in mining operations are recommended to make an excursion to Kremnitz (Körmöczbánya), which is about 10 Eng. m. W. of Neusohl.

Kremnitz, the oldest town of the mining district, lies in a deep, gloomy valley. The town itself consists of 40 houses, a small fort, and the mint, ranged round a market-place, and surrounded by a wall; the Pop., with the suburbs, is about 6000. All the gold and silver produced in Hungary is, or rather ought to be, coined at the Kremnitz mint. The mines of Kremnitz, most of which are worked by private companies, are said at present to yield annually about 180 lbs. troy of gold, and 11,000 lbs. troy of silver, besides lead, copper, and cobalt. The richest veins are, however, pretty nearly exhausted, and a portion of the former workings is under water. The whole process of extracting the precious metals from the ore may here be witnessed. The ore is first broken into small pieces; next pulverised in a stamping-mill, and afterwards washed in slanting frames, and sometimes roasted to drive off the sulphur, arsenic, &c. It is then sent to the smelting-house, where the gold and silver are separated from the baser metals, which is effected by the oxydation of the latter. The process lasts 24 hrs., and is very interesting. The motive power at Kremnitz is water, which is abundantly supplied by a water-course 12 m. in length.

[There is a good road, along the rt. bank of the Gran, from Neusohl to Bries (Breznóbánya) 24 Eng. m., or making a détour by Libethen (Libetbánya) 28 m. This road goes from Bries to Gömör. (See p. 555.) 2 m. before reaching Bries, a road turns off on the l. and leads over the Bocza Pass, between the Djumbier and Kralovahora. (See Rte. 289.) 26 Eng. m. to Vichodna. (Rte. 288.) The Bocza road has, however, the reputation of being the worst in Hungary! and therefore cannot be recommended; but it passes through very wild scenery, and at no great distance from the *Drachenhöhle*, which present the usual features of caverns found in limestone mountains, though one of the largest is said to be coated with a sheet of translucid ice, through which the stalactitic fretwork of the vault is seen to great advantage.]

2 Altgebirge (Starohori, Old mountains) in the *Herrengrund*.

3½ Oszada.

3 Rosenberg.
7 Vichodna. } Rte. 288.
16½ Eperies.

ROUTE 290.

PEST TO EPERIES.

40 Aust. m. = 188½ Eng. m.

3 Kerepes. Beyond this the road goes through Gödöllö, a domain with

a château and fine park belonging to the dowager Princess Grassalkovich, at whose death it passes to the Viczay family.

3 Bág.

2 Hatván, on the Zagyva, with a château of the Grassalkovich family. The famous diet of Hatván, held here 1524, and attended by 7000 nobles on horseback, is more remarkable for the turbulence of its proceedings than for the wisdom of its acts.*

3 Gyöngyös, a town of 12,000 Inhab., at the foot of the Mátra mountains. The vineyards on the last declivities of these mountains, from Gyöngyös to Erlau, produce one of the best Hungarian red wines, called by the Germans Erlauer. It is full-bodied, and some of the best kinds might be mistaken for Burgundy, which in fact they often are.

4 Kápolna. The country between the Danube and Theiss, the Mátra mountains, and the Kecskemeter Heide, of which Kápolna is the central point, was the scene of the brilliant military operations of Dembinski and Görgei, in April, 1849.

3 Erlau (Hung. Eger; Lat. Agria), previous to 1802, an episcopal, since that period an archiepiscopal city of 20,000 Inhab. — Magyars, Germans, Raitzen, and Jews—finely situated at an elevation of 590 Eng. ft. above the sea. Erlau is still enclosed with its old walls, and on an eminence above the town stands the old castle, which was often besieged during the Turkish wars both by Moslem and Christian. The principal edifices in the town are the Archbishop's Palace, the County Hall, the Lyceum, New Barracks, and Cathedral; the three latter built by the late Archbishop Pyrker chiefly at his own expense. The *Cathedral* was designed by Hild, an Hungarian architect of great celebrity in his own country. It is in the form of a Latin cross, and surmounted by a handsome cupola. The W. end, as well as each of the transepts, has a peristyle of 8 Corinthian columns, 50 ft. high, and a decorated pediment. The interior, 252 ft. by 120 ft., with its numerous Corinthian columns, the shafts of green the capitals of white marble (?), is very striking. In the construction of this cathedral, Archbishop Pyrker "wished to show," to use his own words, "that a classic style of architecture, with the retention of the mediæval form of the Latin cross, is as well adapted as the Gothic for the service of the Roman Catholic Church." The chapter of the cathedral (12 canons, 5 honorary canons, and a grand provost—Præpositus Major) possesses extensive domains, and the income of the archbishop was generally estimated, previous to 1848, at 20,000*l.* per annum. In the town are two good baths, the *Türkenbad* and the *Bischofsbad*, which are supplied with the water of a mineral spring, and much resorted to during the bathing season.

3 Mezo-Kövesd. 3 m. beyond this the road passes near the village of Mezo-Keresztes, celebrated in Turkish annals for a great victory obtained here in 1595, by Sultan Mahomed III. The battle had already lasted three days, and the Emperor's troops had forced the Turkish lines, and taken 100 guns, when the Genoese renegade, Cicala, made a desperate charge at the head of the Turkish cavalry, on the flanks of the Imperialists, who were unable to withstand the shock. The Sultan at the same time issued from his tent, bearing the sacred standard of Mahomet, and wearing the prophet's mantle. The Christians were completely routed, 50,000 perished on the field of battle and in the adjacent morass. Cicala was created Grand Vizier as a recompense for the important service he had rendered. On mustering the army he found that 30,000 men were missing, most of whom had fled on the 2nd day of the combat. The harsh manner in which he treated such of these fugitives as returned to their duty caused the others to seek refuge in Anatolia, where they raised a rebellion that lasted 30 years, and, as Hammer justly remarks, greatly

* At a Diet held a short time before this, 1523, at Buda, an act was passed empowering the government to hang or, if of noble lineage, to behead "all Lutheran heretics and their abettors" found within the apostolic kingdom of Hungary.

contributed to the decline of the Turkish power in Europe.

3 Harsány.

2 Miskolcz, the chief town of the country of Borsod, with 23,000 Inhab., at the extremity of the beautiful vale of Diós-Győr, near the junction of the rivulet of that name with the Sajó.

The direct road from Miskolcz to Kaschau is 10 Aust. m.; but the traveller is recommended to take the more circuitous route by Rosenau, 21 Aust. m. = 99 Eng. m. There is a post-road the whole way, though in some parts a very bad one. From Miskolcz to Rosenau it passes up the valley of the Sajó. The stages are

2 Sajó Sz. Péter.

2 Putnok.

2 Tornallya. From this place the traveller should by no means omit visiting the *Caverns of Agtelek* (Agtelekerhöhle) which extend for several miles in the limestone mountains, their stalactites presenting the same endless variety of forms as those of the Grotto of Adelsberg. (See p. 407.) The two largest caverns are called the *Tanzsaal* and the *Paradiesgarten;* the latter is said to be more magnificent than any of the Adelsberg caves. A few miles further are the *Caves of Szilicze.* During the winter a great quantity of ice accumulates in these caves, which is not entirely melted before the commencement of the ensuing winter. In the summer months they are consequently filled with vast masses of ice broken up into a thousand fantastic forms, and presenting by their lucidity a singular contrast to the sombre vaults and massive stalactites of the cavern.

The traveller is recommended to go from Tornallya to the village of Agtelek, about 8 Eng. m. where expert guides may be procured. The caverns of Agtelek, called also Baradla, are a short distance above the village. The traveller after visiting them may proceed to Pleissnitz (Pelsőcz), a small market town on the post-road to Rosenau, or by making a détour of 2 or 3 m. may go from Agtelek to Szilicze, and thence to Pleissnitz. From Tornallya to Pleissnitz by Agtelek and Szilicze cannot be more than 22 Eng. m.; by the post-road it is 9 m.

About 2 m. from Tornallya, on the opposite bank of the Sajó, is Gömör, famous for its tobacco, its melon-fields, and its large cherry orchards. Near the town are some vestiges of the old Castrum Gumur.

[Travellers wishing to visit the Mining District and return to Pest by the railway from Neuhäusel (see Rte. 283) should proceed from Gömör to Bries (see Rte. 289), about 48 Eng. m. The road, though not a post-road, is tolerably good, and passes through an interesting country, rich in mineral productions, especially iron. The most remarkable places on the route are Eltsch or Jelschau (Jolsva), 13 Eng. m., where there is a handsome château of Prince Koburg-Kohári; Gross-Rauschenbach (Nagy-Rőcze), 7 m.; Lehota, 5 m. The scenery here is very fine. A steep hill on the rt. is crowned by the ruined castle of Murány, now the property of Prince Koburg Kohári. In the middle of the 17th centy. Murány was the residence of the young and beautiful widow Maria Szécsi. She was a Protestant, and when George Rákóczy I. took up arms in defence of the Protestant cause, had her mountain fastness garrisoned by a detachment of his troops commanded by her brother-in-law Kaspar Illesházy. The castle was amply furnished with provisions and ammunition; the troops brave and faithful; their commander, a stanch Protestant and firm adherent of Rákóczy. Murány was therefore deemed impregnable, and Illesházy's soldiers laughed and made merry when, in 1644, they saw it invested by an imperial army under the Palatine Vesselényi. The Palatine, however, soon managed to acquire possession of it,—not, indeed, by force of arms, but simply by marrying its fair occupant, gaining thus, at the same time, both the lady and the castle.*

* *The Siege of Murány* has furnished a never-failing theme for Hungarian and German poets and novelists, who have, of course, converted Maria Szécsi into a genuine heroine of romance. Facts, however, are stubborn things to deal with, and the real facts are these:—Vesselényi, seeing that the castle could not be taken with-

From Murány and Lehota the road passes by Theissholz (Tiszolcz), and then crosses the mountain ridge that forms the watershed between the Gran and the affluents of the Sajó to Bries, from which there is a good road to Neusohl (Rte. 289) 24 Eng. m.]

From Tornallya, the post-road continues along the l. bank of the Sajó to Pleissnitz, the market-town before mentioned, and

5 Rosenau (Rozsnobánya), a mining town of 9000 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Sajó, and famed for its honey. At a short distance from the town is Betlér, the seat of Count Andrássy.

[From Rosenau, there is a cross-road 14 Eng. m., through Csetnek to Eltsch, on the road from Gömör to Bries (see p. 555), and two roads to Leutschau (Rte. 288), one by Neudorf (Igló), 28 Eng. m.; the other, by Dobschau (Dobsina), 35 m. Neudorf is one of the 16 *Zipserstädte* (Rte. 288), and will interest the ethnologist. Dobschau is a mining town at the bottom of a deep kettle-shaped valley. Its mines produce iron, copper, and cobalt, with some mercury and antimony. Choice specimens of rare minerals may here be procured at a trifling cost. From Dobschau, which is 15 m. from Rosenau, there is a tolerably good road to Bries (see p. 553) by Telgarth, about 37 Eng. m. It passes at a short distance from the castle of Murány.]

The road, after leaving Rosenau, passes by the village of Krasznahorka-Várallya, at the foot of an isolated conical hill, crowned by the castle of Krasznahorka, which has been rendered habitable by the present proprietor Count Andrássy. The road now quits the valley of the Sajó, and passes through a hilly country abounding in iron and copper mines, to

3½ Schmölnitz (Szomolnok), another very pretty mining town of 5500 Inhab., with a smelting-house, and a mint for the coinage of copper money. The process of obtaining copper from *Cementwasser* may be seen also here.

[There is a tolerable road from Schmölnitz to Leutschau by Neudorf (Igló), about 24 Eng. m.]

2 Metzenseif, a village inhabited by Germans.

2 Ujfaln.

2½ Kaschau (see below).

The high road from Miskolcz to Kaschau passes up the valley of the Hernád to

2 Szikszo.

[From this place there is a very bad cross-road, 26 Eng. m., to Tokay.]

2 Forró.

3 Hidas-Németi.

[From this village there is a post-road, 6 Aust. m. = 28½ Eng. m., to Tokay, from whence the traveller may descend the Theiss in the steamer to Szolnok, and thence proceed by rail to Pest. (See p. 514). The stages are,

2 Visoly.

2 Tállya.

2 Tokay.

Tokay (Tokaj) is a small town at the junction of the Bodrog with the Theiss. It has not above 2000 Inhab., but in respect to language, race, and religion, they present the strangest medley to be found even in Hungary. There are churches for no less than six religious sects, and every race and tribe located between the Carpathians and the Balkan appears to have its representatives at Tokay. The vineyards that produce the Tokay wines are

out a protracted siege, requested an interview with the lady Maria, which was granted. They met at the place appointed, each attended by a numerous retinue. When their immediate followers had retired to a respectful distance, the gallant Palatine offered the handsome young widow his hand, of course, on condition that she should surrender the castle. The lady gladly accepted the offer, and the only difficulty was how the design should be put in execution. This difficulty was, however, soon got over by the lady having recourse to the very unromantic expedient of making Illesházy's troopers dead drunk, when, at a preconcerted signal, Vesselényi, with a few followers, scaled the walls of the castle, and soon overpowered the intoxicated garrison. The fair widow, after she had abjured her religion, betrayed her party, and placed her brother-in-law a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, was married to the Palatine. Novelists have sought to extenuate her conduct by attributing it to love; but have forgotten to inquire whether the love of bearing Vesselényi's *title* may not have outweighed any other kind of love felt by their heroine.

planted on the declivities of the Hegyallya hills, which, like most other hills that produce the best Hungarian wines, are composed of igneous rocks, porphyry greatly predominating. The Hegyallya vineyards are estimated to have an area of 67,480 acres, and to produce on an average 11,000,000 gallons of wine annually. There are four kinds of Hegyallya or Tokay wine:—1. *Essenz*, made from the juice of dry grapes pressed out by the weight of the grapes themselves without any external force being employed. It is seldom made, and rarely to be met with on sale. 2. *Ausbruch*. This is the wine known as *Tokay*, and the best that can be purchased. It is made by mixing dry grapes pounded into a thick pulp with the wine must. 3. *Mászlás*, made in the same manner, but with only half the quantity of grape-pulp. It has the bouquet of the Ausbruch, without its sweetness, and is by many preferred to it. On an average, not more than 50,000 gall. of Ausbruch, and 25,000 gall. of Mászlás, are made annually. 4. *Tischwein*, which of course varies considerably in quality; the best kinds are excellent, and all have something of the bouquet peculiar to Tokay. Vineyards were planted on the Hegyallya previous to the arrival of the Magyars in Hungary. King Stephen and his immediate successors took care that they should not be neglected, but they were most of them uprooted or laid waste during the dominion of the Mongol Tatars. After the expulsion of these hordes, Bela IV. settled a number of Italians on the Hegyallya, and the wine they produced soon acquired great celebrity. In 1271 Stephen V. granted the bishop of Erlau a tithe of all the wines produced in the county of Zemplin "decimas vini, ubi vineæ modo sunt plantatæ," a tithe which, in 1380, was estimated at 10,000 pieces of gold. The scientific method of preparing the Ausbruch and Mászlás was introduced towards the end of the 17th centy.

18 Eng. m. from Tokay is Sáros-Patak, a town of 5000 Inhab. on the rt. bank of the Bodrog, with a celebrated Calvinist college. Travellers who visit it may proceed to Sátorallya-Ujhely, the chief town of the county of Zemplin (Zemplén), whence there is a cross-road to Hidas-Németi; this route would be about 20 Eng. m. longer than the post-road by Tállya.]

From Hidas-Németi the road passes through a well-cultivated district to

3 Kaschau (Hung. Kassa; Lat. Cassovia), a royal free town of 13,000 Inhab., situated on the rt. bank of the Hernád, at an elevation of 1064 Eng. ft. above the sea. There are several good buildings, county hall, gymnasium, barracks, &c., but the most interesting edifice in Kaschau is the *Elizabeth-Pfarrkirche*, built during the reign of Louis I. (134-282), by a Picard architect Villars d'Honnecourt, and unquestionably the finest Gothic church in Hungary. The two small churches of St. Michael and St. Francis are also mediæval.

A few miles from Kaschau the road enters the valley of the Tarcza, through which it passes to

2 Habsány and

2 Eperies. Rte. 288.

ROUTE 291.

VIENNA TO RAAB (RAILWAY) AND STUHLWEISSENBERG.

16 Aust. m. = English m. to Raab. Railway opened 1856; 2 trains daily. The stations are—

Simmering Stat. The common near the village was, in former times, the place of reception of Turkish ambassadors. It is now the scene of annual horse-races. The large powder-magazine, called Neugebäude, is said to stand on the spot which the tent of Sultan Solyman covered during the first siege of Vienna, in 1529.

Himberg Stat.

Gutenhof-Velm Stat.

Gramat-neusiedl Stat.

Götzendorf Stat.

Trautmansdorf Stat.
Wilfleinsdorf Stat.

Bruck-an-der-Leitha Stat. The castle is turned into a modern house, the seat of Count Harrach. The fortifications, which made Bruck important as a frontier-town, now form part of the gardens, which are famed for a collection of plants first formed by the late Count Harrach. The pleasure-grounds are well laid out, but flat. On the neighbouring hills they cultivate a fine white sweet-water grape, which, however, makes bad wine.

Parndorf Stat.
Zurndorf Stat.
Wieselburg Stat.
Miklos.

Raab Stat. (Hung. Györ)—*Inn*, Lamm—a town of 17,000 Inhab., on a marshy plain. A steamer plies hence to Gönyo on the Danube (Rte. 282).

St. Martin's Abbey is best visited from Raab, from which it is about 12 m. distant (Rte. 282).

Three roads lead from Raab, through the forest of Bakony to the lake of Balaton.

a. A post-road to Stuhlweissenburg, 10½ Aust. m. = 49½ Eng. m. The stages are

3 Mezö-Eörs.

2 Kis-Bér. The road ascends the Bakony hills, through the forest, and descends to

2 Mór, a village on the S. declivity, where the Hungarians, under Perczel, were defeated by Jelachich, on Dec. 20, 1848.

3½ Stuhlweissenburg. (Rte. 286.)

b. A post-road to Sümeg, 12 Aust. m. = 56½ Eng. m.

3 Tét.

3 Pápa, a town of 15,000 Inhab., with a large Roman Catholic Church, Convent, and Gymnasium, and a handsome County Hall.

3½ Vásárhely, at the foot of the isolated conical hill Somlyó the sides of which are planted with vineyards that yield annually about 320,000 gallons of one of the best Hungarian white wines, called, by the Germans, Schomlauer. The hill of Somlyó appears to be entirely composed of igneous rocks, trachyte and basalt predominating.

[There is a cross-road 4 Eng. m. to Devecser. (Rte. 287.)]

2½ Sümeg. (Rte. 287.)

c. A road, the worst, but the most interesting of the three, leads direct from Raab to Wesprim, about 47 Eng. m. It is not a post-road, but this is of no great consequence, as *Eilbauern* (see § 116) may be procured at Raab, and all Hungarian roads are, with a few exceptions, equally bad. It passes by

Nagy-Ecs, a village at the foot of the *Martinsberg*, from which cross-roads lead to Mezö-Eörs and Tét, the first post-stations on roads a, b.

Zircz, an old Cistercian abbey, most romantically situated in the midst of the forest on the N. declivity of the Bakony hills.

[7 m. W. of Zircz, on the road to Pápa, is the interesting abbey of Bakonybél, founded 1030. It is one of the 3 abbeys that are under the jurisdiction of the arch-abbot of St. Martin's.]

From Zircz the road passes through the forest to within a few miles from Wesprim. (Rte. 287.)

The chain of hills extending in a N.E. direction for 130 Eng. m., from the Mur near its junction with the Drave, to the Danube between Komorn and Gran, is nowhere of any great elevation (from 1000 to 2000 Eng. ft. above the sea-level). The *Bakonyerwald* covers the central part of this chain for the space of about 60 m. by from 10 to 25 in breadth. Of late years many parts of the forest have been cleared; but there are still large tracts covered with magnificent old oaks and lime-trees that are well worth exploring. The Bakonyerwald was once famous for its bands of robbers, and is still said not to be entirely free from them. However, according to the Hungarians, in whose statements, in this respect, the traveller would do well not to place an implicit reliance, a Bakony robber only robs priests and Jews, and never thinks of molesting a nemes-ember (gentleman)!

ROUTE 292.

THE RIVER SAVE—SEMLIN TO SISSEK AND AGRAM.

The *Save*, the river of Hungary next in importance to the Danube, is navigated by a steamer, plying in March and April once a week, and from May to September twice a week, between Semlin and Sissek in Croatia, situated on the Kulpa, a little above its junction with the Save, 250 m. from where the Save falls into the Danube. Fares, in the first cabin, ascending, 11 ., in 1½ day; descending, 14 fl., in 1 day. The steamer leaves Semlin at 5 A.M. The heavy barges, laden with corn and tobacco, require 30 days for this voyage. The river may be said to be shrouded in dense forests, and the chief impediment in its navigation is the fallen trees—snags, as they would be called in America.

The voyage up the Save is not devoid of interest. On the l. bank, from Semlin to Jeszenovacz, are the line of posts of the border regiments; on the rt. bank the Turkish dominions. From Jeszenovacz to Sissek the river passes through the military frontiers, the Unna, from its junction with the Save, forming the boundary between Hungary and Turkey. The places at which the steamboat stops are

Klenak, opposite the Turkish fortress of Schabatz.

Mitrowitz, a town of 3500 Inhab.

Travellers, who are fond of ethnological pursuits, will find the *Clementines*, who inhabit the villages of Ertkovcze and Nikincze situated on the l. bank of the river, about half-way between Klensk and Mitrowitz, well worth their attention. In the year 1465, when the Ottomans were extending their conquests to the Adriatic, a numerous body of Albanians sought refuge among the mountains of Servia. From the name of their leader, Clement, they were, at a later period, generally called Clementines (Clementiner). In 1737 the descendants of these Clementines left Servia, and settled in Syrmia, in these two villages. They number at present about 1500 individuals, who still speak a dialect of the Skipetar or Albanian language, which is supposed by some writers to have been the language of the ancient Illyrians. They are a very industrious community, furnishing from their looms a variety of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, and carpets of a superior texture and quality. The men have a fine martial appearance, and the women are celebrated for their beauty; the costume of both sexes is uncommonly picturesque, and of the gaudiest colours. A Clementine may sometimes be seen on board a Danubian steamer, and easily recognised by his gaudy attire and accoutrements. He generally carries a kind of battle-axe, or hatchet-head walking-stick (like the Hungarian Csákány) in his hand, has a sabre at his side, and a yataghan and brace of pistols stuck in his shawl girdle.

Racsa, a small fortress at the mouth of the Dvina. This is the most dangerous part of the navigation. A year seldom passes without barges being lost on the shoals at the confluence of the two rivers.

Rajevoszello,

Xupanje. Here are great forests of oak, from which fleets might be built of the trees growing within a stone's throw of the river.

Brod, a fortified town, and free military community of 2500 Inhab., with a *Kontumazhaus*, and some signs of commercial activity. The river contracts.

Alt-Gradiska, a small fortified town, with a *Kontumaz*, opposite the Turkish fortress of Berbir.

Jeszenovacz, at the confluence of the Unna and Save.

Sissek (Sziszek.) (See Rte. 285.) The huge, odd-looking corn barges, of from 100 to 250 tons burden, that navigate the Save, discharge their cargoes here, which are conveyed up the Kulpa to Karlstadt, in boats of from 1 to 3 tons' burden. The Kulpa is, however, generally unnavigable, even for these boats, during several weeks in sum-

mer, a circumstance which, by the delay and expense it occasions, contributes greatly to enhance the price of the produce of Southern Hungary. The traffic is, notwithstanding, pretty considerable, 100,000 tons of merchandise being annually conveyed up the river. In 1838 there were conveyed up the Kulpa from Sissek to Karlstadt, 302,750 quarters of corn; 66,160 cwt. of tobacco; 44,100 cwt. of rags; 33,080 cwt. of tallow and grease; 5503 tons of produce from the crown domains; and 4,000,000 staves for barrels—weighing 11,024 tons.

There is a tolerably good road from Sissek to Agram, distance about 33 Eng. m. The shortest road from Sissek to Karlstadt follows the course of the Kulpa, but is very bad. There is, however, a good post-road by Petrinia, Glina, and Vojnich; distance about 55 Eng. m.

ROUTE 294.

PEST TO SEMLIN, BY SZEGEDIN—DESCENT OF THE THEISS.

Railway from Pest to Szolnok on the Theiss, 13 Aust. m. = 64 Eng. m.

Trains twice a-day in 3½ and 4½ hrs.; and from Pest to Szegedin on the Theiss, m. lower down than Szolnok. Steamers descend the Theiss twice a-week in summer.

Rail from Pest.
Steinbruch Stat.
Vecsés Stat.
Ullö Stat.
Monor Stat.
Pilis Stat.
Alb. Irsa Stat.
Czegled Junction Stat. [Here a line branches to *Szolnok*; whence *steamers* ascend the Theiss once a-week to Tokay; and descend it twice a-week to Szegedin.]
Nagy Körös Stat.
Kecskemét Stat.
Puszta Páka Stat.
Félégyháza Stat.
Szt. Peter Stat.
Kis Telek Stat.
Szatymáz Stat.

Szegedin Stat., a town of Inhab., with wide streets, half paved with trunks of trees, at the confluence of the Maros with the Theiss. Above it rise the ruins of an old fortress.

Malleposte daily to Temeswar in 17 hrs.

Steamer twice a-week down the Theiss to Tittel and Semlin, by Canisa.

Zeuta. Becse. Csurog. Tittel. } The margin of the river is marshy, and the fertile lands on either side have been protected from inundation in recent times by embankment. (Route 284.)

INDEX.

*** In order to facilitate reference to the Routes, most of them are repeated in the Index twice; thus the road from

VIENNA —— to Prague

is also mentioned under the head

PRAGUE —— ‡ to Vienna.

Such *reversed* Routes are marked in the Index thus ‡, to distinguish them.

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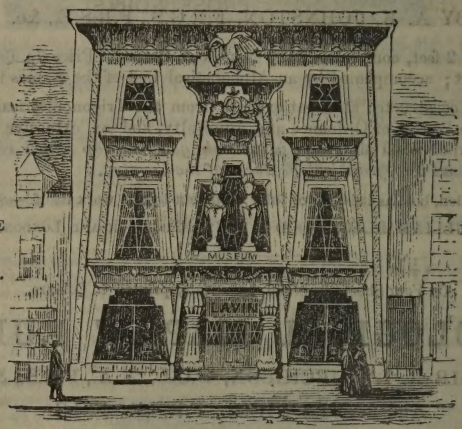

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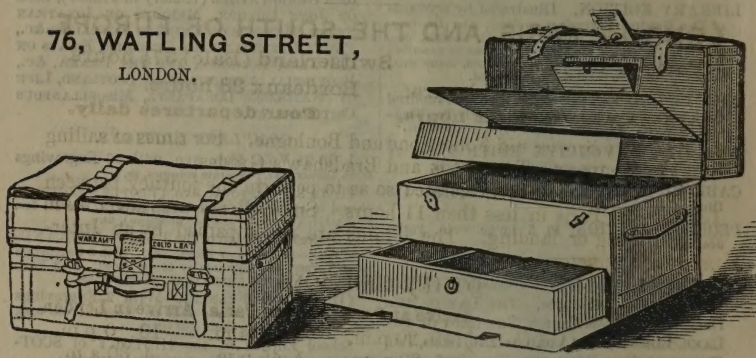

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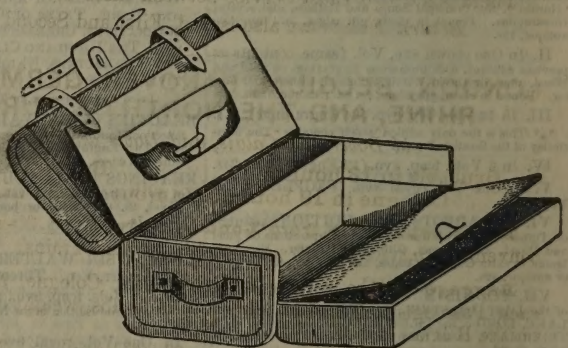

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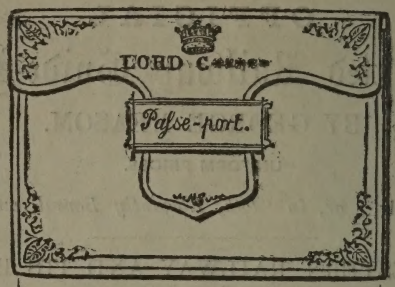

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